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CELEBRATION

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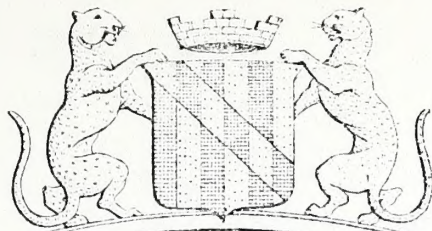
OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF BALTIMORE.

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BALTIMOREA



THE

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

11-17. OCTOBER 1880.



HOWARD.



BARNEY.



KEY.



PEALE.



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INTRODUCTION.

At the close of the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore, nothing remained to be done in this connection but to have prepared and published a suitable account of it, not only for the gratification of those who had borne a part, but that a record might be preserved for future reference.

To this end the Mayor appointed the following committee to take charge of the matter: John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Maryland Historical Society; Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University; J. Thomas Scharf, author of a history of Maryland and of the Chronicles of Baltimore, and the orator of the day in English; Frederick Raine, editor of the German Correspondent and the orator of the day in German; John L. Thomas, Jr., Collector of the Port of Baltimore, and William A. Stewart, ex-speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

The committee had frequent meetings, and finally determined to adopt the quarto size for the proposed work, conforming in this respect to the volume containing an account of the City Hall; the letter press they limited to three hundred pages, or thereabouts, and the number of copies to three hundred. Ten or fifteen plates it was believed would suffice for the illustrations, which could be so arranged that the progress of the procession would be seen from the beginning to the end by simply turning over the successive pages. The committee would gladly have provided for a larger edition; but with all the money that remained of the general collections, and all that it was probable the Councils would con-

tribute in addition, it would have been out of the question to enlarge the work and yet keep within the means likely to be at their command.

The committee were satisfied, however, that with the heavier items of expense already incurred, and with the letter press electrotyped and the drawings engraved on stone, an edition of many thousand copies, inferior in no one respect to the first three hundred, could be issued at a cost that would place the volume within the reach of everyone.

As soon as the committee had determined upon their plan of publication they addressed the following communication to the Mayor:

To the HON. FERDINAND C. LATROBE,

Mayor of Baltimore:

SIR:—The undersigned, the committee appointed by you to prepare for publication a history of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore, report as follows:

After several meetings and a full interchange of views, the committee determined that the history ought to contain not only a description of the parades and processions which distinguished the several days of the celebration, accompanied by artistic pictorial representations of their leading features, but also some account of Baltimore at the date of its Sesqui-Centennial anniversary. The volume would thus not only interest and gratify those who took part in what was a most remarkable display of wealth, taste and patriotism, but would furnish a standard with which to measure the city's future progress.

The committee propose, then, to include in their narrative of the celebration a brief sketch of the history of Baltimore, with an account of its municipal government; its commerce, foreign and domestic; its manufactures; its industries of every description; its institutions, educational, philanthropic and religious, scientific and artistic—in fine, without going more into detail, to present, along with the events of the cel-

celebration, a picture of the past and present of the city, as a memorial of an epoch in its existence.

Such a picture the committee are satisfied they can have prepared at a reasonable cost, in a reasonable time, and in a form creditable alike to the city and to those engaged in the work. This, indeed, would have been now well under way had the necessary pecuniary means been at their command.

It was at first suggested that private subscriptions might possibly furnish what would be needed for the proposed publication. This, however, could only be ascertained by personal applications to those whose interest in the celebration had already been liberally manifested, and when the enthusiasm of the occasion had, in a greater or less degree, died out. It was then thought that the balance in the hands of the municipal committee, together with what was unexpended of the city's appropriation, if these could be obtained, would go far towards meeting the want of the occasion. The city's appropriation, however, had already been carried into the treasury, and what remained in the hands of the municipal committee would have been insufficient for the purpose; so that the committee have been forced to the conclusion that if a history of the late celebration is to be prepared and published in a manner corresponding to its importance, it will be necessary for the Mayor and City Council to contribute at least a portion of the expense.

The committee therefore suggest, respectfully, that you call the attention of the Councils to this matter, to the end that a celebration so honorable to the city and to all engaged in it may not be without other memorial than may be found in future days in the columns of the daily press of the period.

Most respectfully,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
D. C. GILMAN,
JOHN L. THOMAS, JR.,
WILLIAM A. STEWART,
J. THOMAS SCHARF,
F. RAINE.

Baltimore, January 8th, 1881.

The subject having been brought before the Councils by the Mayor, in accordance with the request of the committee, was referred to the Joint Standing Committee of Ways and Means, whose action is shown by the following extract from the journal of March 28th, 1881:

The Joint Standing Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred a communication from his Honor the Mayor, with a report of the committee appointed by his Honor to prepare for publication a history of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore, have carefully considered the subject and are of opinion that inasmuch as the publication of such a volume would be of great value to the city for future reference, the city should bear a portion of the expense of the publication which is asked for in the report of said committee.

They therefore ask the adoption of the following resolution.

A. ROBERTSON,
First Branch.

J. PEMBROKE THOM,
D. CALDWELL IRELAND,
R. A. POULTON,
Second Branch.

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to publish a history of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore; said sum to be expended under the direction of the committee appointed by his Honor the Mayor to prepare for publication said history, and to be provided for in the levy for 1881, provided, that the copyright of said book, with the plates and drawings, and the volumes printed by said committee, shall be the property of the city, to be disposed of by the Mayor and City Council.

At a subsequent meeting of the Councils the above resolution passed both branches and was approved by the Mayor.

The committee of the citizens having already appropriated to the work the balance of \$1,332.48 remaining from the general collections for the celebration, the committee on the publication found themselves with the sum of \$3,832.48 at their disposal.

In anticipation of a favorable action on the part of the city authorities, the committee had already chosen Mr. Edward Spencer for the literary and Mr. Frank B. Mayer for the artistic portion of the proposed volume. Marylanders both of them, they entered as soon as they were directed by the committee upon their respective duties, and the admirable manner in which they have performed them is the best justification that the committee could possibly have for the selection that was made.

Mr. Spencer, already widely known as a writer of ability, and Mr. Mayer, as an artist of reputation, have in the present volume fully sustained themselves. Nor can the committee omit to mention with the warmest commendation the admirable manner in which the well-known firm of A. Hoen & Co. have reproduced on stone the drawings of Mr. Mayer, catching their spirit, doing them the fullest justice, and entitling the artist, Mr. H. A. Schroeder, who held the graver to the credit of being of no mean ability in his profession.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
D. C. GILMAN,
JOHN L. THOMAS, JR.,
WILLIAM A. STEWART,
J. THOMAS SCHIARF,
F. RAINE,

Baltimore, January 8th, 1881.

Committee.

MEMORIAL VOLUME.

CHAPTER FIRST.

Baltimore from 1730 to 1880.

THE Act of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, by which the town of Baltimore on the Patapsco was given a legal existence and definite bounds, became a law and was proclaimed as such on the eighth day of August, 1729. On the first of December of the same year the commissioners named in the Act concluded a bargain with Mr. Charles Carroll, for himself and for his brother Daniel Carroll, for the purchase of sixty acres of land on the north branch of the Patapsco, "in and about the place where one John Fleming now lives," bordering on what was called Cole's Harbor. The price agreed to be paid was forty shillings per acre in current money of Maryland, or in tobacco, delivered in the hands of the Sheriff of the county, at the rate of one penny per pound. The Carrolls, however, were to be paid by the purchasers of the town lots, which were to be sixty in number. On the twelfth of January, 1730, the new town was laid off by the commissioners, with the aid of Philip Jones, the county surveyor, and on the fourteenth some of the lots were taken up, the first choice being given to Mr. Charles Carroll, original proprietor of the tract, who chose a lot extending from what is now called Carroll Hall, southeast corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, to the Basin.

The emporium of Baltimore county, which was also to become the metropolis of Maryland and one of the chief commercial cities of the United States, was slow and vacillating in selecting a permanent abiding place. The Maryland colony was settled in March, 1634, the Patapsco river having been known to Captain John Smith, who described it under the

name of the *Bolus*, as early as 1608. Baltimore county was established in 1659, a tract of indefinite limits, extending southward to the Magothy river, eastward at one time as far as the Elk or the Sassafras, and westward at first to the boundary of the Province. Various county seats were proposed for it. There was a Court house on Bush river, called "old Baltimore." The town of Joppa, on the Gunpowder, long held the court and records and attracted the tobacco and the lawyers, but eventually Baltimore town on the Patapsco outstripped its rivals and they disappeared.

The selection of the name, Baltimore, was fortunate. Of course it is understood that this name was derived from the county, and that the county was named from the barony in Ireland of which George Calvert and his successors were lords. But the new town might have easily been given another name, as happened with the county-seat on the Gunpowder, and our fellow-citizens deserve to be felicitated that they are able to call themselves Baltimoreans and not Joppans. Some conjecture has been spent upon the etymology and meaning of the word Baltimore, but it does not seem useful to renew the controversy here. We may be well content to believe that the name was given not only in testimony of the respect in which the first inhabitants held the memory of Lord Baltimore, but in anticipation of the reputation enjoyed by their successors. For the Baltimoreans, like him who was first of the name of Baltimore, are "of great sense, but not obstinate in their sentiments, taking as great pleasure in hearing others' opinions as in delivering their own." The parallel, which is George Calvert's character as drawn in the *Biographia Britannica*, may be pursued still further. "Judge Popham and he agreed in the public design of foreign plantations, but differed in the manner of managing them. The first was for extirpating the original inhabitants; the second for converting them; the former sent the lewdest persons to those places; the latter the soberest; the one was for making present profit, the other for a reasonable expectation; liking to have few governors, and those not interested merchants, but unconcerned gentlemen; granting liberties with great caution, and leaving every one to provide for himself by his own industry, and not out of a

common stock." May our citizens never be less like Lord Baltimore in these respects than they are now.

Two or three things determined the permanency of the progress of Baltimore town on the Patapsco and made it grow as other places declined. It had a regular harbor, while Joppa had only a roadstead. It was adjacent to the flourishing iron-works on the middle and south branches of the Patapsco. It had superior water-power at a time when grain-culture was beginning to supersede tobacco; and its mills, convenient to its harbor, made it a desirable place for receiving grain from the interior. It was midway between the Potomac and the Susquehanna, and the drift of population, when Baltimore was settled, was westward between these two streams. Its staples, tobacco, flour, pig iron, potash, peltries, staves, fish, provisions, gave it a foreign trade with Europe, Canada and the New England colonies and West Indies, the return cargoes for which its exports were exchanged making it the entrepot of supplies for the whole back country.

The Act of Assembly of August 8th, 1729, had been passed in deference to petitions from settlers in that part of the county, who wanted a town and a harbor. This petition was presented July 14th. It was a *pis aller*, for the settlers in the vicinity, beginning to be quite numerous, wanted another site. The road from Joppa to Annapolis, after crossing the ford below the mill at Bath and Holliday streets, went to Ferry Bar. Just above this was Tasker & Carroll's furnace, the Baltimore Company's iron-works. The site proposed was that part of the Spring Gardens between Ferry Bar and Gwynn's Falls. But this land had iron ore in it. It belonged to Mr. John Moale, himself a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and he prevented the plan of locating a town on his lands from being carried out. There had been an abortive attempt made to erect a town on Whetstone Point, where Fort McHenry now is, in 1706. The settlers therefore petitioned to have their town established on the north side of the North Branch, "upon the land *supposed* to belong to Charles and Daniel Carroll." The doubt about the actual owners of that part of Cole's Harbor where the town was laid out was very reasonable. The land all about there was covered over with

patents, vacations, renewals, reversions and escheat titles; lines were ill-defined, and sometimes it was hard to find any owner. This was the case with Jones' town, or Old Town, the first addition to Baltimore town, which was, in a manner, in chancery. About the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, the Carrolls, interested in Tasker's furnace and on the lookout for iron ore, took up as much of this land as they could, including Cole's Harbor, and began to lease and sell it out to actual settlers. In 1711 for instance, Mr. Charles Carroll sold to Jonathan Hanson thirty-one acres on Jones' Falls for a mill-site, and the mill was built. In 1726 Edward Fell, a quaker, settled east of Jones' Falls, tried to recover Cole's Harbor from Carroll, having bought out the equity of some of the heirs of previous patentees; but he failed. The land was then half cleared; it had a mill on it, three dwellings, with out-houses, and orchards. On the other side of the Falls there were still other houses, owned by Fell, Jones and others. John Moale lived just south of the Carroll tract, his house facing the Ferry Bar road and his garden running down to the Basin, and Dr. Walker lived north-west of the Carroll tract, and just west of the land taken up by John Howard. The Cole's Harbor tract was therefore a settlement before the town was erected, and it was traversed by the most frequented public road in the whole province—the high road from Philadelphia to Annapolis, to Elkridge Landing, to Georgetown and Alexandria.

The Act of Assembly for erecting a town in Baltimore county was signed and approved by Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., Governor, and promulgated in the name and authority of "the Right Honorable Charles, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and Avalon." The commissioners named in the Act for laying off the town were Major Thomas Tolley, Mr. William Hamilton, Mr. William Buckner, Mr. Richard Gist, Dr. George Walker, Dr. George Buchanan and Colonel William Hammond—all of them, excepting Dr. Walker, justices of the peace for the county, men of substance and authority. The Act did not contain anything beyond the ordinary direction for proceedings in such cases and a proviso making it obligatory upon each one who took up a lot to build a house on it covering 400 square feet (20x20 feet) within

eighteen months. This proviso was badly enforced, and young Baltimore grew up pretty much at will, unincumbered by any of the elaborate legislative swaddling clothes in which other sickly towns of the period were put out to nurse.

Whether or not it was because the Carroll title to Cole's Harbor was not thought to be good, it is certain that the new town did not grow rapidly at first. Many of the lots went a begging, and in 1752, twenty-two years after the town was laid off, it only contained twenty-five houses—a growth of only one house a year. It was not until 1747 that it was thought worth while to forfeit any lot because the holder had failed to comply with the terms of the Act. In 1732 "Old Town," or Jones or Jonas town as it was then called, was laid off by the Fells and others, under an Act of Assembly similar to the one laying off Baltimore town, and this place was the latter's rival. All the lots in this settlement were sold in 1740, and at the same time Fell's Point, under the name of Copus' Harbor, was setting itself up also as a rival, nor did it cease its rivalry and consent to be annexed until 1796, when it finally and reluctantly came in as "Deptford Hundred." In 1745, however, Jones' town and Baltimore town were consolidated into one Baltimore town. In May, 1747, an addition of eighteen acres was made in the shape of Harrison's Marsh, and in May, 1750, there were further additions of the properties of Sheradine and Schleigh. In 1753 Joshua Hall's addition of thirty-two acres fell in, and in 1765 Cornelius Howard's addition, called Lunn's lot, part of a tract of two hundred acres, was brought within the town limits. In 1773 Fell's and Plowman's tracts were taken in; in 1783, John Eager Howard's, and Ridgely's and Rogers' additions were made; in 1796 the town was chartered as a city, and in 1816 the last extension of the city limits was made.

It will be noticed how rapidly the area of the city widened after it really began to grow. This was in the decade 1750-1760. In that interval we find that a tobacco warehouse was established, wharves built, some by lottery, others by private enterprise, and a subscription started to build a market-house. The town was fenced before that, to keep out the Indians. But the panic died soon, the town grew so that the savages no

longer frightened its people, and the fence was used for kindling wood before the market-house was built. In this interval between 1750 and 1760, the town had the benefit of some public-spirited citizens, men of property and enterprise, added to its population; notably John and Henry Stevenson, who came from Ireland. These men built; they embarked in foreign commerce; they attracted settlers; they improved their properties. Henry Stevenson built a mansion on Jones' Falls so big and handsome that his short-sighted fellow-townsmen called it "Stevenson's Folly." They learned to revere such folly, however, when Stevenson turned his big house into a small-pox hospital. The Stevensons embarked largely in the milling and grain trade, shipping flour and wheat to Europe and importing many goods by return ship. They built vessels; they invited their Irish compatriots to immigrate. Just before he was compelled, because a loyalist, to leave the Province for good, Dr. John Stevenson was called by Sir William Draper "the American Romulus," because he was thought the founder of Baltimore. His property and that of Dr. Henry Stevenson were confiscated in 1781, under the severe regime of Luther Martin, the first Attorney General of the new State of Maryland. These brothers must not be forgotten in any account of the founders of our city, for the work they did must have been important and extensive. Eddis, writing in 1771, forty-one years after the first planting of the town, says distinctly of this work that: "The commencement of a trade so lucrative to the first adventurers soon became an object of universal attention. Persons of a commercial and enterprising spirit emigrated from all quarters to this new and promising scene of industry *and within forty years from its first commencement*, Baltimore became not only *the* most wealthy and populous town in the Province, but inferior to few on this continent, either in size, number of inhabitants, or the advantages arising from a well-conducted and universal and commercial connection."

At this time in which Eddis writes, the forty-year-old town had a commerce and manufactures of its own: mills, ropewalks, shipping and ship-building. It imported goods from all Europe nearly, and exported the products of Maryland as

far west as Hagerstown, of Pennsylvania as far north as Harrisburg, and of Virginia's valley and Piedmont region. The court-house had been moved hither from Joppa; new bridges were built, an almshouse and work-house established, a circulating library founded, and soon (1773) a weekly newspaper, *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, was published. Douglass and Hallam opened their theatre here also this same year, so that the new town must be considered well on its way. There were several taverns and coffee-houses, two jewelry stores, a post-rider to Frederick and Winchester, regular mails to Annapolis, to the Eastward and to Williamsburg, and packet-boats to Rock Hall and to Oxford and St. Michaels. The town had received a great accession of active enterprising citizens from many parts of the world—thrifty Germans from Pennsylvania or from Faderland; French, from Acadia and the West Indies; Scotch-Irish from Ulster, and Irish gentry from other parts of that island. It was men of these classes, men like the Buchanans, the Stevensons, the Purviances, like Fötterill, Lux, Gough, Patterson, Fite, Harrison, Yeiser, Steiger, Keener, Reinecker, Eichelberger, Yellott, no less than the natives of the Province and the county, who gave Baltimore its strong early impulse of growth.

Yet it was not until the war of 1775 had fairly broken out and the irrepressible conflict with the mother country was seriously joined that Baltimore was safe from the rivalry, the wealth and prestige of Annapolis. The Revolution not only broke up Annapolis as the court centre of the State, eclipsing its gaiety and its political influence; it impoverished the ancient city while it enriched Baltimore. Our merchants turned privateers and ravaged British commerce, while the tobacco ships ceased to enter the Severn. The trade, the shipping, the ship-building of the Chesapeake, everywhere else languishing, centred in Baltimore and the town became a great depot of supplies for all the adjoining States. Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, were either held or blockaded by the enemy, but Baltimore was free, and the Baltimore clippers went in and out almost at will. Then were laid the foundations of the fortunes which, from 1781 until 1820, were so liberally used to build up the trade and the

streets of Baltimore and fill it with improvements. Congress held some of its sessions in Baltimore during this war, and the town was given two delegates in the lower house of the General Assembly of Maryland.

After the war Baltimore town grew apace. Many New Englanders came in, and there were large accessions of capital and population. Major General Greene, on his return North in 1783, stopped in Annapolis and Baltimore. In his diary of September 25th, he says: "I got into Baltimore about 10 at night and put up at Mr. Grant's. Before I quit Annapolis, I could not help observing this place is proposed for the fixed residence of Congress. . . . Baltimore is a most thriving place. Trade flourishes, and the spirit of building exceeds belief. Not less than 300 houses are put up in a year. Ground rents are little short of what they are in London. The inhabitants are all men of business." The trade and commerce of the place widened in sphere in every direction. Its ships penetrated even into the Indian Ocean and to China. It received produce and sent its millers and its teams to the Ohio, to the Genessee and Lakes Ontario and Erie and to Georgia and Tennessee. It still did not much resemble a city, however. The hills were not cut down, the streets were unpaved, the houses were chiefly small, mean and irregular. There was snipe-shooting on Harrison's marsh, where the Centre market now stands; the swamp of "the meadow" was not ditched and canalised; the court-house still had its pillory and whipping-post, and the ungraded levels and unregulated wharves were more picturesque than convenient. There is a contemporary portrait of the town which is as lively as it seems to be accurate.

"It was a treat," says this writer, "to see this little Baltimore town just at the termination of the war of Independence—so conceited, so bustling and debonnaire—growing up like a saucy, chubby boy, with his dumpling cheeks and short, grinning face, fat and mischievous and bursting incontinently out of his clothes in spite of all the allowance of tucks and broad selvages. Market street had shot, like a Nuremberg snake, out of its toy box as far as Congress Hall, (Liberty street and Baltimore,) with its line of low-browed, hipped-roof

wooden houses in disorderly array, standing forward and back, after the manner of a regiment of militia with many an interval between the files. Some of these structures were painted blue and white, and some yellow, and here and there sprang up a more magnificent mansion of brick, with windows like a multiplication table and great wastes of wall between the stories—with occasional courtyards before them, and reverential locust-trees, under whose shade beavies of truant school boys, ragged little negroes and grotesque chimney-sweeps 'skyed coppers' and disported themselves at marbles."

Even in 1826, when the settlement was ninety-six years old and the city itself had been chartered for thirty years, Mayor Montgomery reported to the City Council that of 10,416 houses returned by the sweep-masters, only 101 were of four stories, 1,521 being of one story, while 7,183, seven-tenths of the whole, were only two stories high. As to the extent of the city, in 1804, "Howard's Park" began at Saratoga street on the north, the west end stopped at Paca street, the swamps on Harford run were undrained, and Wilkes street was in fact a causeway.

The Legislature had governed Baltimore town, through its commissioners, up to 1796. In the November session of that year however, in response to numerous petitions from the place, an "Act to erect Baltimore town, in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof," was passed, the preamble setting forth that "the good order, health, peace and safety of large cities and towns cannot be preserved, nor the evils and accidents to which they are exposed avoided or remedied, without an internal power, competent to establish a police and regulations fitted to their peculiar circumstances and exigencies." It was thus that THE CITY OF BALTIMORE began to have an individual and independent existence. The charter thus granted and its subsequent amendments comprise the constitution of the city of Baltimore. It was granted a corporate seal, a Mayor and City Council, the power to elect and appoint its officers, to raise money for its purposes by taxation, to enact all needful laws and ordinances, to preserve the public health, remove nuisances, have the streets lighted and patrolled and regulate the

harbor, licenses, auction sales and other matters. In another place in this volume the city government, as it is now constituted, will be found briefly described.

James Calhoun was elected first Mayor of the city; Mr. Richard H. Moale was appointed Register; Mr. James Carey was President of the First Branch City Council and Mr. John Merryman President of the Second Branch. Among the councilmen and electors are found the names of George Buchanan, George Reinecker, Samuel Owings, Zebulon Hollingsworth, David McMechen, Hercules Courtenay, Edward Johnson, Job Smith, Jeremiah Yellott, Adam Fonerden, Peter Frick, Philip Rogers, Robert Gilmer and others. The first council met in the court-house, in 1797, and continued to meet here until March, 1801.

The total revenue of the city, from all sources, during 1797, was \$14,412. In 1810, with a population of 35,000, the expenditures were about \$60,000. In 1881, with a population of 332,000, an increase of not quite ten-fold, the expenditures are about \$5,400,000, an increase of ninety-fold. The assets of the corporation however and the wealth of the population have grown so rapidly that this great increase in the cost of government is no burthen to the community. In 1798 the assessed wealth of the city was \$699,519. It has grown to \$250,000,000, in 1881, an increase of 357 fold.

From 1796 onward, Baltimore advanced rapidly in population. It established sugar refineries and glass-houses. It experimented with steam power in milling. It founded extensive brick manufactures. It laid out great turnpike roads towards the west and north. It chartered banks, cut canals and improved its harbor, building many wharves and piers. It became the greatest flour mart in the world. It founded insurance companies. It established agricultural and industrial associations. It had a fleet of nearly 1200 vessels sailing to every sea. It had ship-yards and built war-ships for the American navy. It had extensive fisheries. In the five years, 1790-95, its exports aggregated \$13,444,796, two-thirds of the trade of the State. It had fifty flouring mills, located on every stream within sixty miles of the Basin. There were Assembly rooms, race courses, a library, and many humane and charita-

ble institutions. It built a fort for the United States on Whetstone Point and frigates for the war with France. At the beginning of the present century its banking capital exceeded a million dollars. There were then 130 streets, lanes and alleys, 11 churches, 2 theatres, a court-house, jail, almshouse and two market-houses. There were 3,500 houses in the city then, 170 of which were warehouses, and the population was 30,000. The harbor was deep enough for ships of 500 tons. The manufactures were various and important. The rope-walks in that day were as noticeable as the flouring mills. The city indeed ranked as the third commercial port in the Union. In 1797 it had 59,837 tons of shipping. It exported more in proportion to its population than either Philadelphia or New York, and, as Morse, the geographer, wrote, "Baltimore possesses a larger proportion of men of wealth or of probity in commercial affairs than any of the sea-port towns." It had undertaken the firstlings of a public water service; it had introduced vaccination, established a general dispensary, and was reforming its old barbarous criminal code. It began a monument to George Washington, founded colleges and universities, incorporated cotton factories, and began to pay a million and a half a year in customs duties to the United States revenue.

In 1810 the population was 46,555, and Baltimore was growing more rapidly than any other Atlantic city in both wealth and trade. But already the embargo had laid its paralysing hand upon the flourishing city's commerce. The difficulties with Great Britain were culminating, and Baltimore had too many seamen afloat to escape feeling acutely the injustice of the British impressment act. The greater part of our citizens welcomed the war of 1812 with enthusiasm, though it demolished the city's trade and threw its valuable merchant marine back upon the single resource of privateering. It was the activity and the audacity of the clippers sailing out of the Chesapeake that led to the expedition of 1814, the results of which were the capture of Washington and the battle of North Point and the bombardment of Fort Mifflin. The abdication of Napoleon set free a large number of Wellington's veterans, and they were at once detached towards our shores with

the object of destroying the centres of American commerce. The plan avowed was to leave this country "in a much worse condition as a naval and commercial power than she was at the commencement of the war." The Chesapeake had been closely blockaded and its shores ravaged by Admirals Sir Peter Parker and Cockburn. The "pirates of the Chesapeake" were too obnoxious to British commerce not to be marked out for special vengeance. Baltimore sent out 58 cruisers during the war. They swept every sea, capturing hundreds of vessels. Hence, Ross and Cockburn were especially instructed to destroy Baltimore. They spared no pains to accomplish their object. The fleet, however, could not get within striking distance of Fort M'Henry. The barges were repulsed. The skirmishes on the North Point road showed that the land defences of Baltimore were too strong to be taken by assault and too extensive to be invested, and the expedition returned down the bay without effecting anything. Ross was slain in an obscure affair of outposts, and the "Star Spangled Banner," the country's national anthem, was composed under the fire of the ships of the line in Admiral Cockburn's squadron.

The war of 1812-15, however, bore with great severity upon the commerce and trade of Baltimore, and the deranged state of the country's finances, together with the changes in the conditions of transportation, prevented a return of the old elasticity for several years. Speculation in more than one instance attempted to usurp the place of legitimate trade, and the results were sometimes disastrous. There were extravagant importations on a suspicious currency, and this was followed by panic and collapse. The high tide of 1817 saw an ebb in 1819, when 20,000 people were out of employment in Baltimore. The papers were filled with advertisements of sheriff's sales. The population of Baltimore fell off 10,000 between 1815 and 1820. Rents on Baltimore street alone decreased \$250,000, and operatives were glad to get half wages. It was in this dark period that New York and New England got ahead of Baltimore in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy.

Yet the city did not languish unduly. It built a steamboat and a steam-mill during the heat of the war. It chartered a

Bible society and a museum. It laid the foundations of a Masonic Hall. It established a Merchants Exchange, built the Battle Monument, founded the Maryland Hospital, started the Colonization Society, adopted the use of illuminating gas, erected a shot-tower, endowed an Athenaeum, and girded up its loins for new struggles in the future. It recognized that it was situated most favorably for commerce. It expected to regain its trade with the interior and foreign parts as easily as they had been lost. It did not wait for trade to come to it, however, but reached out to conquer the avenues to it. Baltimore had eagerly co-operated with the plans of Washington for the slack-water navigation of the Potomac. It had helped to cut through a canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake. It had aided in constructing the Susquehanna canal. These enterprises making but slow progress, Baltimore had pushed forward its system of turnpike roads to the West as eagerly as it pushed its ships into the trade of the Spanish main. It had connected its State roads with the "National" road from Cumberland to Steubenville, Ohio.

It was now seen that a change had come over the spirit of trade. Peace succeeded war throughout the world, and reinstated industries made rivalries more exigent and eager. There had been great and material improvements in transportation. Labor, patience, capital, had succeeded to a rapid and venturesome capture of trade. Something must be done to supplement the daring clipper ship, seeking her market on a roving commission. Commerce had begun to move in definite, established lines. The coast depended more on the interior, and the race was now to gain the short ways to that. The slack-water navigation idea was not comprehensive enough. The canal became the great artery which every form of trade sought. New York had a river system and a lake system, with a flattened water-shed between them. DeWitt Clinton grasped the significance of this great advantage, and in 1825 the Erie canal was completed. It was 369 miles long. It cost \$7,600,000, and secured the commercial primacy of New York city.

Baltimore thought it would be as easy to unite the Potomac with the Ohio and the Susquehanna with Lake Erie and the

Monongahela. Engineers pronounced it a feasible plan to construct a Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and in 1823 the State undertook the work. Baltimore was jealous of Georgetown and Alexandria, however, and favored the Susquehanna Canal project. It was finally induced to support the Chesapeake and Ohio plan also, with the amendment of a lateral canal to the Patapasco. The "internal improvement" policy was a source of great excitement at this time. It was discussed in frequent public meetings and conventions also. It led to a large expenditure of public and private funds. There were two citizens of Baltimore, however, who saw that canals could not easily nor shortly be carried over the Alleghany mountains, and who felt that when the Ohio was reached by them, Baltimore would have no more than the advantage New York already possessed. They knew that Baltimore ought to profit by the advantages in *distance* it enjoyed over New York—an advantage of 200 miles to St. Louis. The railroad, then being talked of in England, would insure this advantage, and these two Baltimore merchants—Philip E. Thomas and George Brown—boldly proposed to construct a railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio river.

In 1827, February 12th, a meeting was held in the city "to take into consideration the best means of restoring to the city of Baltimore that portion of the western trade which has lately been diverted from it." A committee, consisting of Philip E. Thomas, Benjamin C. Howard, George Brown, Talbot Jones, Joseph W. Patterson, Evan Thomas and John V. L. McMahon, was appointed to consider the subject, and on the 19th these gentlemen reported to an adjourned meeting. They recommended "that measures be taken to construct a double railroad between the city of Baltimore and some suitable point on the Ohio river," and that a company should be incorporated for that purpose. This meeting, probably the most important ever held in Baltimore, was the initial step in the construction of railroads in the United States. The future of Baltimore depends now, as it did then, upon the quickness of its citizens in their comprehension of what the times demand and their spirit of self-sacrifice in meeting such great emergencies. The railroads restored to Baltimore its lost

trade. With proper extensions they will regain for it its old commercial supremacy.

The corner-stone of the Baltimore and Ohio was laid on July 4th, 1828, and thus was begun an undertaking which was to cost more to complete it than the whole wealth of the city when it was started. On the same day the first spade full of dirt was turned on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. On August 8th, 1829, the centennial of the passage of the Act for the settlement of Baltimore, the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad was laid. Thus the internal improvement system was inaugurated. The most heroic part of the performance, the settlement of the debts so incurred, was yet to come.

Meantime, the city grew. It had 80,000 people in 1829. It shipped 250,000 barrels of flour for export annually, and its tobacco exports exceeded 20,000 hogsheads. It was a liberal and progressive city, moreover. It removed all disabilities from the Jews and established a system of free public schools. It was generous and charitable, even sending money to relieve the distresses of the Greek revolutionists. A screw dock was established and the Canton Company founded in this centennial period, when also Washington and Alexandria and Norfolk and Petersburg were connected with the city by steamboat lines. The Washington Monument was completed and dedicated and many other enterprises rounded up about this time.

The internal improvement policy brought its revenges. It was carried to improvident extremes, and just when our citizens had put all their means in the canals and railroads, the panic of 1837 occurred. The losses by the Bank of Maryland were large; those by the failure of the United States Bank were larger. The State owed \$11,700,000 for its public works; the city owed \$5,500,000; interest was in default; city stock sold for fifty cents in the dollar, and the spirit of repudiation stalked abroad. Then the good men of Baltimore and the State made a still greater rally for the public credit than they had made for internal improvements, and, after a heroic effort, in which taxation searched our very vitals, every obligation was met, the public honor was saved and Baltimore stood respected before all the world.

In 1861, when our city was once more on the crest of its prosperous wave, the civil war between the States broke out, and all trade, every industry, values and properties of every sort were laid prostrate. Our elders fled or retired from business. Our young men went to the wars, to fight for the one side or the other, and the military yoke pressed sternly about our necks. It was said then that Baltimore's prestige was gone forever. Her connections were broken up; her railroads destroyed; her capital had emigrated.

The war ended in 1865, and in the fifteen years which have ensued Baltimore has made more rapid progress than ever.* Its growth has been metropolitan. It disdains provincial aims and provincial methods. It selects its points of trade over the whole broad continent. Its granaries contain the cereal products of twenty-seven great States. It wrestles for commercial supremacy with overgrown New York, and challenges, with its artificial resources and careful economies, the great natural water-routes of internal commerce which the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi rivers provide.

The people of Baltimore have not much changed from what they were in the days before and during the Revolution, when the place began to grow. Our Penates are the same. The local temper, the local spirit, the local flavor of individuality, exist in all their original pungency. We have broadened, deepened, grown more cosmopolitan, spread in lung-space, and our greater height gives wider range of vision. But the daring merchants, full of spirit and enterprise, probity and honor, whose word is their bond, are still here; the generous givers also, the saintly almoners of charity. Baltimore homes are the old familiar homes our grandsires knew; and our women keep up all the beauty, the grace, the well-arched insteps of their granddames who danced with Comte de Grasse's officers after Yorktown. The city mob is the same, too, careless, idle, generous, given to swift impulses, easily led and pacified, but hot tempered, furious and terrible in the flaming outbursts of its anger or its indignation.

* These figures will be found in the chapter on "The Resources of Baltimore."

CHAPTER SECOND.

The Sesqui-Centennial Festival—Its Origin and Growth.

THE One Hundredth Anniversary of the passage of the Act of Assembly "for creating" the town of Baltimore on the north side of Patapsco was celebrated in Baltimore city on Saturday, August 8th, 1829, by a town meeting in Monument Square, and, as has already been stated, by the laying of the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, now called the Northern Central. The meeting in Monument Square was a formal and ceremonious assemblage of citizens, beginning as early as 7 o'clock A. M. A platform was erected in front of the Court House, where so many platforms have since been built; seats were reserved on it for the surviving soldiers of the war of the Revolution, for the Governor and other officers of the State, the city, the Government of the United States and foreigners of distinction. A very tasteful canopy, with elaborate appropriate decorations, was thrown over this grand stand, from the rostrum of which, after a prayer by Rev. Mr. Snethen, a centennial address was delivered by Mr. William George Read. Mr. Read, while by birth a South Carolinian, was fully entitled to speak for centennial Baltimore, because he was most eloquent and competent, a ripe scholar and an able lawyer, and because he had intermarried with a family to the manner born. His wife was Sophia Catharine, second daughter of John Eager Howard, and he himself was already at that early date one of our most prominent lawyers and esteemed citizens. Mr. Read's theme was the rise and progress of the city. After the oration, a procession was formed at Masonic Hall, in St. Paul's street, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, there was a parade through the principal streets, the dedication and corner-stone-laying followed, and at night the ceremonies ended with fireworks.

When the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of this formal founding of the city occurred, August 8th, 1879, there was no instant proposition for its celebration.* On Monday, November 10th, 1879, however, at the regular monthly meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, a letter was read from Mr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, in which the celebration was formally suggested. Mr. Gilman was not present at that meeting, having an engagement to deliver the opening address of the annual course of lectures at the Maryland Institute. The theme of that salutatory address was "Baltimore's Opportunities," and in the course of it President Gilman introduced the subject of his letter to the Historical Society. It was just one hundred and fifty years, he said, since the Act of Assembly providing for the founding of Baltimore, and he thought "the anniversary should not pass by without a fitting celebration." He went further and said: "If it be possible, let us have an exhibition of our industrial activity and of our gratitude towards the brave, eloquent and generous men who have passed away. Let our sister cities of the South and our sister cities of the North be invited to send here their delegates, and, in this CENTRAL CITY, and in this year of returning prosperity, join hands in amity."

This address of President Gilman's was heartily seconded by the press of the city, which eagerly welcomed his suggestions, as much in view of the moral effect—increased amity between the sections—as of the material outcomes of the celebration. It is not likely, indeed, that any one at that time was prepared for such an overflowing of general enthusiasm as the celebration finally excited. A civic anniversary was indeed contemplated from the first, but that did not necessarily imply unanimous and universal concurrence and co-operation in the general festival and rejoicing. As was said by one of the newspapers the next morning after President Gilman's address: "it was to be hoped that his wise and temperate sug-

*The *Baltimore Morning Herald*, of August 12th, 1879, at that time edited by Col. J. Thomas Scharf, the Maryland historian, did indeed contain a long article full of references to the occasion and the general public neglect of it, and this article speaks of it as the "Sesqui-Centennial of Baltimore." The writer did not however go the length of prompting a celebration.

gestions would secure a fast hold upon the minds and imaginations of all those who are competent to reduce them to practice."

The Maryland Historical Society forthwith appointed a committee to consider Mr. Gilman's suggestions. This committee reported in favor of a celebration, the report being made at the monthly meeting of the Society, on January 12th, 1880, which happened to be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the survey of the original plat for Baltimore town. In the meantime, the proprietors of *The Sun* newspaper, following the suggestion of Col. J. Thomas Scharf, had published on January 10th, 1880, a carefully prepared sketch of the early history of the town, its rise, progress and institutions. This memoir, the materials for which were largely secured through Col Scharf, who had much to do likewise with its preparation, form and contents, was very favorably received by the public at the time, and doubtless contributed something towards directing the prepossessions of the community into the mould of the past. This paper suggested, as President Gilman had already done, that the honorable and reputable past of Baltimore, the best guaranty of its glorious future, entitled the anniversary of its actual beginning to be kept with some degree of ceremonious observance. So much, it was hinted, was "a duty equally of courtesy and respect to the venerable founders."

In April, 1880, the Historical Society appointed a second and larger committee to prepare a programme for the celebration now definitely determined upon. This committee comprised Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, chairman, Hon. George William Brown, Hon. John Lee Carroll, Mr. Francis T. King, Mr. James H. Bond, Mr. Robert Garrett, Mr. Daniel C. Gilman, Mr. Enoch Pratt, Mr. John W. McCoy, Mr. James A. Gary and Mr. John W. M. Lee. It prepared a plan for the celebration, which was reported to the next (second Monday in May) meeting of the Society. This plan, which, with various amendments became eventually the basis of the celebration as it was finally carried out, comprehended several features. From the first a week of festival was contemplated, and the committee "recommended to the citizens of Baltimore that the week beginning with

October 4th, 1880, be devoted to a general celebration of the founding of Baltimore one hundred and fifty years ago." The plan suggested comprehended: I. A Civic Procession, illustrating the present condition of the Arts, Industries and Commerce of Baltimore; the decoration of the streets, &c. II. A Commemoration of the Local Charities. III. A Musical Festival. IV. A Celebration by the Historical Society, consisting of an Oration, a Poem, and other appropriate exercises, at the Academy of Music; and a Banquet.

The original plan was for the Maryland Institute to take charge of the industrial features of the celebration, it having been founded for the purpose of fostering and encouraging the Mechanic Arts. It was probably contemplated that the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital would take the lead in directing the Local Charities display, and the Peabody Conservatory of Music seems to have been had in view by those who prompted the idea of a Musical Festival. These intentions, however, if they ever took definite form in the minds of their projectors, were not carried out. The Institute, after dallying awhile with the Industrial programme, abandoned it formally. The Charities display was never put into shape by the Hospital trustees, and the only proposition in regard to a Musical Festival which was heard of from the Peabody Conservatory was one from Mr. Hamerik, to conduct a festival on such terms as the committee had no authority to accept, and which they deemed it anyhow impossible to put in execution. These official failures and negations, while they produced a sense of disappointment for the time being, were very fortunate in the end for the character and extent of the celebration. The festival, when it did take place, was almost a spontaneous one, a movement emanating from the hearts of the people, inspired by their enthusiasm and regulated by their good sense and judgment.

The Historical Society recognized that the comprehensive programme adopted by it could only be carried out with the whole community co-operating, and the officers of the Society were instructed to write to the Mayor of the city, Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, submitting to him the plan of celebration proposed, and asking him, if it met his approval, to recommend

it to the community for their support, and also to appoint a citizens' committee, to act independently of the Historical Society in furtherance of the project. The Mayor cordially approved the programme, and wrote to the Society to that effect, saying that "the wonderful progress made in the wealth, commerce and general prosperity of the city within the past few years is an evidence of what the future has in store for it, and the honorable record of Baltimore's history and that of her people is deserving of being told not only to the present generation, but rescued from its hiding places and pigeon holes and put in some lasting shape, to be preserved for those who are to come after us." The Historical Society, in addition to its general committee, appointed three special preliminary committees, with instructions to report at future meetings. The Committee on Historical Papers consisted of George William Brown, Edwin A. Dalrymple and William H. Corner; on a Musical Festival, Asger Hamerik, Frank Frick and Henry C. Wagner, and on Historic Sites, John H. B. Latrobe, John W. McCoy and John W. M. Lee.

The press very generally commented upon and approved the programme of the Society and sought to give practical efficiency to the Mayor's endorsement of the work laid out. That work, however, could not be done without money, and the financial committee named by the Historical Society did not succeed at first in eliciting any subscriptions worth taking into the account. The reluctance of the charity organizations to co-operate as suggested became manifest; the Maryland Institute was obviously not in a situation to justify it in taking the responsibility of managing the industrial part of the programme, and it seems to be the case that the rivalries and jealousies of our musical associations, quite as much as the lack of time for adequate preparation, made the musical festival impossible from the first. Nor can these various organizations be blamed for their reluctance to embark upon the sea of troubles to which they were invited. Their managers knew that much would be expected of them. Their means were limited. The reproach and mortification of failure were certain, and the rewards of success were uncertain and indefinite.

A conference of Mayor Latrobe with the general committee of the Historical Society led to his appointing a committee of citizens to co-operate with the Society. This committee consisted of Messrs. John W. Garrett, James R. Herbert, Henry C. Smith, John S. Hogg, Hamilton Easter, Robert Turner, John W. Davis, William Keyser, Robert T. Baldwin, James Carey Coale, Louis McMurray, James Sloan, Jr., Decatur H. Miller, Allison Brown, Walter B. McAttee, Gernon H. Hunt, I. Freeman Rasin, Joel Gutman, John S. Gilman, Oliver A. Parker, George Cator, John T. Morris, Joshua Vansant, John T. Ford, Otis Keilholtz, George P. Thomas, B. F. Ullman, George W. Corner, John Gill, Henry A. Parr, William J. Montague, Frederick Raine, William H. Skinner, C. Morton Stewart, John M. Robinson, Christian Ax, James W. Tyson, Samuel H. Adams. These, with the original Finance Committee of the Historical Society, reinforced afterwards by other members, took the various matters connected with the celebration in their charge. Several meetings were held, the programme for the festival was discussed and an understanding came to as to what was practical to effect. No definite action ensued, however, the lack of financial resources and the adverse influences spoken of above having a paralyzing effect. The celebration, if it came off at all, must be upon a scale commensurate with the dignity and importance of the occasion and the interests of the great city whose anniversary was to be kept. To secure this, not only was the countenance and aid of the municipal authorities needed, but also the active and energetic co-operation of the entire mercantile and business community. How to secure these essentials still seemed problematical to the committees.

The city of Nashville had had a great municipal celebration in May, during several weeks, and it would never do for Baltimore to permit Nashville to surpass it. Our citizens who had been present during that celebration were peculiarly struck by the large concourse of strangers there to witness the spectacles and displays and take part in the festivities. Some of these, active, energetic, observant, public-spirited citizens, like Mr. John T. Ford for instance, made it their business to call upon

the Mayor and tell him what they had seen and heard, and how many old Baltimoreans there were throughout the South who would gladly embrace a festival opportunity to revisit their old home. The community heard of all these things, and it was seed sown in an auspicious soil. The true idea of the festival and its importance began to take shape in the public mind.

That idea rested upon the central germ of a parade of industries, a display of institutions and an exhibition of resources such as would reveal and illustrate the city's growth and progress, not in one or two but in all directions. We knew the beginnings, we would assemble the results, so as to be able to judge for ourselves what was the measure and extent of our advancement. We would bring the past and the present together right before our eyes. The impression the spectacle made upon ourselves would be the criterion by which to estimate its power of impressing others. Every accessory which was suggested was conceived with the thought of embellishing this central idea and bringing it out into greater relief. The plan of a musical festival looked probably as much to this test of progress in the way of the display of choral and orchestral improvements and original composition as it did to the mere æsthetic enjoyment of an artistic entertainment. This thought also lay at the bottom of the suggestion that the display of the mechanic arts should be conducted by the Maryland Institute, the oldest of our industrial foundations.

The withdrawal of the Institute therefore from official connection with its part of the programme and the announcement made by the Historical Society's Musical Committee that it was forced to abandon the hope of carrying out the musical festival as proposed, caused a natural feeling of disappointment. These things, and the failure to collect any money, carried dismay into the hearts of those who had cherished hopes of a successful celebration. The charity commemoration feature had fallen through,* the Historical

*This was in consequence of some miscalculations and misconceptions. It is probable also that the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital had received an impression of the indifference and lukewarmness of the community towards President Gilman's suggestions. At any rate, they took no further public steps in the

Society had no intimate relations with the great busy, bustling, every day part of the community, and the impression deepened as the heats of midsummer intensified, that the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration would in the end have to be consigned to that limbo of uncompleted projects where the happiest schemes of men still wander purposeless about.

The danger of failure, however, probably inspired that temper in the public mind which made success inevitable and a matter of course. The time had come for action and action ensued. There was a special session of the City Council held on June 10th, for some object not necessary to recite here. At this session, however, the President of the Second Branch, Mr. A. H. Greenfield, introduced a resolution,* the purpose of which was to extend a thorough municipal recognition to the coming anniversary festival, to invite the co-operation of the United States government, in its army and navy departments, and to suggest to citizens the propriety of decorating their dwellings and places of business, erecting arches and taking part in every way in the celebration. Pending final action on this, the general committee of citizens whose names have been given above had a meeting and conference with Mayor Latrobe at his office in the City Hall. This was on June 22d, and Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, the Chairman, stated that they had received sufficient encouragement from citizens generally to justify them in believing that the plans proposed for celebrating the anniversary as suggested by the Historical Society could be matured and substantially carried out.

direction of carrying out what was understood would be their part of the programme: the laying of a corner-stone to commemorate the founding of the Hospital, the buildings of which, on their tract of land on North Broadway, were nearly completed. This formal ceremony, it had been fancied, would furnish a *point d'appui* for the charitable institutions to rally upon and perform their part in the celebration. There had been no public demonstration in connection with the establishment of the Hospital so far, and the present seemed to be a fit occasion if any demonstration was to be made. The trustees, however, if they ever entertained the project, were now found to have withdrawn from any idea of a public instauration of their work. In short, this part of the programme proved to be impracticable for a variety of reasons, and it was relinquished before any steps had been taken to give it shape.

*Drawn, it is stated, by Mr. John T. Ford.

The general idea of the celebration, the extent of it, what could be done and what could not be done, were thus in a sense public property. Nothing was done, but the thought and the central notion of the celebration both lay fallow in the minds of the people. The heats of summer had now come on, and those who are usually expected to take the lead in public celebrations and festivals had gone off to the different summer resorts and watering-places. Preparations such as must be made and collections of money such as needed to be taken up were thus postponed until persons easily discouraged were all disposed to abandon the enterprise in despair. It was the apparent impossibility of securing any funds, without which nothing in advance could be done in their departments, that constrained both the Maryland Institute and the musical committee to give up the parts in the programme more or less formally assigned to their share. The directors of the Institute announced their withdrawal during the second week of July, and a few days later the musical committee gave notice that no musical festival could be held at the date assigned for the celebration.

The project which had been elaborated and distributed about among the various co-laborers was not given up, but it slept a very sound sleep at this time, from which it might perhaps have relapsed into the sleep that knows no waking. But a new element embraced the project just in this hour of its greatest apathy and languor, gave it new life and more breadth and definiteness of direction. This was when our German fellow-citizens, thinking the case of the celebration hopeless, took hold of the matter themselves and determined that it should not be abandoned. This energetic and active class in the community, who exercise so much influence and have done so much to build up the city with which their nationality has been associated from the foundation, form no inconsiderable element in our population. Not less than one-third of the people of Baltimore are German by birth or by descent, either born themselves in Faderland, or descended of parents or grandparents who immigrated from thence. They are full of the spirit of co-operation; have strong local pride and habits of a social turn throwing them much

together in their hours of relaxation from labor. They do not go to the watering-places in summer, but spend much time *al fresco* in their beer-gardens, surrounded by their families, and listening to good music. They had been pained at the idea that they were to have no musical festival and indignant at the thought that the city's anniversary was likely to be passed by without commemoration. They were thoroughly organized and provided with the means of prompt and effective communication and co-operation with one another through their different societies and associations and orders, whether of industrial, benevolent, artistic or merely social character. As soon as the determination on their part to have a festival began to exist, the spirit in which it originated was quickly spread and diffused through the medium of these various societies and unions.

After a very little consideration and consultation, the representatives of over forty-five societies, unions, lodges, bunds and vereins met in a sort of convention at the Hall of the Germania Maennerchor, West Lombard street, on August 30th. The meeting was energetic and earnest. An organization was promptly effected, action followed at once, and from this hour the preparations for the celebration were pressed forward with unflagging zeal and the assurance of success. It is to this preparatory meeting that the honor must be ascribed of popularizing the celebration and of striking on its behalf that keynote of general enthusiasm which finally became the most remarkable feature of the great display. At this meeting, in addition to the preliminary organization, a definite date was set for the celebration (October 4th) and a definite programme was adopted. This included a procession, illustrating with tableaux the history of the city from its settlement to the present time, with an industrial parade comprehending every sort of mechanism and handicraft. The programme was to be concluded with a celebration at Schuetzen Park, where, when the procession arrived, there were to be orations in German and English, with music and other appropriate features.

The meeting adjourned to meet in the same place on Thursday, September 1st. Here the permanent organization

was effected, the work divided up and the various committees appointed to take charge of it. It seems as if this were the proper place to speak of this organization, since this was the beginning of it, though some changes were made in the committees and the work assigned to them greatly enlarged in its sphere and distribution. In its final and authentic shape, therefore, the German *Executive Committee* of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration consisted of John R. Fellman, *Chairman*, Julius Conrad, *Secretary*, Dr. A. Richter, *Treasurer*, and Messrs. Jos. Raiber, John Mechtold, John Hemeter, Chr. Bartell, R. D. Boss, H. Schroeder, W. Rosscamp, A. von Degen, and H. Schoecke. *The Committee on Agitation* consisted of Jos. Raiber, Chr. Bartell, J. Siebrecht, R. D. Boss, and A. von Degen. *Committee of Arrangements*, Chr. Bartell, Jos. Raiber, L. Beck, Fred. Beckmann, R. D. Boss. *Committee on Finance*, John Hemeter, Dr. A. Richter, H. Schoecke, Aug. Schaeffer, L. Berner. *Committee on Decorations*, John Mechtold, O. Nordhoff, G. Jung, George Worf. *Grounds*, William Rosscamp, Chas. Schneider, Henry Engelhardt. *Music*, R. D. Boss, Jos. Raiber, Fred. Jacober. *Artistic*, H. Schroeder, I. Loewenthal, C. Bersch, J. A. Sudsburg. *Reception*, Theo. Horn, Dr. F. Hassencamp, Sr., Prof. Knapp, Ed. Gronau, L. Schneider, Henry Engelhardt, W. A. Schweckendeck. *Printing*, A. von Degen, F. W. Kirschner, Aug. Steman, Dr. Gust. Warlitz, Ph. H. Lenderking, Theo. Kroh, Sr.

This meeting, only the second that was held, was attended by the representatives of over sixty societies. It was at this meeting also that the Germans took the broad and patriotic stand of having a celebration such that every citizen would be glad to participate in it, one so broad and comprehensive that no nationality could claim the exclusive direction of it. This position, so important to the success of any such festival and so well maintained throughout all the subsequent proceedings, was definitely stated by the meeting, in consequence of a slight effort made by some ill-advised members to narrow and restrict the affair. To check this at once, the Secretary, Mr. Conrad, offered a resolution to the effect that the German citizens of Baltimore were actuated solely by patriotic motives in this attempt to celebrate the coming great

municipal holiday, and that the co-operation of all citizens was invited, so as to make the celebration general and successful. It was also explicitly declared that nothing of a political character or tendency was to have place in the parade or celebration. The resolutions, or the speakers to them, further said that the German initiative was not taken in any spirit of forwardness, but because they did not wish a festival which American-born citizens had not seemed to sustain, to be entirely abandoned. There was an adjourned meeting of the representatives of these societies, now increased to seventy-two, on September 5th. At this meeting his Honor Mayor Latrobe was elected President of the Celebration, Col. J. Thomas Scharf invited to deliver the English oration and Col. Frederick Raine the German oration in Schuetzen Park. Captain Jos. Raiber was elected Chief Marshal of the Celebration, and other appropriate arrangements were made.

We have been particular to give in considerable detail the action of these initial meetings of the German societies, before the rest of the community began to co-operate with them. This action was undoubtedly the turning point of the festival. As the lately published "Proceedings of the Maryland Historical Society in connection with the Celebration"* tersely remark: "The proposed celebration received the very earnest support of the German citizens of Baltimore, and to the impulse given to it by their active and well-directed energy, is due, in large measure, the brilliant success with which the enterprise was attended." This is the fact. The first inception was not theirs, nor the final arrangements. They did not conceive the celebration, nor did they anticipate the full measure of its final success. But they infused life and vigor into an almost expired purpose. They guaranteed us against the mortification of an absolute failure. They smote the rock of the public sympathy until generous emulation, patriotic endeavor and general enthusiasm burst forth in one mighty stream that bore down every obstacle and swept away every difficulty. In their action originated the movement and the popularity of the celebration, its

*Fund-Publication, No. 16.

heartly character and that robust bouhonnée which colored all the later proceedings with a peculiar glow.

The German committees went to work with a will, aided materially by Col. Scharf, whose familiarity with the chronicles of the State and city, into the history of which he has searched so deeply, no less than his unflagging zeal and indomitable energy, made him a most useful and indeed indispensable collaborateur. The historical tableaux were selected and designed under his suggestions, and he also gave much aid to all the other committees. The German committees were quite successful in collecting money for promoting the objects of the celebration. To aid in this necessary work a commemorative medal was ordered to be struck off and sold.*

With the second week of September it had thus become evident to all that Baltimore would celebrate its anniversary, and all citizens began to co-operate to make the celebration what it should be. On Monday, September 6th, the committee appointed by the German societies, Mr. Chr. Bartell, Chairman, waited upon Mayor Latrobe and notified him of his having been appointed Honorary President of the Celebration. There was also a general conference upon the subject of the coming display, with a suggestion that a later day be set for it, with the view to add to the various attractions. The Mayor accepted the position tendered him, and assured the committee of his active sympathy and support. He expressed a confident belief that the new fire now kindled would spread until the enthusiasm reached all classes. He believed that the City Council, when it reassembled, would recognize the anniversary in a handsome and substantial way, make the festival a season of legal holiday and reinforce it with every municipal resource. Co-operation in every way and of all citizens and interests was essential to such a celebration as was desirable. The action of the City Council should be waited for and the Historical Society, which would soon meet, should be consulted. Its original plan, contem-

* It was of bronze, attached to a slip of ribbon. It bore on one side a representation of the Battle Monument, with the words: "One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Baltimore," with the two dates 1730 and 1796. On the obverse was a head of George Calvert and the words: "George Calvert, first Lord of Baltimore." The price was 25 cents, and many were sold.

plating a general and comprehensive celebration, had not been abandoned, and the general committee appointed by him was still in existence.

On September 7th the Mayor appointed a municipal sub-committee "to represent the Mayor and City Council in making arrangements for the proper celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial." Of this committee Hon. Francis Putnam Stevens was appointed Chairman, the other members being Messrs. Henry C. Smith, Gen. James R. Herbert, John T. Ford and Daniel J. Foley. Mr. Foley could not serve, not being able to remain in the city, and Col. J. Thomas Scharf, at first elected Permanent Secretary, was finally appointed member of the committee in Mr. Foley's stead. In appointing him Mayor Latrobe did Col. Scharf no more than justice when he enumerated his zeal, industry and efficiency as contributing so materially to the success of the celebration. The services of Mr. Stevens and Col. Scharf were most appropriately recognized on October 11th, when they were presented with badges in the shape of gold medals, in token of "their very valuable services." These memorials, which were accompanied by a letter signed by many prominent citizens, were formally handed to the two gentlemen by Mr. A. H. Greenfield, President of the Second Branch of the City Council. Mr. Greenfield said that the badges, handsome as they were, only represented in a slight degree "the high appreciation of your fellow citizens for your noble and laborious efforts and the inestimable services you have rendered in bringing to a successful issue the appropriate celebration of our Sesqui-Centennial." The badges were indeed deserved, as Mr. Greenfield said, "in recognition of untiring labor and assiduous attention."

The exertions indeed of this Municipal Committee and their clerks and of the German and other committees from this time forward were simply herculean. It was a labor truly of love, for no money could have compensated it. It involved not merely the organization of an army and a campaign, with a battle at the finale, but the organization also of a war department, a commissariat and a transportation service. An empty treasury had to be supplied; a local enthusiasm to be

created and intelligent direction given to it. The various committees in fact had to cover such a multitude of details as probably never before fell to committees in such a brief time. That their work was well done this history will bear witness to on every page of the description which follows.

The Municipal Executive Committee met in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, at noon on September 8th, the day after their appointment, and proceeded vigorously to work. They had a consultation forthwith with delegates from the German Committees and with Col. Frederick Raine, of the General Committee. The first thing to do was to set a date for the Celebration. October 11th was selected; the festival, it was determined, should continue at least five days and the general programme already adopted by the German societies was provisionally accepted. Work was cut out and apportioned to the various committees and great progress was made in deciding what was to be done and who were the best persons to do it. An additional finance committee was named, and in the work of this committee, as of all the others, Mayor Latrobe shared largely.

The German societies having in a general meeting ratified the action of their committees of conference in regard to the changes of date and programme, the festival was acknowledged to have received a "boom." There was no want of co-operation on the part of any one to promote the success of the great enterprise, and by degrees the differing opinions of all were fused into unanimous enthusiastic acceptance of the form of celebration finally determined upon. A little pressure, a little diplomacy, much tact, forbearance and good temper were called for at various periods in the intricate series of preparations and arrangements. They were never missing when demanded, and little by little, every interest, every association and organization, every social, benevolent and charitable order, all the religious bodies and finally the entire community were attracted to the brink and drawn into the vortex of the festival. They came to look, but they stayed to work. The doubter acquired faith, the sceptic believed, the cynic turned patriot, for once. After the meeting and conference of September 9th at Raine's Hall there could

be no further doubt that the celebration would take place and that it would be a general one. It was in this meeting that Mr. F. P. Stevens, Chairman of the Municipal Executive Committee, first cast the full horoscope of the coming festival, which, he said, would rise higher than any mere commercial view could scan. It would, he said, be something of which all would speak in after years with pride and patriotic feeling, something which would make an indelible impression upon the rising generation. From this date there was no more division of counsels. All the committees established their headquarters at the City Hall, the Mayor having assigned his reception room to them. The office hours here were from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and, as the work to be done grew upon the hands of all connected with it and a larger clerical force was required, this room began to resemble the Corn-exchange at its hour of heaviest business—a mart of bustle and a centre of activity and push for five continuous weeks such as only an Adjutant General's office after a battle, or Covent Garden market in the morning, ever presented. From this centre of business, where correspondence poured in from all quarters, bushels of letters went forth, while cords and tons of documents, circulars, posters, were sent out for distribution far and wide. The bulletins indeed and circulars and “advance notices” in connection with the festival were admirably contrived to attract attention throughout the State and country. Newspapers in the interior everywhere gave the celebration great attention, while the business men of the city notified their correspondents in every quarter and invited thousands to participate with them in Baltimore's coming jubilee.

September 13th the Mayor issued a proclamation to the people, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE—CITY HALL,
Baltimore, September 13th, 1880.

To the Citizens of Baltimore:

It is proposed to recognize the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Baltimore by a civic festival, commencing on Monday, October 11th, and ending on the evening of October 15th.

I earnestly request all citizens to unite in an effort to make this celebration a success. Let it be creditable alike to the growth and prosperity of our city and the great development of its industries and public enterprise. Let us in this way give expression to the pride we feel in the past history and the hopes we entertain for the future of Baltimore. During the festival the people are requested, by the decoration of their houses, the liberal display of the national ensign and the erection of triumphal arches, to indicate their full sympathy with its object. Let us invite the friends of Baltimore from a distance to join with us in celebrating its one hundred and fiftieth birthday.

The first day of the fete will be especially devoted to a display of industrial and manufacturing industries in a procession, in which all trades are invited to join. This will be followed by parades of the military, police and fire departments. The commissioners of the public schools are requested to give evidence of the high estimation in which Baltimore holds free education by some suitable demonstration, in which at least a portion of the 35,000 pupils may take part. The different benevolent orders and societies are invited to join in the parades, and it is hoped that the trustees of the Peabody Institute, the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital will take some action on this occasion to attract a merited attention to these most noble institutions and to the memory of their munificent donors.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE,
Mayor.

This proclamation served very naturally to shape and to stimulate public effort, and it was uttered at precisely the right time to do good. The Historical Society came forward at once and promised the municipal committee its cordial support and co-operation, and there was a general movement in the same direction among the social and benevolent orders.

On September 14th the additional Finance Committee, as recommended on September 9th by Mr. Henry C. Smith, was reconstituted and appointed as follows: F. C. Latrobe, Mayor, Wm. H. Graham, chairman, John E. Hurst, John Q. A. Herring,

Robert Garrett, and Henry A. Parr. This committee ultimately became custodian of all the funds raised and appropriated for the furtherance of the commemoration ceremonies.

Three days after the appointment of this general finance committee a meeting of leading business men was held at the City Hall, Wm. H. Graham presiding, when it was stated that as it would be necessary to raise \$30,000 to carry out the anniversary programme the finance committee should be enlarged to include representatives of all trades and avocations. It was determined that all money raised should be spent for advertising in fifteen different States, for entertaining visitors who came in organized bodies, uniformed; for bands of music and other purposes incidental to street parades, &c.

Chairmen of finance committees for the several trades were appointed as follows: wholesale clothing, J. Friedenwald; tobacco trade, W. A. Boyd; retail clothing, Lewis Strasburger; groceries, S. E. Egerton; insurance companies and real estate agents, W. J. Montague; grain, H. A. Parr; lime, Frederick Ellenbrook; lawyers, &c., and nineteenth ward, F. C. Slingluff; liquor and brewers, Wm. Eckhardt and L. Berner; smoking tobacco, C. Ax; retail dry goods, Abraham Nachman; shipping merchants, A. Kummer; wholesale dry goods, J. A. Hurst; boots and shoes, John L. Bigham; china and queensware, George M. Bokce; hide and leather, Thomas Deford; can goods, C. H. Mercer; tinware, M. Ingram; iron and steel and factories, H. J. Keyser; lumber, George F. Sloan; livery stables, Arthur Mann; drugs, glass, paints and oils, C. A. Vogeler; coal, John Moylan; fertilizers, Wm. H. Grafflin; bankers and brokers, Alexander Frank; railroad and steamboat lines, J. Q. A. Herring; jewelers, W. H. Hennegen; drovers and cattle dealers, R. M. Jones; butchers, Peter Kell; notion dealers, J. L. Sickel; bakers and confectioners, J. D. Mason, Jr.; hats and caps, Edward Connolly; flour and feed, H. F. Turner; gas fitters and plumbers, C. Y. Davidson; furniture, M. D. Banks; provisions and pork, H. Shriver; physicians, Dr. A. Richter, Dr. James Linthicum; tailors, A. Schaeffer; saloons, L. Berner and J. Hemmeter; shoemakers, Jacob Bonnet; cabinetmakers, H. Sander; looking-glass frame manufacturers, W. Eckhardt;

paper, D. W. Glass; ice, W. Abrahams; auctioneers, O. H. Kirkland; hardware trade, Arthur Emory and Edward T. Jones; for retail trade north of Baltimore street, Adolph Nachman and E. G. Hipsley.

The list of subscriptions is too long to be enumerated here, and it would perhaps be invidious to single out names in such a connection where the entire community contributed according to their means, willingly and gladly. Some gave large amounts, many more gave small sums only. The contributors of sums of from one dollar to twenty number hundreds of names. Nearly every head of a family in the city, in addition to the public and advertised subscriptions, was called upon to spend money liberally in the purchase and preparation of decorations, in contributing for illuminating the public parks and squares, in embellishing his own premises and providing for the entertainment of guests during the festival week. The sum of this outlay, which of course can only be approximately estimated, was very large, and it is in itself the best testimonial which could be afforded to the universal interest of the community in the celebration. The entire sum derived from private subscriptions, first and last, aggregated \$20,807, and it was thought that this would be quite enough, in connection with a municipal appropriation of \$10,000 which it was pretty certain would be made, to promote every object of the celebration as far as money could do it.*

One most striking feature in connection with the festival as it approached was the interest manifested in it by Baltimoreans who were abroad, by former residents or natives of the city. Words of cheer and encouragement from these came from every direction, mingled with tokens of affection and kindly remembrance. Great numbers of invitations were sent out to persons of this class who, with military and municipal organizations of other places, were asked to come on and become guests of the city. There were many comic incidents also in connection with this preparatory period, some ludicrous contretemps and some not so pleasant manifestations of selfishness and greed. The German Committee on Music found it almost impossible to secure any of the city bands at

* A financial statement will be found in the Appendix.

moderate or the usual figures, prices having been sent up in proportion to the anticipated demand. In the matter of vehicles, hacks, trucks and horses, there was a short and sharp "corner," of course, and every available hoof in Baltimore and vicinity was hired many days in advance for every day of the celebration.

Mayor Latrobe, an ardent friend of the festival, an ardent worker in its service and an ardent believer in its success from the first, went on to Boston to see how that city celebrated its Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, in order to get what suggestions he could for the Baltimore celebration. He returned very much pleased, both with what he saw and with the conviction that Baltimore could and would outdo the Boston display, without the municipality spending so much money upon it. After his return, on September 20th, the City Council met. The Mayor sent in a special message, urging that the coming celebration should receive prompt municipal recognition and moral and material aid. In that message the Mayor said:

"Gentlemen: Upon the reassembling of your honorable body there are some matters to which I desire to call your attention. It seemed to be the public wish that some recognition should be taken of the fact that the present year is the 150th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore. With this object the Historical Society of Maryland suggested that there should be a civic celebration of the event, and appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor and act with a committee to be appointed by him in taking action in the matter. For awhile nothing further was done in this connection, but, it evidently being the popular desire that the suggestion of the Historical Society should be carried out, a large and influential body of our German-American citizens, determining that this desire should be gratified, with praiseworthy patriotism effected an organization and commenced active preparations for the contemplated celebration.

"Having appointed a working committee and selected the Mayor as their honorary president, I in turn appointed a sub-committee from that first selected to represent the municipality and act in conjunction with the committee appointed

by the German-American citizens. The conference between these committees has resulted in a determination to have a civic festival, commencing on October 11 and ending on the 16th. During the period thus selected it is proposed to have a demonstration worthy of the event commemorated. That the celebration will be of public benefit I have no doubt. It will thoroughly advertise our city, and by bringing a great many strangers to Baltimore will afford them opportunities for seeing some of its attractions and advantages. It will remind the youth of the rising generation of the honorable history of their native city and awaken a just pride in its record and in the memory of those who have contributed to its greatness and public enterprise. It will enable the people better to realize its prosperity by witnessing a representation of its numerous trades, its public schools, its fire department, its military organizations, its police, its educational institutions and its benevolent societies.

"In the patriotic addresses which will probably be delivered on the occasion the people will have an opportunity of hearing how the small tract of sixty acres of land, laid out in lots of one acre each, in 1730, by Philip Jones, the then county surveyor, on the banks of the Patapsco, has in 150 years become the great and prosperous community among whose citizens it is our privilege to be numbered. I think the occasion and the efforts being made by those gentlemen who have charge of the celebration are worthy of official aid and recognition. I therefore recommend the appointment of a committee on the part of the City Council, to include the presidents of both its branches, which shall co-operate with the citizens' committees; also the extending of all such other aid and encouragement as may be in the power of your honorable body to make the contemplated celebration a success.

"FERDINAND C. LATROBE."

On October 4th the City Council yielded to what appeared to be a public demand which no one would question and appropriated \$10,000 as the city's part towards the expenses of the celebration. The 11th of October was declared a

municipal holiday, and the Mayor's recommendations were fully complied with. Committees were appointed representing both branches of the Council, as follows:

Special Committee: M. E. Mooney, chairman, John A. Dobson, James Broumel, Dr. James P. Thom, John McWilliams, James Toner. *Reception Committee:* Col. John A. Dobson, chairman, John Stewart, President First Branch, Dr. J. D. Fiske, Thos. H. Hamilton, S. E. Atkinson, Wm. J. Kelly, James St. L. Perry, Joshua Horner, Jr., John M. Getz, John Meers, John J. Mahon, H. G. Fledderman, D. G. Wright, James E. Weaver, John S. Hogg, Jacob Schenkel, M. Alex. Miller, A. H. Greenfield, President Second Branch, Wm. Stevens, S. E. Clagett, John McWilliams, Dr. D. S. C. Ireland, J. Frank Lewis, J. C. Toner, Rob't A. Poulton, J. F. Weyler.

For twenty days before the anniversary the details attended to by the blended Municipal and German Executive Committees were almost overwhelming. In placing Mr. F. P. Stevens at the head of the Municipal Committee, the Mayor counted upon steadfast energy, and the expectation was not disappointed. To Mr. Henry C. Smith were entrusted the varied negotiations with business men and houses. Gen'l James R. Herbert's experience as a commander made him valuable for advice as to the best methods of handling masses of men. It was at his suggestion that Col. Henry D. Loney, an experienced officer, was called to the aid of the Chief Marshal, Mr. Joseph Raiber. For his own part, Mr. Raiber exhibited remarkable administrative faculty. It soon became evident that the first day's procession, in which the German Committee was chiefly interested, would be an immense affair, and to classify and systematize all the various elements, and insure promptness and harmony of movement, was a work demanding the skill of a general. Mr. Raiber and his chief of staff, Col. Loney, proved fully equal to the requirement. Mr. John T. Ford, by his varied experience as a theatrical manager, was also a most useful member of the committee, always fertile with timely suggestions. Col. Scharf, secretary of the committee, gave his whole time to the duty of the hour, and in all departments of the business in hand, rendered most efficient service. The

work of the Finance Committee shows for itself; but for the sacrifice of time, and the activity displayed by these gentlemen there would have been very little of a display.

One who reads the history of this celebration and the description of the pageants of the six days of the memorable anniversary week may form some idea of the labor of the committees in arranging and classifying the different elements; in preparing the programmes of the different days; in laying down the routes of processions; in securing reduced rates of travel; in advertising; issuing invitations; attending to the public comfort and taking such precautions beforehand, that all who came should be fed and lodged. To achieve a brilliant success in this latter particular, after the midsummer failure of Chicago on the occasion of the Knights Templar convocation, was a crowning glory of the Baltimore anniversary, where the crowds of strangers were far greater than our sister city of the west had to care for. A department of public comfort was established at the City Hall, of which Mr. H. W. Eastman was the head, and this department made it easy for all strangers to find respectable accommodations at such moderate rates that not a single complaint was heard during the festival.

The duties of the Mayor were increased immensely, and his work was not done when all the preparations were completed, for it afterwards fell to his lot to lead the procession of the first day and then stand five hours to review it, repeating the reviewing formality every day of the week. In company with Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., Collector of the Port and Gen'l James R. Herbert, the Mayor went to Washington and secured the co-operation of men and ships of the War and Navy Departments, the Navy detailing the steam war vessels *Vandalia* and *Kearsage* to come to Baltimore and the War Department issuing orders for the participation of the garrison of Fort McHenry in the demonstration.

By the 6th of October the programmes for every day of anniversary week were arranged and the routes of march laid down. Rev. H. L. Singleton had been appointed to secure the co-operation of all the ministers of religion. Dr. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, requested all the Catholic

clergymen of his archdiocese, all the male benevolent societies, male parochial schools, &c., to participate in the anniversary, which they did. The Protestant clergy were equally zealous. Sunday, October 10th, the day before the beginning of the civic demonstration, services appropriate to the occasion were conducted in all the churches, and on the Saturday preceding, the event was fully recognized in the Hebrew temples.

A large meeting of clergymen was held in the armory of the City Hall, Rev. George A. Leakin, presiding, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, That we cordially approve of the recommendation of his honor the Mayor to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of our city.

“Resolved, That we recommend to all ministers to call attention to the occasion on the Lord's day or Sabbath immediately preceding the celebration, in any manner that may seem appropriate to them, on which occasion the committee also recommend that a special thanksgiving be rendered to Almighty God for His providential care and favor toward the city during the last 150 years.”

This meeting was attended by the following clergymen: Revs. George Leeds, J. S. B. Hodges, Peregrine Wroth, J. W. Osborne, Campbell Fair, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Revs. J. W. M. Williams, C. C. Bitting and J. T. Craig, of the Baptist Church; Revs. A. B. Cross, George Morrison, G. E. Jones, David J. Beale, John Leyburn, H. L. Singleton and J. W. Jones, of the Presbyterian Church; Revs. J. H. Brown, Richard Norris, D. H. Carroll, Job A. Price, A. M. Courtenay, J. B. Stitt, J. F. Ockerman, L. C. Muller, W. F. Speake, J. R. Cadden, J. H. M. Lemon, S. M. Hartsock, J. E. Amos, Thomas L. Poulson, J. H. Smith, Robert Steele, colored, and J. A. Holmes, colored, of the M. E. Church; Rev. S. K. Cox, of the M. E. Church South; Rev. J. B. Jones, of the Methodist Protestant Church; Rabbis H. Hochheimer, Benjamin Szold, Dr. Sneeberger and A. Kaiser; Rev. J. T. Rossiter, of the Reformed Church; Rev. J. A. Barclay, of the Lutheran Church.

To the Catholics Archbishop Gibbons issued the following circular to be read in the churches on Sunday, October 10th:

"The Catholics of Baltimore have already given unmistakable proofs of their readiness to earnestly co-operate with their fellow-citizens in making the celebration a great success. This is as it should be, for the approaching festivities will be a most fitting occasion for us to realize the many advantages which we enjoy in this community, to thank God for all His graces, especially for the precious blessing of civil and religious liberty, as well as to honor the memory of those far-seeing men who founded Baltimore, to whose wisdom and moderation its citizens to-day are in a great measure indebted, under God, for the freedom and prosperity which they now enjoy." The beneficial and temperance societies and the Catholic Knighthood are to parade on the 14th of October. Men of the several congregations, not members of any society, may parade with them by consent of the officers, if provided with a badge. The clergy will accompany their societies in carriages. The male pupils of the parochial schools will parade on the 12th, Tuesday. The clergy are enjoined to exhort the people "to avoid all excesses while entering into the spirit of the celebration in a manner worthy of citizens capable of appreciating the many comforts afforded them by the fortunate situation of this city, its commercial prosperity, and the wise laws of the municipality by which it is governed." They should render thanks that "their lot has been cast in such a city, whose inhabitants have witnessed in the past the most interesting events of Catholic history in this country, whose Cathedral may be justly called the mother of all the episcopal sees within the bounds of the United States." He therefore directed that a Te Deum be sung in all the churches after vespers on Sunday, October 17.

Headquarters for visiting members of the press were secured at Barnum's Hotel and a Press Committee was appointed, whose duty it was to see that all duly accredited journalists should be properly cared for. The committee was as follows:

Baltimore Sun—A. S. Abell, chairman; John T. Crow, G. W. Abell, N. E. Foard; American—C. C. Fulton, Felix Agnus, Wm. B. Hazelton, W. B. Clarke; Gazette—W. H. Welsh, C. F. Meany, Wm. H. Cole; Correspondent—Frederick Raine, Ed-

ward Leyh, Frederick Pohlmeier; Herald—L. P. D. Newman, James P. Matthews, Joel Miller, T. W. Smith; Associated Press—C. J. Fox; News—James R. Brewer, E. V. Hermange, W. P. Meany; Baltimorean—A. F. Crutchfield; Telegram—J. T. Ringgold; Every Saturday—C. M. Caughy; Church News—Rev. Campbell Fair; Episcopal Methodist—Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Cox; Journal of Commerce—Georgé U. Porter; Wecker—Wm. Schnauffer; Underwriter—Charles C. Bombaugh; Catholic Mirror—John B. Piet; Volks Freund—S. Junger; German Catholic People's Gazette—Mr. Kreuzer; American Farmer—Samuel Sands; Episcopal Register—George Lycett; Live Stock and Poultry Bulletin—Clinton S. Birch; Maryland Journal, Towsontown—Wm. H. Ruby; Woodberry News—Frank L. Morling; Baltimore County Herald, W. F. Mitchell; Baltimore County Union—H. C. Longnecker; Law Record—Wm. Allen Mitchener; Medical Journal—Dr. Thomas A. Ashby; Independent Practitioner—Harvey L. Byrd; Maryland Farmer—Ezra Whitman; Politician—W. M. Connolly; Law Record—Robt. H. Hooper; The Tutor—Robt. C. Beer; The Mirror—Dr. John C. King; People's Voice, B. H. Scott; Independent Methodist—Rev. C. M. Giffin; Baltimore Methodist—Rev. D. H. Carroll; Methodist Protestant, W. J. C. Dulany.

Mr. A. S. Abell, chairman of the committee, appointed the following sub-committees to receive and entertain visiting journalists: Monday, October 11th, L. P. D. Newman, Rev. Samuel K. Cox, Charles M. Caughy; Tuesday, A. S. Abell, F. Raine, C. J. Fox; Wednesday, C. C. Fulton, Rev. Campbell Fair, A. F. Crutchfield; Thursday, W. H. Welch, W. J. Gill, George U. Porter; Friday, E. V. Hermange, J. T. Ringgold, W. M. Schnauffer; Saturday, Samuel Sands, C. C. Bombaugh, J. B. Piet.

CHAPTER THIRD.

The Decorations of the City.

IT would require the pencil of a Hogarth and the pen of a Macaulay to mark the difference in Baltimore between the last week in July, 1889, when scarcely any one supposed that the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration would come to anything at all, and the last week in September and the first in October, when every citizen was feverishly anxious lest he should not be doing enough, lest his neighbor should outstrip him in endeavors to do honor to the city's anniversary. There never was such an awakening—certainly not in the community of Baltimore at any time in its history. The unaccountable, and, it may be added, unwarrantable apathy of the public was swiftly succeeded by an equally unaccountable activity and restlessness. The poet says truly that all precious things, discovered late, “to those that seek them issue forth.” Baltimore seemed suddenly to realize how precious and notable its past was and that to do it honor was to honor the present; not to honor it was to prove unworthiness. The awakening was as startling as that in the palace of the Sleeping Beauty when the fateful kiss was at last ventured upon. “The charm was snapt,”

“And all the long-pent stream of life
Dashed downward in a cataract.”

Nothing in the way of hint and suggestion, of quaint reminiscence and extravagant anticipation, was spared to the different committees. Individuality ran riot and invention put on its contriving cap. There were hundreds of valuable suggestions made to the committee and to the press, along with thousands of impossible and bizarre recommendations. These things were often full of comedy and farce, but anyhow they showed that the heart of the community was in the celebration. Old relics of every sort were hunted out and fur-

bished up; old letters re-read; old histories thumbed anew, and finally the quaint spectacle was witnessed of a business community of 330,000 souls totally absorbed in the study of decorative art. How to embellish Baltimore for its anniversary became for more weeks than one the study of the whole community, to the neglect often of more important business, and it can be said without exaggeration that the result was a city more fully and beautifully decorated than was ever before seen on the American Continent.

Consecutive narrative, systematic description, formal pursuit of names, dates, banners and blazonings would be worse than useless in the attempt to give some idea of the decorations of the city. The only way in which a successful reproduction of the impressions of form and color could be reached would be by surrendering the pen to spontaneous recollection, letting the most pleasing memories direct it whither they will. Some injustice will necessarily be done in this way, but how else can a Memorial Volume be expected to find and follow the clue to a bewildering labyrinth, the nakedest description of which would require volumes in itself? It is not magnifying the task to say that the ensuing pages of this book could easily be filled with a simple plain description of the way in which our city was decorated for its great anniversary. Of a total of eighty thousand houses within the limits of direct taxation, at least forty thousand were more or less adorned. Of the dwellings, fully thirty per cent. were decorated, as were all the business houses in every part of the city. It has been estimated that, in addition to the appropriations and contributions for the public display, which exceeded \$30,000, more than a quarter of a million of dollars was spent by individual citizens and their families in decorating and illuminating houses and streets.

This was the form and the manner in which the sentiment and impulse of the community found their fullest and freest expression. The patriotic feeling burst forth, blushed and effloresced in universal badge, in gala hanging and in waving flag. People wrought their love for Baltimore in festoons, which they stretched athwart the public ways. They quartered the arms and the colors of the State and the city upon

their houses and their bosoms in token of their indefeasible loyalty and warm affection. Some of the business houses began to decorate many days before the date of the celebration, and, by Sunday morning, October 10th, the city was fairly aflame with color, many of the leading thoroughfares resembling aisles in some magnificent International Exhibition, some bazar or fair where the wonders and the fabrics of all the world are assembled in lavish profusion, to be grouped and displayed with consummate artistic skill and the perfection of scenic arrangement.

The principle of the decorations followed was as unique as the profuseness and richness of the materials employed. The public were solicitous to do things not simply well, but better than they had been done elsewhere, and the number of inquiries on the subject was endless. A fear existed in the minds of some that an endless replication of the national flag, the national colors, the red, white and blue, would produce a monotonous sameness and tawdriness of effect, and the community was advised that Baltimore could not be effectively embellished in that way, the deep blue sky, white cornices and red brick houses and pavements already monopolizing these tints. It was suggested that the best sort of contrast would be produced by a liberal use of the colors of the Calvert family and of Lord Baltimore, the Oriole orange and velvety black. The suggestion was eagerly and enthusiastically taken up by the community, until Rhode Island calico-printers were simply amazed at the prodigious sudden demand upon them for black and yellow buntings. Maryland and Baltimore and Sesqui-Centennial flags, with the national flags, were produced and sold by millions. These, with evergreens in great abundance, transparencies, wreaths, Chinese lanterns and balloons, combined to give a peculiar character and an individuality of beauty to the decorations of Baltimore which every stranger and visitor commented upon with delight.

In truth, the great success of the decorations of Baltimore, their exquisite taste and consummate beauty grew out of the fact that the directing impulse which selected them came from the heart. Genial old Georgio Vasari relates that when

Cimabue, the Florentine artist, had completed his greatest work, it was an object of so much admiration, "they having never seen anything better," that it was carried in solemn procession, with the sound of trumpets and other festal demonstrations, from the house of Cimabue to the church, he himself being highly rewarded and honored for it. All the men and women of Florence hastened in great crowds to inspect it, making all possible demonstrations of delight, and, adds the hearty chronicler, "the inhabitants of the neighborhood, rejoicing in this occurrence, ever afterwards called that place Borgo Allegri; and this name it has ever since retained." So with the decorations for Baltimore's anniversary—they owed their charm and perfection to love more than business, or experience or routine. They sprang into being out of the occasion and the public's sense of its value. There was from the first a rivalry in embellishment as to whose work should be the most perfect and contribute the worthiest frame to the coming picture of Baltimore's past and present, the vivid panorama of its industries and its progress, its institutions and its life. As was said at the time, in one of the journals, it was an occasion when the artisan ought to feel himself an artist—"when the city is no longer a dull machine, lumbering along on bureaucratic springs, a place where tax-bills, water-rent and gas-bills must be paid, but a real city, which we love because our hands built it, because it has won our pride and is part of our renown. . . . It is a living and beloved object, therefore, not an abstract idea, not a mere congeries of bricks and mortar, wood and stone, which we are to decorate, and we want our Baltimore to be adorned like a bride to greet the ceremony done in her honor." This was the spirit and the temper of the people from which such great results were evolved.

The Maryland colors, intermingled with those of the national flag, imparted throughout a charming variety to the decorations, while materially enhancing their richness. This variety, this unique effect, was supplemented by the sumptuous designs appearing on every side. There was nothing tawdry nor commonplace. Even the plainest and simplest decorations had the dignity of symbolism and the reserves

and the contours of good taste. Everything had the charm of perfect sincerity about it, and cost never seemed to be counted where an effect could be secured, nor was poverty in the decorator reflected by niggardliness in the design. The orange and black not only harmonized delightfully with the colors that supported and relieved them, but they also lent a peculiar softness and richness to interiors, whether by daylight or by gaslight.

What pleased, while it surprised every beholder was the universality of the decorations. It was to be expected that the leading thoroughfares and the streets along which the processions were to pass, the public places, monuments and business houses, would be decked forth. But the humblest houses in the most remote and retired streets were equally adorned. One could not look down an alley but long lines of flags were seen waving from the houses, and everywhere it was discovered that a part of the week's hard-earned wages had been devoted to the purchase of flags, Maryland colors, lanterns and evergreens. Every little store and shop and saloon in the city was more or less emblazoned. There were probably eight or ten miles of streets along which the decorations were continuous and scarcely a single front unembellished, and in addition to these very nearly one-fourth the houses on streets off the line of procession were more or less elaborately adorned, some of them only wearing the national and Maryland colors, others with their windows and interiors gayly hung, while still others "striped like a zebra, spotted like the pard," in zealous emulation of the more public streets and business houses. In many cases neighbors combined, and stretched lines across the streets and hung their decorations and flags on them. The colors were displayed in the greatest variety of forms and designs—wreaths, rosettes, festoons, hangings, lambrequins, curtains, inside and out.

The palm was generally conceded to Baltimore street for the extent and wealth of its gala adornment. This thoroughfare, from one end to the other, a distance of several miles, was continuously decorated. Pratt street, from Fremont to Gay street, and Gay street, from one end to the other, Charles street, Hanover street, Sharp street, Howard and Eutaw streets,

Lexington street, and various other of the principal business streets, made notable displays. On Baltimore street, however, the richness and variety of decoration culminated in a mass of color, of fluttering, waving banners and flags, with arches and transparencies, evergreens and streamers, combining to form a vista such as has seldom been witnessed. From Fremont or Poppleton in the west, to Broadway on the east, this scene was sustained throughout with a completeness and continuity of effect perfectly wonderful; and from either of these extreme points the eye could look west or east over decorations beyond them. The bunting used is not to be reckoned by yards, as it is a positive fact that of the black and yellow alone fully 250 *miles* were consumed. Thousands of hands worked night and day to bring them into shape. There were also many and elaborate works done with paint and brush, with color and gilt and enamel. Arch succeeded arch, each varying in design, each rivalling the other in richness, and all illuminating the occasion which called them forth. Upon this part of the city the most costly embellishments were bestowed, and the scale of the decorations was truly grand. Some store fronts in this part of the city almost realized an artist's dream. They were deftly contrived by artistic upholsterers and artists in the decorative branches, and wrought out with an infinite painstaking care which had their reward in the results produced and in the impression made upon the spectators, who could not get their fill of gazing.

Both Saturday and Sunday preceding the eventful Monday which was to inaugurate the anniversary celebration were soft and balmy; the sun was warm, the air glowed with languorous brilliancy, and after night an autumn haze wrapped the dim emblazonings in a mystic charm that was most effective. Then the lamps were lighted, the transparencies came out in vivid relief, the illumination began, and hundreds of brilliant windows poured the soft blended glamour of their rich hues upon the eagerly gazing throngs. A scene almost of enchantment ensued, and it was not easy to close one's eyes and open them again with the consciousness of being in Baltimore rather than in Aladdin's palace or the garden of Haroun Alraschid. Here and there flashed the piercing beam of the

electric light, casting shadows deep as sunlight; here was a theatre glowing in the claret-colored radiance of a glass chandelier like a great bunch of ripe currants; there an arch shone like marble in the glare of gaslight. Building after building showed its entire front ablaze with profuse illuminations, gas-burner linked to burner, colored lamp by colored lamp, and endless festoons of gaudy Chinese lanterns, each casting its soft ray. File after file of carriages poured in endless procession, each with its group of merry faces like wedding guests. The tops of omnibuses and the platforms and windows of street cars were laden with men cheering each conspicuous decoration, all happy, enthusiastic, patriotic. The streets themselves were packed with throngs, through which the vehicles could scarcely make their way. It was indeed an imposing and exhilarating scene—such a scene as Baltimore certainly never witnessed before.

On Saturday night the whole area of Lexington market was a spectacle of rare and exquisite brilliancy. Here were to be seen, epitomized in the space of its several squares, all the best and richest effects of decoration, all the charms of color and design, set forth to catch the spectator's eye under an illumination bright as day. Hanover-street, Cross-street, Centre and Point, as well as Belair, Richmond, Hollins-street and Lafayette markets, were also profusely decorated. For once people came to market to see rather than to buy, and the hucksters and butchers were so proud of their rich and gaudy bazar that they were quite willing to stand by with smiling faces and let spectators look their fill.

In the opinion of many but one night scene surpassed the brilliancy of Lexington market, and that was to be had looking down Baltimore street from Eutaw. Here, through the vista of the arches, the avenue stretched in the glow of waving color, in the blaze and glory of the illumination, in the multitudinous tinting of orange and vermillion, gilt and silver, like the realization of one of those "transformation scenes" which now and then are given upon the stage. It was indeed a magic effect of blazonry and color, of crystal gleam and coruscating light, to which the drooping motion of banners and the ceaseless energy and vivacity of the crowd lent grace and life

and action. Such scenes are too seldom seen not to impress themselves vividly upon the memory, but in Baltimore they were repeated with increasing effect during every night of the anniversary week.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Sunday was wholly given up to the anniversary and the thoughts suggested by that event. In the churches it was the nearly universal theme of all the pulpits, without respect to creed. Never before in the history of the city can it be remembered when the streets were so thronged with people and equipages on the Lord's Day as on this occasion. The tide of population poured out into the thoroughfares early in the morning, and the current swelled every hour, culminating in the afternoon, when, on Baltimore street, the sidewalks were blocked by dense and steadily moving columns of people, and both sides of the car tracks were crowded with vehicles proceeding at a snail's pace from Poppleton street to Broadway. To say that eighty thousand people were on Baltimore street would hardly give an idea of the vast multitude of well-dressed men, women and children who were out enjoying the charming weather and the beautiful scene presented by the decorations. At night again there was a repetition in part of the brilliancy of the previous evening, and electric lights displayed at various points shed the lustre of day on all surrounding objects.

To consider the details of these decorations is to essay a labyrinth, to enter a wilderness almost pathless. Yet something must be said of the more conspicuous and prominent features of the great display. The quadrangular arch at the corner of Baltimore and Howard streets would naturally have first caught the spectator's eye from its size and the commanding position it occupied. This arch cost \$1,500. The subscribers who erected it were the following firms: Daniel Miller & Co., Darby & Co., Robert Garrett & Sons, Prior & Hilgenberg, Young, Kimmell & Diggs, John A. Horner & Co., Rogge & Koch, W. J. C. Dulany & Co., Carroll, Adams & Co., William Devries & Co., Stevenson & Slingluff, Bruff, Faulkner & Co., Phillips Bros. & Co., Faust & Hohman, J. Whitehill & Co., Penniman & Bro., Frank & Hammerslough, T. A. Bryan & Co. D. F. Haynes & Co., George R. Coffroth & Co., Slingluff

& Co., Day, Jones & Co., J. Leopold & Co., Henry W. Rogers, Henry Rieman & Sons, H. G. Fledderman, B. F. Bennett.

This arch fronted thirty-five feet on Baltimore street and forty-five feet on Howard street, its height being thirty feet to the ceiling of the arch, with thirty feet more to the top of the flagstaff. It was handsomely and artistically decorated with scroll work and paneling, the national colors being alternated with the orange and black of Maryland. The names of the merchants who erected it were inscribed on four large banners, facing each approach. The mottoes inscribed on this ornate arch, which was illuminated at night with electric and calcium lights, were selected from significant words of prominent Baltimoreans. On the north side: "Our Flag was Still There."—Francis Scott Key. "What Hath God Wrought!"—first telegraphic message from Baltimore to Washington. South side: "I Never Received from the Citizens of Baltimore Anything but Kindness, Hospitality and Consideration."—George Peabody. East side: "Every Mountain sent its Rills, every Valley its Stream, and lo! the Avalanche of the People is Here."—J. V. L. McMahon. West side: "Industry the Means, Plenty the Result."—Lord Baltimore's motto. "The Best of Prophets for the Future is the Past."—D. C. Gilman. "George Peabody, 1815-1835; Johns Hopkins, 1812-1873."

The arch erected by the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade, on Baltimore street near Sharp street, was very beautiful and attracted great attention. It commemorated the progress of the shoe and leather trade from 1730 to 1880, signaling the advancement with appropriate emblematic designs and mottoes. This arch, with a span of thirty-nine feet, was converted at night into a mass of liquid light by means of chords of gas jets with innumerable burners, and its graceful lines and vivid illuminating effects won constant admiration for it. It was built upon the order of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade, Henry C. Smith, President, the building committee being Messrs. T. J. Magruder, Thomas Deford, H. C. Larrabee, Charles Heiser and J. Ross Diggs.

Another handsome arch was erected by merchants at the intersection of German street with Sharp street. A fine vista

of approach to this arch, both from Lombard and Baltimore streets, was contrived by means of strings and festoons of flags woven from house to house across the street. The arch formed a fitting gateway for this vestibule. It spanned thirty feet, rose fifty feet in the air and was decorated with the State and national colors in a chequered-pattern, with appropriate emblems.

There was an arch spanning Pratt street near Light, from the Maltby House across to Jas. D. Mason & Co.'s warehouse. This was thirty-two feet high and forty-two feet wide, with elaborate decorations, masses of blended color, spear-heads and trumpets, stars and columns. The arch rested upon the site of the old Baltimore and Ohio depot, whence Morse's experimental telegraph line started. The hardware firms of South Charles street erected an arch and stand across that street where it intersects Baltimore street, the object being to put up an ornamental gallery for the use of the families of those who built it. This decorated gallery harmonized very well with the general ornamentation of the street, and afforded seats and a view of all that was passing, to two hundred persons. Its decorations were horseshoe medallions and the flags of various nationalities.

At the intersection of Park and Lexington streets a double arch was thrown over the streets. Pillars four feet square were built on each street corner, terminating in pyramidal points. From these pillars, half way up, started arches, crossing each other over the centre of the intersecting streets. The pillars were trimmed with black and orange, and from each pyramid floated an American flag and an orange and black burgee. Stars, shields and rosettes of various hues decorated the sides of the pillars, which rose to a height of twenty-five feet. The arch was trimmed with broad bands of orange and black, white, with orange and black drapery and festooned flags. Depending from the centre of the arch was a Baltimore oriole of large size. The whole was illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

The firemen of Engine Company No. 7, on Eutaw street, at the junction with Druid Hill avenue, erected a handsome arch, over the key-stone of which was a representation of the Battle

monument. On top of the abutments were figures representing the firemen of the old and the new systems. The arch was twenty-eight feet high in the clear, with forty-two feet span. The abutments were twenty-two feet high and three feet square, covered with wreaths and shields. Ninety gas jets, in colored shades, and sixty Chinese lanterns illuminated the structure at night. There was also a large gas-burning chandelier hanging from the centre of the arch, while flags innumerable were festooned or fluttered among the other ornaments of the structure.

A handsome arch also spanned North Charles street, near Barnet street, between the establishments of Hiss & Co. and Myers & Hedican. This arch was twenty-eight feet from ground to top of bend of arch, and twenty-five feet in the clear. The pillars were four feet square, trimmed with orange, black and red, and festooned and twined with American flags. The structure was a bouquet of rich and artistic colors, black and shades of orange and red predominating. Stripes of orange, black and red ran up the pillars, and over the centre was a Baltimore shield, with coat of arms and shields on other parts of the bend. Maryland colors graced the centre and extreme ends of the arch, while numberless small American flags depended from it in a tasteful manner. The concavity of the arch was filled with evergreens, loose bands of black and orange colors and Chinese lanterns. A little further on the Knights Templar built several arches, emblazoned with crosses and other insignia of their order, in front of the Masonic Temple entrances, which were illuminated at night as transparencies, making a handsome display.

One of the finest arches, and probably the widest span in the city, was at Broadway and East Baltimore street, extending from the southeast corner of the Broadway reservations to the southwest corner of Baltimore street, so that it presented equally good views on both streets. The arch was thirty feet high, resting on pillars extending considerably above the ends of the arch. The arch was covered with black above and yellow beneath, and the sides with red, white and blue colors. The ornamentation was very fine, an eagle being over the centre, and shields of Maryland, the United States and other

emblems placed on the sides. The pillars were covered with United States colors to the ends of the arch, and above with black and yellow. Over the centre, gas jets formed the figures 150; over the right pillar, the figures 1730, and over the left 1880. Numerous flags of all kinds were also placed on the arch, the whole having a very fine effect.

An arch at East Baltimore and Washington streets was also beautifully decorated with Maryland and United States colors. A large national flag waved over the centre of the span, and each side of the arch was hung with colored drapery arranged in festoons. All the arches and various other special decorations were photographed by those interested in these works, to preserve as mementoes.

At the intersection of Howard, Liberty and Lombard streets, one of the business thoroughfares of Baltimore, was reared a fac simile of the obelisk known as Cleopatra's needle, recently brought from Egypt to New York, to which city it was presented by Ismail Pasha, late Khedive of Egypt. The fac simile, with hieroglyphs all accurately pictured forth, was erected by prominent merchants on Lombard and Howard streets, and the idea of its erection is creditable to its originator. It cost a round sum; it was one of the marked features of the celebration, and attracted throughout its construction large and interested crowds. It was constructed of wood, covered with canvas. The canvas was painted the exact color of the stone obelisk, and the original hieroglyphics faithfully copied in size and configuration. The height of the structure was eighty feet; seven feet four inches square at its base, tapering to three and one-half feet at its apex. It was mounted on four separate blocks aggregating thirteen feet in height. The first base was six feet eleven inches high, nine feet square; second base, four feet high, twelve feet square; third base, two feet high, sixteen feet square; fourth base, one foot high and sixteen feet square. A rope twenty-six feet was stretched around it, decorated with Baltimore, Maryland and national colors. It was illuminated every night with Egyptian fire. Special policemen, day and night, were detailed to keep the people from chipping off relics. Thousands of pieces of the canvas remnants were given away by the

workmen and in some cases sold. The police and workmen were worried almost to exhaustion by the pertinacity of seekers after information regarding the strange monument.

The illustrations which accompany this volume are meant to give a better idea of these various objects than can possibly be presented by any collocation of words. No words can make a picture or give the graphic sense of form which is needed in such cases. It is greatly to be regretted that even these illustrations, accurate and spirited as they are, can convey no notion of the bewildering wealth and dazzling harmony of color which contributed so much to the effect of the whole entrancing spectacle.

All the public buildings of the city, including the City Hall, engine houses, school houses, market houses, postoffice, custom house, court houses, police stations and the monuments, as well as all the public squares and reservations, were more or less decorated, some of them elaborately ornamented. First of all, as the centre of operations, and the headquarters of the Mayor and Executive Committees, should be mentioned the City Hall, the front of which on Holliday street was tastefully decorated with bunting, and a grand stand capable of holding several hundred people was built out from the porch to the curbstone. It was on this stand that the Mayor, Gen. F. C. Latrobe, stood and reviewed all the various processions of the anniversary week as they passed by saluting his Honor.

By direction of Collector John L. Thomas, Jr., custodian of public buildings, the custom house, postoffice, public storehouse and United States court house were plentifully bedecked with bunting, flags, &c. The custom house displayed, besides the American national flag and revenue flags, thirty-seven flags of different nations, signal flags, stringers of stars and stripes, Union jacks, lighthouse flags, all interspersed with orange and black, red, white and blue and fields of stars. On the Second street side the American colors were conjoined, with fine engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Sherman. The dome was decorated in a neat manner, the orange and black, and red, white and blue showing to advantage at that great height. At the United States court house the bases of

the second and third stories were trimmed with folds of black and orange, to which the stars and stripes and national ensigns lent a good effect.

In decorating the Maryland Institute, which for the third of a century has held a place of the first importance in the community as a centre of industrial development, the designs were in keeping with the character of the institution. Over the doorway on Baltimore street was a double life-size bust of Lord Baltimore, by J. H. D. Henning, a young Baltimore sculptor and a teacher in the Institute School of Design. On the right side of the front a workman's arm typified the mechanical designs of the Institute, and opposite, on the left, a picture of Minerva represented the fine arts. A large shield in the centre, bearing the coat-of-arms of Maryland, was surmounted by the word "Welcome" and a large eagle. Black and gold, red, white and blue, American flags, streamers, wreaths, hung from the clock tower, the windows and other points, and in fact, were displayed all over the building.

On North Howard street above Franklin street, a cluster of public buildings of first importance in the community was conspicuous for the tastefulness of their ornamentation. These buildings, adjoining each other, comprise the swimming school, the Academy of Music, Baltimore City College, and Johns Hopkins University. Flags and other decorations, inscriptions, emblazoury, arms and other devices, created a succession of surprises for the spectator. In the beautiful grounds of the Hopkins institution, where the grass is always green and flower-beds bloom with rare plants, arches were erected over the garden walks, on which were inscribed the names of three of the greatest of modern benefactors of science, "Peabody, Johns Hopkins and Smithson;" and the mottoes "Veritas Vos Liberabit;" "Let Knowledge Grow from More to More."

While all of the many public school buildings belonging to the city were decorated, none displayed any especial features. The female high schools, the large grammar schools and the Baltimore-street English-German school were most conspicuous. The State Normal School, corner of Townsend street and Carrollton avenue, Prof. M. A. Newell, principal, was hand-

somely decorated. From every point in the iron work which covers the roof and cornice, flags were flying. Over the front door, on an orange field in black letters, was the name of the school, and the whole was bordered by the national colors, making a pleasant contrast. In front, over the large bow window, was a handsome painting of the coat-of-arms of Maryland, surmounted by Baltimore colors, with large American flags on either side. The tower was also appropriately trimmed with flags and streamers of the popular colors.

The Grand Opera House of Mr. John T. Ford, on Fayette street, near Eutaw street, was profusely decorated with bunting from top to bottom. A shield and the name "Ford's" were displayed at night in brilliant red lights. In addition to the colors of Maryland and the Union, Mr. Ford employed very successfully in the ornamentation of the theatre, trailing Spanish moss brought from the cypress swamps of the South, and cotton balls from the same section. Holliday Street Theatre had, among other decorations, the coat-of-arms of Baltimore and the portraits of dramatists, composers and actors. The front of Monumental Theatre, at the bridge on Baltimore street, was covered with gas jets in colored shades. Old Front Street Theatre was handsomely trimmed with evergreens and flags. Concordia Opera House, on South Eutaw street, was covered with bunting.

The various leading hotels, which naturally had a lively material interest in a festival that filled them with guests from cellar to garret, vied with one another in the elaborateness of their ornamentation. The balconies at Barnum's, where the headquarters of the visiting newspaper folks had been established, fluttered with bunting and flags; shields held every coign of vantage, and the whole place beamed "welcome." Guy's, Pepper's, Rennert's, the Maltby, the Mansion House, were all elaborately decked forth, each house having some distinctive feature in its ornamentation that individualized it from the rest. The Carrollton bore an immense painting of the coat-of-arms of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; the Maltby hung its verandahs with portraits of Continental soldiers, with a Goddess of Liberty to mount guard over them; the Eutaw, besides most elaborate decorations in every part,

had a group of statuary over the main entrance—the statue of Johns Hopkins, flanked by a bust of Nathan R. Smith on the right and one of Roger B. Taney on the left.

The residence of the Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, on North Charles street, was literally covered with graceful and artistic decorations, a combination of the colors of the Union and of Maryland. The church and seminary of the Sulpicians, on North Paca street, was most elaborately decorated throughout its vast extent, flags and streamers waving high above the lordly trees that stand everywhere in its grounds. Many other churches of various faiths were decorated.

Of the fire engine houses, of which there are thirteen, it would be almost invidious to specify any particularly, where all were so handsomely decorated. It should be mentioned, however, that No. 2 Engine House, on Barre street, South Baltimore, kept alive the memories of the past and the old volunteer system, by displaying a printed copy of the "Articles for the Government of the Commercial Fire Company of Baltimore, January 1st, 1792." One of the articles specifies that each member of the company shall keep his "bucket" hanging in his residence near his front door. Of the sixty names appended to the articles only two of them boast of "middle names" or initials—Otho H. Williams and Andrew S. Emalls. Among the other names were Thomas Hollingsworth, Andrew Buchanan, Archibald Campbell, Robert McKim, John Merryman and Robert Gilmore. For decorating the station houses the policemen contributed generously, and their work in several cases, especially in Northwest and South Baltimore, was very fine. Of the public squares and reservations Franklin Square had elaborately decorated arches at each of the four corners and midway between each with central ornamentation about the pagoda. Of ten thousand dollars appropriated by the city towards the proper ornamentation of city buildings, &c., distribution of the fund was made as follows:

City Hall, \$2,200; Washington Monument, \$250; Battle Monument, \$200; Wells and McComas, \$150; squares—Harlem, \$250; Union, \$125; Lafayette, \$125; Perkins, \$125; Franklin, \$125; Riverside and Federal, \$500; Eastern Fountain, \$125; Madison, \$150; Patterson Park, \$300; Eutaw Place, \$250;

Broadway, \$250; Greene and Lombard streets, \$50—total, \$5,175.

Washington Monument was strikingly decorated, cables being carried across from the summit of the shaft to the four adjoining corners of Mount Vernon Place, each cable being strung its whole length with flags. The entrances had each a State coat-of-arms over them; the pediment and capital of the shaft were made luminous with starry gas jets, and at night, from each the great salvers at the base, a stream of red pitchy flame was poured forth, their flickering bringing out the exquisite proportions of the gigantic shaft in wierd, uncertain, beautiful relief. The Battle Monument, with no ornaments but gas jets studded around its most expressive lines, was at night a spectacle of glory for all. The Wells and McComas Monument, at the intersection of Aisquith and Gay streets, was overarched with decorations and draperies, flag, shield, lantern and bunting, in tasteful combination.

To undertake to mention all the business houses which put on the black and orange and the more vivid colors of the national flag would be simply a republication of the city directory. To enumerate even those whose decorations were conspicuous would fill a good-sized volume. Certainly it would demand more space than is allowed us here, and indeed there is no need to do more than to select one or two objects of comment from the mass of elegant display. It was a great feature of many business house decorations, that temporary balconies, to be used for seeing the processions of the week, were so beautifully draped with colors that they proved to be most beautiful ornaments, especially when filled with ladies. These temporary balconies, hung with rich cloths and covered with drapery, were as beautiful as proscenium boxes in a theatre. In ornamenting the Noah Walker building, the decorative artist, Mr. George A. Gardner, surrounded Washington's statue on the front of the house with a field of blue satin spangled with silver stars, the whole bordered with black and orange, and illuminated at night with calcium lights. The fronts of Hurst, Purnell & Co. and Armstrong, Cator & Co. were so covered with gas jets that at night, when lighted, the buildings seemed to be on fire and blazing at every window.

South Baltimore was conspicuous for its general decoration of dwelling, as well as business houses. In Peach alley, Plum alley and other humble localities, which are inhabited by workers in oyster and fruit-packing houses and fertilizer establishments, the denizens seemed to be filled with a desire to manifest a commendable pride in the growth and glory of Baltimore. Many of these people are colored, were born and reared in the city. The dwellings scattered along the line of Fort avenue as far down as the lead works, as well as the homes of the workmen on Locust Point, hung out banners and gave other tokens of joining in the general joy. Many hard-working men, and hundreds of laborious mothers and sons and daughters, who count their market money by nickels and by coppers, made sacrifices on Saturday night, in order that their love of the good old city might find expression in a few flags and banners.

In Shakspeare street, East Baltimore, near Broadway, where Wm. Fell's remains are buried, the spot was marked by a suitable inscription and decorated with emblematic devices.

No feature of all connected with the decorations of the city, public and private, was more satisfactory than the honesty and sincerity of purpose which characterized them, the loyalty to the plan of doing as much honor to Baltimore as could be done in the way of outward show and semblance. The only emulation and rivalry that were noticeable were in the line of this steadfast endeavor to make an honest and creditable show for Baltimore, and there was something almost pathetic in the little feeble attempts at embellishment which even the very poor would not stint, though in many cases it must have cost them the price of a loaf which they could not very comfortably spare.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

The First Day's Pageant.

OCTOBER 11th, 1880, the day which beheld the inauguration of Baltimore's great festival in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city, will always deserve singular remembrance on this account, that, while no day was ever more anxiously toiled for and expected by a great population, no day ever rewarded those toils more generously or repaid anticipation with more lavish interest. The utmost hopes of the sanguine were transcended, the forebodings of the most desponding strangled in the egg. Never did hard and honest labor bear larger fruit; never had great city a greater pageant to its honor. At the distance in time of nearly a year from these events and with the desire to express dispassionate, calm and historical judgment, we must still pronounce the commemorative and industrial procession of October 11th, with which Baltimore's anniversary festival was inaugurated, as being not only the most signal thing ever done in this city, but as also probably the most complete, significant and effective spectacle of the sort ever had in the United States.

To give an idea of the pageant to one who missed seeing it would require for them to imagine nearly the whole contents of the great Philadelphia Exposition put on wheels, mounted in cars and wagons and drawn through the elaborately decorated streets which have been described, attended by crowds as great as those that assembled in the Quaker City on any of the most memorable days of that national fete. For a city having the reputation of being deficient in industrial resources and the products of manufacture and the mechanic arts, the display was without parallel and its success was altogether phenomenal.

People began to prepare early in the morning for an event which they knew would be momentous. Even before the dawn had painted with tints of Maryland orange the black horizon of a dewy night, the streets became murmurous with premonitions of the coming spectacle. By the time the sunrise salute of big guns was fired from Fort McHenry and from the war ships in the harbor, nearly all the population was up and dressing, and long before eight o'clock throngs could be seen hurrying from every direction and in every street towards points on the line of procession, while vehicles of every sort and staff officers and people took the direction of the starting point in numbers which obstructed passage and made it almost hazardous to cross the streets. At nine o'clock, along eight miles of streets, packing the pavements and doorways impenetrably, and obstructing the carriage-ways to the very car tracks, burthening platforms and balconies till they groaned beneath the weight of mortality, crowding every window, high and low, and hanging to roofs and cornices, awning and telegraph posts like bees in swarming time, the multitude of men, women and children waited for the grand display in cheerful expectation, while the buzz of talk grew with the reduplication of multitudinous voices into a roar like that which one hears in approaching some great cataract. The crowd was good tempered, given to laughter upon small provocation, enjoying itself and making itself comfortable in spite of much elbowing and the tedium of long "waits." It took much pleasure in good-natured chaffing, and broke into hearty cheering at sight of anything that pleased or amused it; was sociable, considerate, hospitable. As for its patriotism, its Baltimore spirit, these were manifest in every face, and the dress of nearly every person not a stranger was embellished with some touch of Maryland colors.

The great procession formed on Broadway, and the ample space of that noble thoroughfare, from Fell's Point to Baltimore street, was cleared so as to give room for the deploying of the column. Outside this reserved area the pavements were packed with people and every window of the surrounding houses thronged with spectators. The police arrange-

ments at this focal point, under the charge of Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey and two hundred and fifty policemen, were excellent and complete. The ten divisions in which the procession marched formed on the side streets intersecting Broadway, and great order and promptitude were manifested in getting the vast and complicated machinery under way. This machinery comprehended not less than two thousand vehicles, ten thousand horses and thirty thousand persons in the line. That line had to thread a long and devious way through fully 300,000 spectators, of whom 80,000 were strangers. It was not to be expected that in the handling of such a vast body as composed this procession mistakes would not occur. There were some mistakes, some blunders, some transpositions in the line, but nothing which injured its substantial order and symmetry, and it was surprising that the start could have been made, as it was, promptly upon time; that the system and design of the procession and the relative rank governing its distribution should have been so well kept, and that the alignment was not materially broken at the end of many miles of hot marching. It was a line stretched through eight miles of multitudinous spectators. It took the procession five mortal hours to pass a given point, and, when the head of the column was already filing into the Schuetzen Park, on the Belair road, where the ceremonies of instauration and speaking were ready to begin, the rear of the tenth division had not yet been able to fall into the line of march on Broadway.

The crowd of spectators was worth looking at. Baltimore street, from Broadway westward, was crammed with people. As far as the eye could reach, on both sides the street, the sea of faces was unbroken. Every house flaunting with the gayest colors; every window full; roofs swarming with people and temporary balconies everywhere a bouquet of eager faces. In many places the fronts of the houses were so overloaded with spectators that it seemed like a wonder their timbers could bear the strain. Every vacant lot, every church-front, each portico and open space, even to church-yards and cemeteries, was seized upon for "stands," and from these terraces

the spectators' faces rose in serried rows like the throngs in the Roman Coliseum during a gladiator's show.

To those in the column of march it was a most inspiring progression. They felt convinced, old denizens though they were, that they had never seen Baltimore before. No such multitudes had ever gathered on these streets, no such miles of welcoming cheers ever before rang out, no such palpitating masses of humanity had ever done honor in the past to any of Baltimore's occasions. To those who stood among the spectators the scene was fully as startling and exhilarating. Band after band, spectacle after spectacle, vehicle behind vehicle, squadrons of horsemen and footmen in platoons, in companies, in battalions, in regiments and brigades, filed unceasing and untiring by, until the wondering observer who saw all Baltimore on the streets around him, rubbed his eyes to rid himself of the illusion that still another Baltimore was not marching by before him. Great and glorious as the procession was, it dwindled in the presence of the mighty throngs of persons gathered to do it honor. How decent and comely all these multitudes were, too; how sober and how well behaved; how glad, how appreciative, how enthusiastic, how swift to cheer what pleased their eyes and how slow to leave off cheering!

It would be difficult to select out any especially notable features in a scene the entire ensemble of which was unique, distinguished and noble. All were peculiarly impressed, in respect to the procession itself, with the solidity of the masses of men marching forward like a river, with the variety and number of industries exhibited in action and in their history and progress, and with the ingenuity and appositeness as well as the beauty of the innumerable tableaux and illustrations of industry and handicraft—testimony to the care and pains and expense the exhibitors had been at to convince the world of Baltimore's capabilities as an industrial city. The central idea, the thought that ran through all the procession and served as the clue to its labyrinthine variety and wonderful completeness, was that of presenting graphically and in tableaux the history of the founding, progress and development of Baltimore and its various trades,

industries, mechanisms and employments. The *archæology*, so to speak, of our city, its mechanical and industrial arts, its trade, commerce, transportation and general business, were all brought out in bold and intelligible relief and served to illustrate most forcibly the city's present position, rank and eminence in those relations.

The tableaux by means of which these effects were so finely produced were almost innumerable, and each one contributed in its way to the picturesque illustration of Baltimore, old and new. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for instance, elaborated by the force of a hundred signal illustrations the impression of a continental thoroughfare and a massive engine of wholesale transportation, grown up from puny beginnings—a type of the growth of the city itself, from whose loins this great aggregation of economic forces originally sprung. This road sent into line five thousand of its employes, uniformed in workman's blue blouse and fireman's red cap, led by its officers and directors—an army of stout toilers directed to herculean performance by capable, contriving brains. It contributed Peter Cooper's engine, worked by Peter Cooper himself—a venerable friend of Baltimore, overwhelmed by the enthusiastic reception which awaited him. It sent models of its corner-stone, its telegraph, its elevators, its express wagons, and a hundred other proofs of its power and its resources—a grateful acknowledgment of its duties to Baltimore and its dependence upon it. This one picture alone would have sufficed to point out what Mr. Benson J. Lossing wrote to the Committee of Invitation in his letter regretting his inability to be present at the festival. "Baltimore," said he, "is one of the marvels of our country, because of its rapid growth in population and industrial thrift of every kind. Fell's humble farm-house of 1730 has expanded into a magnificent city—one of the centres of modern civilization in 1880. The pack-horses and Conestoga wagons which brought the products of the West over the mountains to your town in 1770 have been transformed into vast railways, whose million carriages bring the wealth of a continent to your city and harbor. The sloop Baltimore and brig Philip and Charles, the first of your sea-going vessels, have been succeeded by a

mighty commercial navy, the argosies of which bring to you golden fleeces from every Coleh is on the globe, in spite of the dragons of competition. In every phase of vigorous life Baltimore is a model city, full of performance in the present and of promise for the future, and every American citizen ought to take a family pride in its prosperity."

The historical illustrations and tableaux were exceedingly artistic and beautiful. They were well composed, finely colored, and taught all that they were intended to teach. Here you saw the Indian Werowance and his warriors and wigwam; the great explorer, John Smith, discovering the Bolus river, which we now call the Patapsco; the early settlers, at the door of their log cabin, entering upon the first combats with rude nature, of which we enjoy the varied and splendid fruits; the old court house, with a staff of our ancient watchmen and constables; a picture, accurate and thrilling, of camp life at Valley Forge, with representations of De Kalb, of Yankee Doodle, &c.; a group of "minute-men" of the Revolution, on horseback and on foot; a Baltimore clipper, with sailors; the Battle Monument, and following it, some few venerable patriarchs left over from the defenders of 1814. There were other tableaux of this same historical character, some realistic, some idealized, and with a vein of poetry both in their conception and execution which brought forth swift and loud applause; and after these, almost innumerable, came living pictures to illustrate the origin, growth and forwardness of the industries of Baltimore, all admirably conceived and charmingly executed, so that the spectator saw a hundred Mardi Gras displays condensed in one, and the tired eye almost refused to turn from one bewildering spectacle to the next, equally handsome, that came after it. In some of these tableaux there was such a curious felicity of design as cannot be too highly complimented. They were as unique as they were significant, as carefully planned as they were costly and recherche, as exquisite in color and proportion as stage settings can be made after weeks of preparation and rehearsal. The most prosaic articles of trade were thus seized upon and deftly utilized for artistic purposes. A simple article of ruffling rose into a Battle Monument that seemed to be cast

in snow from the most perfect of moulds; oils, paints, tin cans, furniture, glass, all were put together in some ingenious shape and became artistic symbols of the growth of some trade and Baltimore's progress in it.

The great industrial display, in all its varied forms, in its artistic completeness, in the heartiness with which the exhibitors gave their means, their time, their thoughts and all their enthusiasm to every slightest detail of it, was undoubtedly the most signal feature of this magnificent parade, as it was also the greatest source of surprise and delight not only to strangers, visitors and guests, but to our own citizens also.

The order of the PROCESSION OF HISTORY AND INDUSTRY was as follows:--

Platoon of sixteen Mounted Policemen, commanded by JACOB FREY, Deputy Marshal.

Mounted Buglers.

JOSEPH RAIBER, CHIEF MARSHAL.

COL. HENRY D. LONEY, Chief of Staff.

Mounted Color Bearer. (*Colors—Black and Gold.*)

MOUNTED AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL—(eight front.)

Gen. George H. Steuart,	Frank S. Levering,
W. B. Krout,	T. A. Symington,
Allison Brown,	Thos. Deford,
W. A. Boyce,	Max Lindau,
A. M. Webb,	J. B. Stokes,
Chas. E. Ford,	W. C. Schley,
Chas. Kettlewell,	C. W. Kein,
J. F. Deale,	Charles Schneider,
H. V. Ward,	C. R. Coleman, Jr.
R. Steuart Latrobe,	R. Emory Warfield,
W. H. Brown,	Prof. E. G. Davis,
E. L. Bartlett,	R. Winslow Eddins,
J. Frank Supplee,	F. X. Russell,
W. B. Norman,	Thos. R. Clendenen,
Michael Roche,	E. G. Lehmann,
Fred. Shriver,	F. W. Brune,
Geo. Green,	Capt. F. T. Grady,

D. E. Conklin,
 Gabriel Duval,
 G. Leiper Thomas,
 David Stewart,
 W. B. Fitzgerald,
 J. B. Sisson,
 D. G. Wright,
 T. N. Williams, Jr.
 Murray Hanson,
 R. Riddle Brown,
 L. L. Conrad,
 R. F. Brent,
 H. E. Baltzell,
 T. K. Bradford,
 E. A. Jackson,
 F. E. Waters,
 F. Bernei,
 Thos. J. Shryock,
 John McGarigle,
 W. T. Levering,
 Jesse Tyson,
 W. De C. Poultney,
 G. B. Cole,
 E. F. Pontier,
 Harry W. Rusk,
 Dr. W. H. Cole,
 W. E. Bird,
 L. Strasburger,
 Harry Hall,
 George F. Webb,
 L. W. Gunther,
 Andrew J. George,
 H. G. Vickery,
 O. C. Warfield,
 George M. Wheeler,
 Harry H. Coyle,
 Fred. A. Stewart,
 W. W. Crozier,

John Film,
 Morris Putnam Stevens,
 A. T. Houck,
 H. Mannickhuysen,
 John Pleasants,
 R. N. Bowerman,
 Samuel Wylie,
 Aug. Pfeil,
 Sam'l W. Bradford,
 Wm. Campbell Hamilton,
 John S. Shriver,
 Geo. Bauer,
 P. R. Reese,
 H. F. Turner,
 Henry Moale, Jr.
 Douglas H. Thomas,
 R. Hamilton,
 Winfield Peters,
 J. H. Ehlen,
 Ed. Pels,
 Robert Cooper Rasin,
 W. F. Frick,
 Jos. Whyte,
 Adrian Oudesluys,
 B. Emerich,
 J. P. Pleasants,
 Otto Benner,
 L. H. Wieman,
 Geo. Kessler,
 Edw'd L. Bartlett,
 L. Courtney O'Donnell,
 J. S. Hopkins,
 Chas. J. Gaebler,
 J. H. Aull,
 J. B. Burley,
 Griffith Feelemyer,
 John S. Curle,
 W. H. Cassell,

J. Sterling Birmingham.

HON. FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor of the City.

Mounted Color Bearer. (*Color—White.*)

MOUNTED AIDS TO THE MAYOR—(eight front.)

Col. HARRY GILMOR, Chief,

Hon. Robert M. McLane,	Edward Mooney,
Thomas Swann Latrobe,	E. A. Jackson,
C. A. Swann,	S. P. Ryland,
Frank A. Stevens,	Chauncey Brooks,
W. S. Symington,	C. E. Dunn,
C. B. Tiernan,	H. Remmington,
Fred. A. Whelan,	Thos. Fields,
P. M. Snowden,	Samuel M. Shoemaker, Jr.
Isaac Brooks, Jr.	W. S. Wilson,
James Donnelly,	John M. DuLany,
Lewis C. Scott,	Wm. W. Johnson,
R. G. Keene,	John L. Culbertson,
John M. Keeler,	Wm. A. Boyd,
W. H. Baldwin,	Wm. H. Thomas, Jr.
Innes Randolph,	Herbert Cassard,
D. Greenbaum,	Dr. Silas Baldwin,
J. Edward Bird, Jr.	Wm. H. Perkins,
G. R. McGee,	Gen. Thos. W. Campbell,
W. P. Twanley,	Samuel W. Regester,
Wm. Seemuller,	J. Frank Morrison,
C. W. Chancellor,	James E. Trott,
Thos. S. Wilkinson,	Chas. A. Slingluff,
R. Quincy Hall,	Sam'l Hanna,
C. O. D. Lee,	P. J. Duff,
F. W. Levering,	S. H. Whiteley,
W. G. Little,	S. Hamilton,
Sidney L. Wright,	Cyprian Jenkins,
Harry W. Benzinger,	James R. Warner,
H. W. Ellicott,	Edward Murray,
Charles Clarke,	Pemberton Pleasants,
Theo. Gassaway,	John B. Morris, Jr.
H. A. Barry,	Jacob Lindley,
George A. Bennett,	Charles Perot,

Major Thos. G. Ridgely,	David Elliott,
A. McKim,	T. Barton Jones,
J. H. Lee,	Prof. H. A. Rowland,
Henry T. Meloney	S. C. Hanson,
W. W. Johnson,	F. T. Redwood,
Ang. Bouldin,	Walter Poultney,
Enoch Pratt,	Samuel T. Buzby,
Chas. Hunt,	Chas. C. W. McCoy,
Edwin S. Young,	Henry W. Janes,
Dr. I. D. Thomson,	L. Victor Baughman,
Thos. M. Green,	Adam E. King,
Joseph Neilson,	H. W. Marston,
R. A. Taylor,	Chris. Billups,
J. McHenry Howard,	R. C. Smith,
Edwin F. Abell,	W. N. Smith,
James Knox,	John McWilliams,
W. H. Cole,	John Henry Keene,
W. Hall Harris,	Carroll Poultney,
J. D'Arcy Wilson,	E. J. Chaisty, Jr.
L. M. Cole,	H. R. Dulany,
Winfield J. Taylor,	John Gill,
W. E. Clemm,	P. M. Birkhead,
A. W. Bradford, Jr.	Graham Dukehart,
Dr. T. Sollers Waters,	Wm. P. Zollinger.
James Carey Coale,	Geo. C. Maund,
Thos. S. Reese,	John M. Culleton,
Henry Janes,	P. G. Wallis,
Frank W. Banks,	Henry B. McLane,
John C. George,	D. P. West,
Thomas Long Jones,	Fred'k A. Stewart,
H. H. Coyle,	Wm. F. Porter,
Wm. Rogers,	Henry C. A. Smith,
Dr. Chas. Grindall,	James Claypoole,
J. F. McShane, M. D.	W. E. W. Ross,
Oscar S. Taylor,	Wm. H. Scarlett,
H. F. Reid,	John T. Newnan,
R. W. Gwathmey,	Geo. B. Creamer,
N. R. Henderson,	Charles J. Stewart,
Wm. H. Crawford,	W. D. Cator,

W. W. Carter,
James Lake,
W. G. Storch,
Germon H. Hunt,
Woodward Abrahams,
Dr. A. Glenn Fenton,
M. L. Wilson,
Chas. D. Merryman,
E. Stanley Gary,
Dr. St. George W. Teackl
W. H. Thomas, Jr.
J. T. M. Barnes,
E. J. Farber,
John H. Bash,
George F. West,
Alonzo Lilly,
Daniel C. Ammidon,
Frank W. Thomas,
Maud D. Tyson,
J. Sumner Parker,
John M. Wheelen,
Dr. Fred'k Bevan,
W. W. Crozier,
George A. Albaugh,
Wm. F. Cochran,
John S. Gittings,
J. Harry Lee,
C. Ridgeley Goodwin,
T. Harrison Garrett,
F. H. Wigfall,
J. Frank Frick,
Dr. H. H. McGee,
B. F. Ulman,
W. E. Bird,
George Savage,
R. A. Taylor,
A. E. Smyrk,
B. Howard Haman,
H. Lantz,

Geo. A. Clabaugh,
C. D. Merryman,
Chas. Roche,
Dr. H. W. Owings,
S. M. Gibbons,
Wm. P. Webb,
Claas Voëke,
G. W. Gail,
H. M. Webb,
Edward Connolly,
George T. Sadtler,
Clinton J. Ashton,
Thomas J. Robinson,
Thos. C. Basshor,
Gen. Chas. E. Phelps,
John R. Kenly,
Wm. McWilliams,
Francis Cutaiar,
Philip H. Israel,
H. R. McNally
John Duer,
Andrew J. King,
Isaac Guggenheimer,
Wm. H. Reilly,
Gen. Felix Agnus,
Harrison Adreon,
Edwin H. Trust
W. T. Adreon,
David R. Knull,
Robert G. King,
S. Turner Duvall,
Alex. E. Brown,
John S. Gittings,
J. Harry Lee,
Ernest Schmeiser,
F. Ruhstral,
Dr. F. Hassencamp,
James R. Warner,
Edw. Murray,

John T. McGlone,	Louis Winternitz,
Robt. T. Baldwin, Jr.,	John J. Donaldson,
Marcus Dennison,	Wm. T. Malster,
Carroll C. Bitting,	Fred. Polmyer,
David Herring,	Douglass H. Duer,
Joseph H. Gale,	Chas. A. Martin,
Wm. F. McKewen,	A. Kummer,
James Dindon,	John A. Robb,
John C. Bransby,	F. W. Dammann,
Frank X. Jenkins,	H. J. Key,
Wm. F. Reid,	Dr. W. H. Crim,
Albert Weil,	Oliver A. Parker,
Bradley S. Johnson,	John T. Morris,
Robt. H. Carr,	Harry Gilmor, Jr.
Geo. F. Webb,	Geo. U. Stewart,
James Rigby,	Samuel S. Lee,
John L. Sickel,	L. W. Gunther, Jr.,
John Q. A. Herring,	Clayton Cannon,
Wm. S. Powell,	Graham Gordon,
Bentley S. Bibb,	Harry M. Ford,

Charles A. Vogeler.

OPEN BAROUCHES.

J. THOMAS SCHARF AND FREDERICK RAINE, Orators of the Day,

Rev. G. ARMISTEAD LEAKIN, D. D., Clergyman,

JOHN R. FELLMAN, Chairman German Executive Committee,

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

GERMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND ARTISTIC COMMITTEE.

FIRST DIVISION.

The elaborate arrangement of the monster procession of the first day into divisions in a regular order was substantially but not strictly adhered to. By reason of an accident to the vehicle bearing one of the tableaux in the Historical Division, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Division was given the right of the line and started at once, so that the order to

move promptly at 9:30 A. M. was strictly kept. The first division actually in line therefore was that of the Baltimore and Ohio, under the command of Major N. S. Hill, acting as marshal and supported by twelve aids. Their color was light blue. This division consisted, in the order given, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, the Northern Central Railroad Company, the Adams Express Company, the St. Mary's Industrial School, and the American Union Telegraph Company.

The Baltimore and Ohio, with ten bands of music, had five thousand men in line on foot, thirty wagons, thirty barouches, and a number of interesting tableaux. The procession of this army was arranged according to the different branches of the service, the head of the column being given to the iron-workers, who wore a uniform of black trowsers, blue shirts, red caps with white tassels, and bore sledge-hammers on their shoulders as the emblems of their craft. They escorted a banner which bore an inscription condensing the history of the great thoroughfare, as follows: "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, July 4, 1828; October 11, 1880. The first road begun in America for general transportation. The first road completed from the Atlantic to the Ohio river, January 10, 1853. In 1830 operating 13 miles; in 1880 operating 3,300 miles. In 1830, 100 employes; in 1880, 20,000 employes. In 1853, uniting Baltimore and Wheeling; in 1880, a link in the chain uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific."

The plan of march was that of a solid phalanx of one hundred and forty-four men, in uniform, followed by a truck bearing some tableau or something else having reference to the road's history. One of these was a model of the granite corner-stone of the railroad, laid under the Presidency of Philip E. Thomas, July 4th, 1828, in connection with which were exhibited the implements—trowel, spade and hammer—used by Charles Carroll of Carrollton at that ceremony. The employes of the machine-shop escorted a model of the sail-car put on the road by Evan Thomas in 1830, a curious box on wheels, with a mast and a square sail. The lumber department and carpenter-shop employes had on their truck a model of a primitive saw tread-mill, worked by a blind horse. The

workmen of the engine and bridge departments escorted Peter Cooper's famous engine, Mr. Cooper himself following behind it in an open barouche.

The ticket department of the company exhibited the routine of coupon-stamping and distribution in action, and the telegraph brigade showed how wires are laid and dispatches sent. The progress of transportation was emphasized by grouping together an ox-team and a negro lazily hauling a single hogshead of tobacco, and a modern truck with a spanking team, bearing nine hogsheads jauntily along. This contrast was brought out in a still more vivid and comical way by the spectacle of a mule hitched to a hogshead after the ancient "rolling-road" style, followed by a section of the huge express wagons of to-day, piled high with cases of freight marked for delivery in every part of the continent. There could be no more forcible way to illustrate history than this, and the endeavor of the great busy corporation to put itself in full *rapport* with the occasion celebrated was generally understood and appreciated by spectators.

The Corn and Flour Exchange, following the Baltimore and Ohio in line, had the Government Marine Band to furnish music for their column. A bay schooner on one of their trucks immediately preceded the model of an elevator, on which was printed the highly business-like inscription: "Receipts of grain 1870, 6,871,033 bushels; shipments, 486,985 bushels. Receipts 1880, 57,796,322 bushels; shipments, 53,480,341 bushels"—a history in itself which explained why the exchange, organized in 1853 with 53 members, should in 1880 have a membership of 600. It was natural that an unallegorical "bull" and "bear" should form part of this procession, but a real allegorical tableau of the progress of wheat, from the first kindly thought of Ceres to the merchant's "spot" delivery, was conceived with spirit and fancy and charmingly worked out in execution. The design was that of Mr. Baraldi; the artist who arranged the really handsome tableau was Mr. George A. Gardner. It required twelve horses to draw the platform on which this fine piece of scenic effect was arranged.

The Northern Central Railroad Company had a large oil painting in the van of their part of the line, representing a passenger train on one of the approaches to the Susquehanna bridge. An engineer, a fireman, a conductor and a flagman, all uniformed and each with his tools in his hand, relieved this picture. Behind the truck, marching with consummate order and regularity, came four hundred employes taken from the different shops, the old and infirm servants being transported in carriages. The uniforms were very neat, and the soldierly appearance of the well-drilled men added greatly to their effect in the line. Method, system, economy and precision were here typified.

The Adams Express Company, headed by some of its leading officers in a barouche, presented a tableau of a globe surmounted by Mercury, the handsome lad who supported the latter character poisoning himself fearlessly upon his lofty and quivering post. It was perhaps indirectly in reference to Mercury's attribute as the deity of pilferers that this truck had on it some of the company's safes with watch-dogs on guard. In another tableau the progress of the system of parcel's delivery from 1730 to 1880 was traced in an instructive manner.

The St. Mary's Industrial School, conducted by the Xaverian Brothers, created a great deal of favorable comment by their excellent turnout. There were two hundred boys in line, under command of Wm. O'Brien, superintendent of Loudon Park Cemetery. Several soldiers from Fort McHenry acted as assistants. The boys wore their gray uniforms, and marched with great precision. Besides those on foot there was a large number in wagons, exhibiting what they are taught at school. There was a shoe factory, Daniel McCarthy, foreman; hand-shoe shop, J. Griggs, foreman; printing office, John J. Cody, foreman; tailor shop, George Groh, foreman; basket shop, Wm. Shannon, foreman; blacksmith shop, Ed. Strickland, foreman; an agricultural wagon, omnibuses, a Sesqui-Centennial wagon, phaeton and barouches containing the Brothers, making, all in all, a handsome display. The lads were here shown at work at the different crafts by which

they could earn an honest living when they reached maturity, and the work and the workers both looked sound and solid.

SECOND DIVISION.

The second division in the actual line of march, that which presented the tableaux relating to the history of Baltimore, was marshaled by Mr. R. D. Boss, supported by twelve aids, wearing red sashes. The head of the cortege was taken by Mr. Charles Rupp, impersonating Lord Baltimore. He wore armor of gilt, with a plumed golden helmet, rode a gray Arabian steed and bore himself featly and well. Two heralds, personated by Bernard Bourke and Joseph Harig, followed in my Lord's train, wearing old English costumes. The representatives of the aboriginal occupants of the soil of Baltimore, a body of formidable red men, in no end of paint and feathers, followed next in line—warriors, sachems, sagamores, mixed in a throng. The United Order of Red Men furnished this group, so that their costumes must have been correct in an archæological point of view. Then succeeded a tableau of the Indian's wigwam of skins, the warrior and his family in their home on the site perhaps of one of Baltimore's huge elevators. Even while the warrior sat and rested him from the chase and his canoe of birch stood ready poised for launching, the enemy who was soon to banish him from his haunts forever was already heaving in sight, for yonder came Captain John Smith's pinnace, with his crew of thirteen men, feeling their way up under the lee of the red banks of the *Bolus* river—"for the red clay called Bole Armeniack," said Smith, "we called it Bolus." The pinnace was placed upon a decorated wagon, and the discoverer and his crew looked formidable enough to frighten all the Indians away—though, in point of fact, Smith's narrative of his sixth voyage represents the Bolus river as being uninhabited. If he could look in upon it to-day, that fierce gray beard of his would stand out amazed and that falcion with which he slew three Saracens in the East in single combat would fall from his nerveless grasp.

The next tableau in the series presented the first Maryland settler's rude log cabin, with its primitive appointments, a simple tale of the encounter with nature which could not be told amiss and cannot be told too often. Then followed a model in miniature of Baltimore's first court house, on the site of the Battle Monument, with the underpinning contrivances of the ingenious Leonard Harbaugh brought out in full relief. The realistic tableau of camp life at Valley Forge was an appeal to Maryland patriotism which was most effective; while the representation of the Battle Monument was a *fac simile* in everything but materials. In the seventh tableau the commercial growth of Baltimore and the development of its ship-building interests were typified in a steamship surmounting and growing out of an old-time sailboat. The eighth tableau, which broke down and had to be withdrawn from the procession, was an allegorical impersonation of Baltimore, the city being represented by Miss Matilda Zuikland. In the ninth, the sea, the source of so much wealth to Baltimore, was allegorized, Mr. William Holtzman personating Neptune, ruler of the waves, Miss Anna Holm being his Amphitrite, a mermaid just rising from a very good representation of what Mr. Richard Surviller called "the briny," while three dolphins waited upon her, each spouting real water. The vehicle on which this tableau was transported had suffered "a sea-change," and looked ancient and fish-like. In the tenth tableau, Columbia, Miss Emma Seng,* sat enthroned upon a lofty curule chair—"high on a throne of Ormus or of Ind"—ruling the arts and industries and guiding the nations. Round about her were characters representing the arts and sciences. Columbia was dressed in Greek costume of severe, but becoming simplicity. Her throne had a dome reaching over it, on top of which was the American eagle, looking for all the world as if nothing would give him greater pleasure than to flap his wings and join in the celebration. The interior of the dome

*In addition to others named above the following ladies took part in illustrating the tableaux: Misses Louise Hachtel, Minnie Klepper, Johanna Luckman, Lena Lamp, Elenora Rhein, Mary Degenhardt, Kate Schuppel, Bertha Schulz, Lizzie Smith and Johanna Gerken.

was lined with blue and bespangled with stars. On the four corner posts of the wagon were gilt representations of flame illuminating the darkness of the world. There were several bases to the platform, on each of which sat persons representing the different nationalities of the universe, to all of whom a welcoming hand was extended.

After the leading tableaux mentioned had passed, they were followed by the Baltimore Riding Club and tableaux representing the lighting of Baltimore by gas, the first telegraph wire in operation, running between Washington and Baltimore; three horticultural tableaux of rare beauty and exquisite designs, and a fine tableau representing agriculture. The old and new fire engines were also represented. These were followed by the artistic and other committees of the Germans, whose names are given on a preceding page, in barouches, and the United Red Men in Indian costume. It will be seen that the tableaux represented the gradual growth of Baltimore from the time the country was inhabited by Indians up to the present day. They were gotten up chiefly by the artistic committee, and they reflect great credit upon its members. It is proper to add here that neither the above description, nor the parade itself, did full justice to the arduous and intelligent labors of the artistic committee, one of the earliest to go to work in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. The money cost of these tableaux was small—only a little over \$800. The time, thought and labor expended on their preparation were very great. The plan of the historical tableaux was very suggestive and complete. The arrangement, in two parts, was meant to give, by pictures of events and symbols of epochs, a full iconographic history of Baltimore and its site from the time of its occupancy by the Indians down to the present; nor was the selection of incidents too meagre to accomplish that object. The programme of arrangements, as officially promulgated on the morning of the parade, will prove this to demonstration. It is as follows, and it was strictly adhered to except where accident or incidental misconception interfered with it:

No. 1, Two Heralds of 1730, English noblemen of same time; 2, Indian Chief, with Warriors, (kindly volunteered

from the U. O. R. M.); 3, an Indian Wigwam, tableau; 4, Captain John Smith on the Chesapeake with his Thirteen Men, tableau; 5, First Settlers and Log House, tableau; 6, the Old Court House of Baltimore, tableau, followed by watchmen; 7, Camp Life of 1776, tableau, followed by the Yankee Doodle trio, Gen. De Kalb and others of his time; 8, Minute Men on Foot and Horseback; 9, a Clipper Ship and Sailors; 10, the Battle Monument. Music. 11, the Old Defenders in Carriages; 12, a Detachment of Soldiers of the Present Day from the Fifth Maryland Regiment; 13, the Baltimore Riding Club; 14, Baltimorean, tableau; 15, Gas, tableau; 16, Telegraph, tableau; 17, Telephone Company, A. J. Davis, one wagon; 18, Hahl & Co.'s Electric Clock; 19, Old Hand Fire Engine, 20, Steam Fire Engine; 21, Horticulture, (J. Halliday, J. Cook, O. P. Magill,) tableau; 22, Agriculture, tableau; 23, The Seas, tableau; 24, Steamship, tableau; 25, "Columbia Gives a Home to All," tableau, with sailors from a United States man-of-war; 26, Committee in Barouches; 27, United Red Men, Committees of First Day of Arrangement, Finance, Reception, Music, Place and Printing.

In tracing the notable features of the rest of this unexampled procession, it is necessary to follow the official programme, in order to escape confusion and bewilderment. This was substantially carried out, each tableau, vehicle and exhibitor being numbered according to the place assigned it or them. In a few instances a vehicle or exhibitor got in the wrong place, but these exceptions were not frequent.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colors—Yellow.

Frederick Ellenbrock, Chief of Division.

Twelve Aids.

Fort McHenry Band.

The German Singing Societies, Charles Kaiser, Marshal,
with aids.

No. 1, Apollo and the Muses, tableau; 2, the Baltimore Liederkrauz; 3, the Arion Singing Society; 4, the Harmonic Sing-

ing Society; 5, Germania Mannerchor Singing Section; 6, Fidelio Quartette Club; 7, the Beethoven Mannerchor; 8, the Euterpe Singing Society; 9, the Germania Mannerchor, with six barouches and three wagons, J. Klein, marshal; 10, Concordia Society, four barouches; 11, Maryland Turn Association, No. 1; 12, Baltimore Turn Association; 13, Lafayette Turn Association; 14, Junior Pyramid Club; 15, Pyramid and Pantomime Club; 16, German Society of Maryland; 17, German Orphan Asylum; 18, United Red Men; 19, Bavarian Association; 20, Jolly Bachelors' Association; 21, Burger Schuetzen Association; 22, Teutonia Bowling Club; 23, Ungemuthlichkeit Club; 24, Holy Cross Church Society; 25, St. John's Youths' Association; 26, Jackson Pleasure Socials; 27, Uncle Brasig Society, Theo. Horn, marshal; 28, Baltimore Schuetzen Society, A. Martini, marshal; 29, Knights of St. Paul and St. Paul Holy Cross Association; 30, German Veteran Association; 31, Schweizer Association; 32, Sueven Association; 33, Hessen Association; 34, Fritz Reuter Association; 35, East Baltimore Jockey Club; 36, Original Western Star Assembly. Music. 37, United Horseshoers of Baltimore; 38, Germania Association, No. 10; 39, Germania Lodge, K. H.; 40, Germania Lodge, No. 24; 41, United Order Sons of Liberty, and one wagon; 42, Grand Lodge, I. O. G. B., John Schmuck, marshal; 43, Toner Assembly, wagon; 44, Wm. McKewen Socials, wagon; 45, Young Good Will Club, wagon.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Colors—Purple.

Henry Lantz, Chief of Division.

Twelve Aids.

Charles Weber's Band.

Benevolent Societies.

No. 1, German Drill Association, K. P., H. Fenner, marshal, with aids; 2, Germania Lodge, No. 14, Ch. Schoel, marshal; 3, Goethe Lodge, No. 98; 4, German Drill Association; 5, DeKalb, No. 75; 6, Allemania, No. 76; 7, Jackson, No. 30; 8, Steuben, No. 37; 9, Schiller Lodge, No. 28. Pick's Band. 10, East Bal-

timore Drill Association; 11, Harugari, with tableau, C. Zuschlag, marshal, with aids; 12, Grand Grove O. of Druids, A. Ballauf, marshal; 13, Black Knights, H. Geuman, marshal; 14, Union of Friendship, (Freundschaftsbund); 15, Epsilon Conclave, No. 4, of Heptasophs; 16, Hospital Relief Association of Maryland; 17, Galileo Union; 18, Washington Lodge, V. O. U. B.; 19, Humboldt Lodge, No. 38, V. O. U. M.; 20, East Baltimore Sick Association; 21, Workingmen's Sick Relief Society, No. 5 South street; 22, United Workingmen's Sick Association, Leon Wichlein, marshal. Music. 23, General Workingmen's Sick Relief Union, John Lampe, marshal; 24, Harmonie Sick Association, J. Hartman, marshal; 25, West End Sick Association, with one wagon; 26, Barbers' Beneficial Association, G. F. Robelin, marshal; 27, Turners' Sick Relief Association, Chas. Schoel, marshal; 28, Harmony Lodge, O. S. L., No. 4, George Bauer, marshal; 29, Social Relief Association, No. 1; 30, Jackson Lodge, No. 16, O. I. B., George Kroner, marshal. Music. 31, Bricklayers' Union, one tableau, four barouches, six hundred men on foot; 32, Plasterer's Union of Baltimore, with two wagons, A. Davis, marshal; 33, Beacon Light O. B. B., Moses Moses, marshal; 34, Monumental City Lodge, No. 311, I. O. B. B.; 35, Jedidjah Lodge, I. O. B. B.; 36, George Bauernschmidt's Liedertafel; 37, Bohemian Sub-Division, V. J. Schimmick, marshal. Music. Sakolska Blesk, Blanick, Perun, Maryland, Grand Lodge, C. S. P. S.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Colors—Orange.

Capt. Winfield Peters, Chief of Division.

AIDS.

H. A. Parr,

Wm. H. Warfield,

R. Emory Warfield,

C. R. Coleman,

W. Campbell Hamilton.

Zeigler's Band.

No. 1, United Baltimore Bakers' Association, Mich. Young, marshal, with six barouches and one decorated wagon; 2, J. D. Lauster, three wagons; 3, J. W. Cruitt, two wagons; 4, Geo.

Eldridge; 5, C. H. Black, each one wagon; 6, James D. Mason & Co., thirteen wagons. Flour and Feed—7, Rinehart, Childs & Co., three wagons; 8, L. E. Bartel; 9, Leo Lang; 10, George Bros.; 11, J. T. Timanus & Son; 12, Robt. Knight; 13, A. L. Boggs, Jr. & Co.; 14, F. Kroeber & Sons, each one wagon; 15, S. Edwards & Co., two wagons; 16, John R. Hudgins & Co.; 17, A. P. Gerber & Co., each one wagon; 18, C. A. Gambrill & Co., two wagons; 19, McAfee Bros.; 20, Penrose, Nelker & Co.; 21, J. M. Ramming, each one wagon; 22, Seevers & Anderson, Paragon Flour Mill, B. F. Starr mill stones, two wagons. Grocers—23, Hamilton & French, three wagons; 24, John Oliver, two wagons; 25, S. T. Johnson, one wagon; 26, J. Zink & Son, six horses; 27, Sterling Manufacturing Company; 28, Thomas M. Green & Bro.; 29, H. M. Hosmer & Bro., each one wagon; 30, Drury & Ijams, two wagons; 31, Delaney & Smith, three wagons; 32, J. H. Leber & Bro.; 33, Mooney & Co., each one wagon; 34, Dinsmore & Kyle, four wagons; 35, Wm. J. Bowen, agent of J. Pyles, pearline; 36, George K. McGaw, each one wagon; 37, Thomas McCoubrey, steam bakery, two wagons; 38, American Manufacturing Company, oleomargarine; 39, J. G. Medinger, one wagon. Salt—40, A. Kerr, Bros. & Co.; 41, Parrish Bros., each two wagons. Tea—42, Importers and Traders' Tea Company; 43, Atlantic Tea Company, each two wagons; 44, F. A. Bryan & Co.; 45, Martin Gillet & Co., each one wagon. Patent Top Manufacturers—46, L. Moore, Stedman's patent top, one carriage. Basket and Willow Ware—47, Lord & Robinson, two wagons; 48, Joseph Schlereth, one wagon.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Colors—Green.

Jacob Murbach, Chief of Division.

Twelve Aids.

Saw and Planing Mills—No. 1, Otto Duker & Co., Jos. M. Blackaby, marshal of section; Chas. Weber's Band in wagon, wagon with pyramid of hard wood, wagon with sawed work, wagon with frames, two wagons with employes, a lumber wagon, timber wagon, watchman's wagon; 2, B. J. Hubbel;

3, G. W. Horstman; 4, C. C. Rumph & Co.; 5, Heald Saw and Planing Mill Company; 6, Heise & Bruns; 7, Thomas Matthews & Co.; 8, Geo. F. Sloane & Bro., one wagon each; 9, F. W. Trimble, two wagons. Furniture Manufacturers—Morton D. Banks, marshal of section. Music. 10, Morton D. Banks, five wagons; 11, H. Jenkins & Son; 12, Rosendale & Co., two wagons each; 13, Gunther & Fink, three wagons; 14, Atlantic Furniture Company, five wagons; 15, George Beck, two wagons; 16, Graham & Schmidt, three wagons; 17, Thomas Kugler, one wagon; 18, Chris. Scherer, two wagons; 19, Armstrong & Denny; 20, L. Himmel, one wagon each; 21, Rand Manufacturing Company, six wagons. Musical Instruments. Fifth Regiment Band. 22, Wm. Knabe & Co., two hundred men and twenty-eight wagons, F. Legeman, marshal of section. Music. 23, Charles M. Stieff, nine wagons; 24, Wm. Heinekamp, two wagons; 25, A. Pomplitz, three wagons; 26, Sanders & Stayman; 27, John Magez, two wagons each; 28, William H. Bendler, one wagon. Picture Frames—29, Wm. Eckhardt; 30, Schneider & Fuchs, one wagon each. Rustic Work—31, Jas. Schloer; 32, Cotter Bride, one wagon each. Barrelnmakers—33, Flour-Barrel Coopers' Union; 34, Eppler & Sons; 35, Henry Schaefer; 36, Kimball, Tyler & Co.; 37, Fred. Schlimme, one wagon each. Showcases—38, Charles Carl & Co.; 39, Richard Sauer, one wagon each. Box Factories—40, One wagon with twenty-four horses, represented by the following firms: Thiemeyer & Co., Adams & Seitzer, Asendorf & Dreyer, Klingmeyer & Co., Becker & Bro., Radecke & Co., Siemers & Co., Schulze & Co., H. Heise & Co., J. H. Duker; 41, Wm. H. Schleigh, one wagon. Billiards—42, J. G. Taylor & Co., two wagons. Turners—43, Stork & Sons, one wagon.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Colors—Violet.

Col. J. Lyle Clark, Chief of Division.

Twelve Aids.

Music.

Postoffice—No. 1, Baltimore Postoffice, nine wagons. Schools—2, House of Refuge, mechanical department, ba-

rouche, two hundred on foot; 3, St. Mary's Industrial School, sixteen wagons; 4, Dr. Carpenter, ancient doctor and one of the present day; 5, Prof. Knapp's Institute, tableau, one wagon. Printers—6, Herald Publishing Company, fifty men; 7, Globe Printing Company; 8, I. Friedenwald & Co., one wagon each; 9, Torsch Bros., two wagons; 10, Thomas & Evans; 11, James Young, one wagon each. Lithographer—12, A. Hoen & Co., one wagon. Stationers—13, Rossmassler & Morf; 14, Guggenheimer & Weil, one wagon each. Music dealer—15, George Willig, one wagon. Bookbinder—16, Dell & Knapp, one wagon. Paperhangers—17, George Eckhardt; 18, Aug. Hangemuhle; 19, George Ehrhardt, one wagon each. Fancy Paper—20, F. P. Reisinger, one wagon. Goldbeaters—21, John Gechter; 22, Charles H. Hamill & Co.; 23, A. Deupert, one wagon each. Plated Ware—24, Messrs. Hawkins & Ruskel, English Tally-Ho Coach. Straw Goods—25, Wilson & Perry, one wagon. Kid Gloves and Hair—26, Martin Emerich, one wagon. Dry Goods—27, Ross, Campbell & Co.; 28, Rosenthal & Co., one wagon each. Hosiery—29, L. Felber & Co., two wagons; 30, L. Felber, one wagon. Hatter—31, Snow & Co., one wagon. Gents' Furnishing—32, Linton & Kirwan, one wagon. Shirts—33, R. Adams; 34, S. Fleischman; 35, Dubreuil Bros., one wagon each. Carpets—36, Lorenz Weber; 37, W. T. Dunbracco, one wagon each; 38, Schoenewolf, four wagons; 39, J. S. Griffith & Co., three wagons. Music. Tailors and Clothiers—40, Custom tailors, one barouche and eighty men on foot, two wagons; 41, F. W. Oehm; 42, Peter Blankner, one wagon each; 43, Rosenfeld Bros., ten wagons; 44, Strasburger & Son; 45, K. Frank & Bro., two wagons each. Shrinker—46, Joseph Ranft & Sons, one wagon. Umbrellas—47, C. E. Beehler, one wagon. Ruffling—48, Ph. F. Gehrman & Co., two wagons. Dyer—49, Moritz Richter; 50, Wilcox & Gibbs, one wagon each. Cotton Mills—51, Powhatan Cotton Mills, three wagons; 52, Savage Cotton Mills, one wagon; 53, Oakum Factory of Canton, two hundred men on foot. Paper Boxes and Paper—54, Smith, Dixon & Co., three wagons; 55, Youse and Cohen, one wagon. Tobacco—56, Becker Bros., four wagons; 57, Joesting Bros.; 58, L. H. Newdecker; 59, Pacholder & Bamberger; 60, D. H. & L. V. Miller; 61, J.

Abbott; 62, Jones Ellis; 63, Y. P. Stone; 64, E. A. Maul; 65, J. Herman; 66, Rawlings & Co.; 67, Johnson & Davis; 68, Wm. Seeger, one wagon each; 69, J. Fred. Lotz, two wagons; 70, Gail & Ax, five wagons.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Colors—Indigo Blue.

Col. Thos. G. Hayes, Chief of Division.

Twelve Aids.

Music on Wagon.

Butchers—No. 1, United Butchers' Association, three hundred men on horseback, six wagons; 2, Sheep Butchers and Wool Pulling Association, thirty barouches, eight wagons; 3, Butchers' Pleasure Club, five barouches, one wagon; 4, George W. Barranger, one wagon, one ten-horse chariot; 5, Charles Blumhardt, three wagons, with music. Leather—6, Shoe and Leather Board of Trade, six wagons; 7, United Leather Association; 8, Henry Linderman, one wagon each. Pork Packers—9, P. T. George, two hundred and fifty men on foot and seven wagons; 10, S. C. Schafer, two wagons; 11, G. Cassard & Son, one wagon; 12, W. P. Harvey & Sons, six wagons; 13, Rieman Brothers & Co., one wagon. Hair Factories—14, W. Wilkens, twenty-five carriages and five wagons; 15, Fred. Walpert & Co.; 16, G. N. Wiggers, one wagon each. Brushes—17, Renous, Kleinle & Co., one wagon. Upholsterers—18, C. Sydney Norris & Co.; 19, Uriah A. Pollack, two wagons each; 20, J. Frey; 21, Edeler Brothers, one wagon each. Lime, Hair and Cement—22, Jacob Green, one wagon. Paints and Oils—23, G. N. Popplein, Jr.; 24, Maryland White Lead Company; 25, Hirshberg, Hollander & Co., one wagon each. Varnish—26, Berry Brothers; 27, R. H. Zuker, one wagon each. Gutta Percha—28, W. H. Knight & Co., one wagon. Music. Glass—29, Baker Brothers & Co., two hundred and fifty men on foot and four wagons, John Lang, marshal; 30, Swindel Brothers, three wagons; 31, Riverside Glass Works, fifty men on foot and one wagon; 32, H. Seim, glass works, one wagon; 33, Hamill, Brown & Co., one hundred men on foot and five

wagons; 34, Edwin Bennett, two wagons; 35, James B. McNeal & Co.; 36, A. Young & Son, one wagon each. Soap—37, Christ. Lipps; 38, C. Louis Dunlap, agent of Higgins's Laundry Soap, two wagons each. Laundry—39, Empire Steam Laundry, one wagon. Street Lamps—40, C. H. Nicolai, one wagon.

NINTH DIVISION.

Colors—Chocolate.

Col. Charles McCann, Chief of Division.

Twelve Aids.

Mt. Pleasant Band.

Oyster and Fruit Packers—A. K. Shriver, marshal.—No. 1, Union Oyster Company; 2, W. Namsen & Sons; 3, Miller Bros. & Co.; 4, Thos. J. Myer & Co.; 5, Platt & Co.; 6, Jas. E. Stansbury & Co.; 7, D. D. Mallory & Co.; 8, J. S. Farren & Co.; 9, J. Waltemeyer & Co.; 10, L. W. Counselman & Co.; 11, E. Schoenberg & Co.; 12, Oberndorf & Going; 13, Kensett & Co.; 14, John G. Kraft & Co.; 15, McGrath & Co; 16, Hemmingway & Co., one wagon each; 17, W. W. Boyer & Co., two wagons; 18, E. B. Mallory & Co.; 19, C. S. Maltby & Co.; 20, O. W. Miller & Co.; 21, H. M. Rowe & Co.; 22, F. A. Waider & Co.; 23, A. Booth; 24, Evans, Day & Co.; 25, Hunt & Willing; 26, L. McMurray & Co.; 27, Moore & Brady; 28, Hitchcock & Co.; 29, Chas. Harrop; 30, Kagel & Gueder; 31, Griffith & Gilpin; 32, E. J. Horn & Co.; 33, Flemming & Co.; 34, Van Lil Preserving Company; 35, P. J. Ritter, one wagon each; 36, J. Wm. Ports, three wagons; 37, F. Schlegel, one wagon. Cider—38, F. B. Carey, one wagon. Music. Canmakers—39, John O'Farrell, fifty men and one wagon; 40, Lineweaver & Co., fifty men and one wagon; 41, M. Wagner & Co.; 42, Hall Bros.; 43, S. Ruth & Son; 44, Grillet & Mann; 45, J. B. Hand, one wagon each; 46, H. Ulrich & Co., two wagons. Tinware—47, Keen & Hagerty, four wagons; 48, Matthai, Ingram & Co., four wagons; 49, C. H. Wilhelm & Co., two wagons; 50, J. H. C. Thirkel, one wagon; 51, Wm. Grosskast & Co., three wagons; 52, Maryland Bathtub Company, one wagon; 53, Wm. Puller & Co., three wagons; 54, H. F. Muller, two wagons. Water Coolers—55,

Wm. H. Randall, one wagon. Leadwork—56, Merchants' Shot Tower Co.; 57, Baltimore Lead Works, one wagon each. Artificial Limbs—58, D. Reinhard, one wagon. Music. The Brewers of Baltimore, H. Von der Horst, marshal—59, King Gambrinus with two pages and twenty aids; 60, H. Von der Horst; 61, J. F. Wiesner; 62, G. Bauernschmidt; 63, George Brehm; 64, H. Strauss, Bro. & Bell; 65, J. Scéger; 66, Bauernschmidt & Mahr; 67, Sol. Strauss; 68, John Boyd; 69, Jos. Schreier; 70, H. Eigenbrot; 71, Gunther & Gehl; 72, E. Hoenervogt; 73, F. Weber; 74, E. W. Stiefel; 75, F. Wunder; 76, S. Helldoerffer; 77, F. Schlaffer; 78, T. M. Dukehart; 79, L. Muth; 80, B. Berger; 81, Butterfield & Co.; 82, Mrs. Rost; 83, M. Berger; 84, John Trust; 85, H. Werner; 86, Thos. Beck & Son; 87, Adler & Muhlheiser; 88, John Bauernschmidt; 89, John Schultheiss; 90, Bayview, one wagon each. Weis Beer—91, Jos. Schierlitz, one wagon. Coppersmiths—92, H. J. Ellerbrock; 93, John Hubert, one wagon each. Coopers—94, J. W. Gilpin & Son, one wagon; 95, J. Bonday, Jr. & Co., two wagons; 96, J. Houser & Co.; 97, F. Phau; 98, Wm. Schneider; 99, Geo. Kropp, one wagon each; 100, Gunpowder Waterworks, eight wagons; 101, pipes of ancient and present day, James Curran, water engineer. Well-Diggers—102, A. L. Miller; 103, Andrew Coulter, one wagon each. Mineral Water—104, A. S. Miles; 105, C. L. May, three wagons each. Beer Bottlers. Music. 106, A. von Mitzel, six wagons; 107, Staten Island Bottling Company, one wagon; 108, W. J. Wickham & Co., two wagons; 109, Wm. Brandstaedter, one wagon; 110, Consolidated Company, ten wagons; 111, Maryland Bottling House; 112, Louis Kalling; 113, H. Dauterich, one wagon each; 114, H. R. Elbring, two wagons; 115, A. Snyder; 116, S. Chestnut & Co.; 117, R. Armiger & Sons; 118, Thomas Marks, one wagon each. Refrigerators—119, C. H. Roloson & Son, two wagons. Liquors—120, L. Goldheim, one wagon. Dairies—121, Maryland Dairy; 122, Olive Dairy; 123, Conrad Kraeter; 124, Roseland Farm Dairy; 125, Pearl Dairy; 126, Baltimore and Ohio Milkmen's Association; 127, C. H. Lohman, one wagon each. Ice-Cream—128, S. L. McCulley, one wagon. Drugs—129, Wm. H. Brown & Co.; 130, Louis Becker; 131, Stonebraker & Sons; 132, Dr. C. W. Benson; 133, Smith, Hanway & Co., one wagon each; 134,

Leef Bros., two wagons; 135, Wm. H. Read; 136, Holman Pad Company. Barbers—137, J. Gatto, one wagon; 138, H. Hartwig, two wagons. Real Estate—139, S. H. Hooper, one wagon.

TENTH DIVISION.

Colors—Pink.

Col. Thomas J. McKaig, Chief of Division.

Twelve Aids.

Music.

No. 1, Adams Express Company; 2, Mullmyer & Hunter. Railways. Music. 3, Northern Central Railway, three hundred and fifty men on foot and one wagon, James Coale and S. W. Demorest, marshals; 4, North Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, fifteen wagons. Carriages and Wagons—5, Wm. and J. H. Leonhardt; 6, John Albaugh; 7, Henry S. Bell, of the Carriage and Toy Company; 8, Heimiller Bros.; 9, George B. Colflesh; 10, Gustav Glickman; 11, A. J. Kurtz; 12, T. D. Marshall, one wagon each; 13, Charles Heesel; 14, Fred. Ballard; 15, Dunn & Co., two wagons each. Blacksmiths—16, John Kunkle & Sons; 17, F. Kluth; 18, Henry Roth; 19, J. L. Brooks, one wagon each; 20, H. Meisner, three wagons; 21, R. Edelman; 22, H. C. Parrish, one wagon each. Iron Foundries—23, A. Weiskittel & Son, two wagons; 24, Eggling & Harris, one wagon; 25, John Waltz & Co.; 26, Bartlett, Robbins & Co., two wagons each. Hardware—27, C. J. Stewart & Sons, one wagon. Edge Tools—28, W. H. Kanne; 29, Edward Clayford, one wagon each; 30, Union File Works, two wagons; 31, John R. Hudgins & Co.; 32, Charles Toland & Co., one wagon each. Lightning Rods—33, John A. Ruth, one wagon. Gas Generators—34, Astral Manufacturing Company, one wagon; 35, C. M. Kemp, two wagons; 36, Wm. F. Lay & Co., one wagon; 37, Maryland Meter Works, two wagons. Machinists—38, George Page & Co.; 39, John H. Buxton; 40, L. P. Clark & Son, one wagon each. Boilermakers—41, C. Froehlich & Co., one wagon; 42, Clark & Co., two wagons; 43, Jas. Murray & Sons and Wm. Petit, four wagons; 44, Jas. J. Lazy & Co.; 45, E. J. Codd & Co., one wagon each. Safe and Iron Works—46, L. H.

Miller, one wagon. Stoves—47, S. A. Morgan, three wagons. Fire Brick—48, Baltimore Terra-Cotta Works; 49, Burns, Russell & Co., three wagons each. Galvanized Iron—50, James Geddes & Co., four wagons; 51, John G. Hetzell; 52, Maryland Galvanic Works, one wagon each. Diver and Stevedore—53, John S. Broom, one wagon. Shipsmith—54, Robert Clark; 55, Journeymen Ship-Joiners' Union; 56, South Baltimore Shipsmiths' Association, one wagon each. Elevator—57, James Bates, one wagon. Music. Steel and Iron—58, S. G. Winternitz, eight wagons. Mantel Works—59, Baltimore Mantel Works, one wagon. Marble—60, Hugh Sisson & Sons, three wagons; 61, L. Hilgartner; 62, Chas. E. Elman, one wagon each. Roofer—63, Granite Roofing Works, one wagon. Granite Workers—64, M. Gault & Son, one wagon. Agricultural Implements—65, Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, five wagons; 66, Ashland Iron Works, one wagon; 67, A. & A. G. Alford, one wagon; 68, L. H. Lee & Bro., eight wagons; 69, Joshua Thomas, four wagons; 70, H. P. Underhill; 71, E. Whitman & Sons, one wagon each; 72, A. L. Clayton; 73, R. H. Clayton, two wagons each; 74, C. Aultman & Co., five wagons; 75, George Certel, Stump Extractor, wagon and machine. Acids and Fertilizers—76, Dambman, Bro. & Co.; 77, Lorentz and Rittler, one wagon each; 78, Symington Bros., two wagons; 79, Chemical Company of Canton, four wagons. Bell Founder—80, Henry McShane & Co., sixty men on foot, five wagons; 81, Register & Sons, three wagons. Theatres—82, Front Street Theatre; 83, Holliday Street Theatre; 84, Monumental Theatre—Uncle Tom's Cabin, one wagon each. Ice Exchange. Music. Grace Bumble, marshal. 85, Cochran & Co., three wagons; 86, Wm. Oler & Co., two wagons; 87, J. Frederick & Son; 88, Church & Lary, one wagon each; 89, John Biemiller; 90, J. W. Duffy, two wagons each; 91, J. Scanlon; 92, Henry Weaver; 93, C. Ferstermann, one wagon each; 94, Consumers' Ice Company, two wagons. Powder—95, A. L. Webb & Son; 96, C. Schumacher, one wagon each. Axle Grease—97, W. J. Finck & Co., one wagon. Cheese—98, John Thomson & Co., one wagon. Coal and Wood—99, H. Lange & Sons, eight wagons; 100, George Hetz, two wagons; 101, Carey & Co., one wagon; 102, Coal and Wood Association, four

wagons. Horses—103, Joseph Friedburger; 104, Louis Seltzer; 105, Charles Rupp, one wagon each. Hay Dealers—106, George Hubner & Co.; 107, James A. Butt, one wagon each. Veterinary Surgery—108, C. W. Sprankling. Coal Oil and Lamps—109, P. Bangert; 110, Fitzberger; 111, Chris. Schaep-perle, one wagon each; 112, Red C Oil Manufactory, two wagons. Stoves—113, S. B. Sexton & Son, sixty men on foot, one wagon. Undertakers—114, Blizzard & Sons, one wagon. Paste—115, Baltimore Steam Paste Manufacturing Company, one wagon. Insect Powder—116, John Koehler, two wagons. Junk Business—117, A. McDonough, one wagon; 118, Nathan Frank & Sons, three wagons. City Sprinkler—119, J. Erich, one wagon.

The Third Division comprised the German singing societies and many of the other German organizations which had been most active and energetic in getting up the great celebration. The tableau of Apollo and the Muses was most effectively rendered. Apollo, represented by Prof. Roden-mayer, was seated on a high throne, placed above a raised pedestal, and on steps below the throne were nine young ladies dressed as the nine Muses. Apollo was richly attired in white robes, bordered with purple, and on his right knee was the lyre of gold. The Muses were clad in loose robes of flowing white, with white powdered wigs, showing in fine relief the fresh and fair young faces. Each held in her hand the emblem symbolical of the Muse represented, and around the base of the platform were shields bearing the names of the German singing societies in the line. The throne and pedestal were painted white and richly ornamented with gilding. The tableau was carried in a wagon drawn by six black horses, decorated with plumes and led by two grooms. All the arrangements of the tableau were strictly classical, and the contrast of colors striking. The robes and drapery of the car were of the most costly material, velvets, silks and satin being freely used. The whole was admirable.

The committee under whose supervision the tableau was arranged were Wm. Fuchs, Chas. Kaiser and Chas. Fisher. It was gotten up at the expense of all the societies jointly. Representatives of the Baltimore Liederkrantz, Arion, Har-

monie, Germania Mænnerchor Singing Section, Fidelio Quartette Club, Beethoven Mænnerchor, Euterpe and Germania Mænnerchor, being the different singing societies, took their places in the procession, while the other members of the societies, to the number of five hundred, with badges and banners, joined the procession on foot at the Concordia Opera House on Eutaw street. They carried handsome banners of each society, with badges, and made a fine appearance. The Germania Mænnerchor Society had sixty barouches of members and three wagons.

Much the largest body in the Third Division, and one of the most striking in the whole line, was the United Horseshoers of Baltimore, who had about three hundred men present. They were preceded by the Westminster Band of fifteen musicians. Marshal Edward G. Barron and twenty-five members were mounted. The journeymen horseshoers followed on foot. Behind them was a wagon drawn by four horses, handsomely decorated. The interior of the wagon was fitted up with anvil, furnace, bellows and all the tools of the craft, and several sturdy smiths kept the anvil ringing and the hammers clanging on their way through the streets. The wagon was adorned with shields bearing the State coat-of-arms and numbers of flags. Four barouches, with members, followed this wagon. Over the first barouche was a giant horseshoe, emblem of any amount of good luck, inside which the coat-of-arms of Maryland was displayed. Another wagon, also profusely decorated, carried eight men busily working at a furnace.

Noticeable in the line of the Fourth Division was the Harugari Society, displaying a tableau emblematic of the order. This was mounted on a large wagon, bearing the device, "Friendship, Humanity and Love." A large cedar tree was erected on this vehicle, with a banner nestling amid its foliage. Seated under the tree in front of the banner was the old Harugari, apparently long a centenarian, dressed in black robes, his hair and beard white as snow and streaming over his venerable shoulders. By him, one on each side, were seated his two bards, also with white streaming hair, but clad in snow-white garments. Harugari was personated by John

Schmidt, and the bards by Jacob Seeler and Wm. Peters. Ten little girls in pure white dresses assisted in the tableau. Margaret Frederick represented Germany, the order being altogether confined to Germans, and the others bore devices representing different lodges of the order. The tableau was quite effective, although somewhat mysterious to the uninitiated, and leaving a wide scope for imagination as to its true meaning. About two hundred and fifty members of the order followed in procession, with banners and regalia, under Capt. John Rau, marshal.

A novel and imposing part of the parade was that of the Black Knights in their sombre-colored but rich uniform. Twelve knights, with H. Geuman, marshal, were on horseback. Their sable uniforms were set off by capes falling to the waist, the colors of which were relieved by gold lace trimming around the collars, and also by red plumes with white tips in the chapeaux. In a barouche were several officers of the association, among whom was "Old Father Graybeard," impersonating some secret officer. A long false white beard and a crook were the accessories employed to produce the effect desired. About forty knights on foot followed the carriage. In the rear was a knight crowned and armed, attended by two other knights carrying lances.

The Barbers' Beneficial Association, G. F. Robelin, marshal, and fifty members, had a well-decorated wagon, fitted up in a most amusing manner. The wagon was ornamented with stripes and stars and colored glass globes; on one side a huge razor hung out equal to the toilet of Goliath of Gath, and in front was a razor made of wood. Inside the wagon was a table on which were scent bottles, brushes, and all that was necessary to make a barber shop on wheels.

In the Fifth Division the manufacturing industries of Baltimore began their remarkable display. The order and arrangement were very good, and the effect was startling for its variety and its suggestions of ingenuity, contrivance, applied science and extensive use of improved machinery. It began with bread and flour in all their forms at the head of the line. The bakers, the millers, the dealers in feed and yeast all came in here, and there was a suggestion of Balti-

more's ancient supremacy in the world's flour market in Charles A. Gambrill & Co.'s reminder that the Patapsco flour mills, at Ellicotts' City, were established more than a hundred years ago, in 1774. Then came the grocers, the dealers in salt, tea, &c. Messrs. Martin Gillet & Co., one of the oldest importing houses in the country, had a Japanese junk in line, labeled "He-No," and manned by natives of the Eastern island kingdom. The junk was decorated with canopies and streamers, it had a dragon-like prow, and was a fac simile of the real Japanese "sampan."

In the Sixth Division the wagons and employes of Mr. Otto Duker gave illustrations of the practical part of their business, sawing timber, planing, making sash, framing, all by steam power. There was a picture showing the hand in 1730 cutting fifty feet of lumber per day, with its reverse, the hand of 1880 turning off ten thousand feet. Many of the firms in this part of the line had models of their places of business or miniature representations of their style of work, while all exhibited choice samples of what they had done and could do. The display of the pianomakers was a very handsome one. The firm of Wm. Knabe & Co. exhibited a harpsichord of 1789, made by Burkat, of London, for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. This was thrown into contrast with a Knabe grand piano of 1880. Stieff showed, alongside of his new instrument, an Amsterdam piano of 1745.

The Baltimore Postoffice headed the line in the Seventh Division. J. W. Harris, attired in old-style coat, leggins and broad-brimmed hat, with gray wig, and mounted on a horse, with saddle-bags, represented the mail of 1730. A one-horse chaise, with the mail-bag strapped behind, and driven by J. S. German, represented the mail of 1775. Next came the Concord mail-coach, brought over from Washington for the occasion. It was drawn by four horses, and inside on the three seats were S. J. Edward, M. F. Holland, George B. Jean, George D. Sears and John B. Harman, employes of the post-office. Four armed soldiers, dressed as Continentals, with the mail-tender and driver, were on top, as were the mail-bags. On the rear were strapped trunks, big and little. This represented the mail of 1800, and truly looked it. Following this

was a wagon representing Progress, bearing on each side pictures of the post-rider of 1730 and the post-mail service of 1880. The mail wagons, six in number, followed, each with a postal railway mail service clerk beside the driver. Harrison Park was in charge. The letter carriers, eighty in number, in full winter uniform, under Capt. Hooper, assisted by J. M. Richardson, followed, headed by Hoffman's Band. Then followed a number of carriages. In the first were F. W. Cassard, assistant postmaster; Capt. B. F. Null, assistant superintendent; J. J. Daugherty, superintendent money-order division, and Treasurer Gunnison. In the next were R. E. Boyd, chief clerk; W. H. H. Sultzer, superintendent city delivery; M. L. Forbes, superintendent of the registry division, and F. M. Smith, chief local agent. Another carriage contained S. R. Smith, special agent Postoffice Department, Washington, and in charge of office delivery; R. W. Gurley, superintendent free delivery service, Washington; M. S. Showacre, superintendent carriers' service, Baltimore. Then came the following expostmasters of Baltimore: Gen. Edward Shriver, Dr. John Morris, W. H. Purnell and C. T. Maddox. Mr. James Lawrenson, the oldest clerk of the service, followed in a carriage.

Following the postoffice display was that of the House of Refuge, Gen. G. H. Steuart, marshal. It consisted of three carriages, containing the officers of the board and superintendent, and wagons containing the band of the institution, W. H. Nixon, leader, representations of the different working departments and boys working. The shoe department was on a four-horse truck, decorated. One of the boys, attired in the costume of 1730, represented the style of shoemaking of that day; machinery and boys at work making shoes showed the improved methods of the present day. The boys of the several departments of the institution on foot, accompanied by officers, marched by fours and by battalions, and presented a very neat appearance in their gray suits and caps. The small boys who were unable to stand the strain of such a long march, were in decorated wagons, one of which had a sewing machine to represent how the little fellows made themselves useful. A platform wagon, decorated and carrying vegetables, &c., had upon it the boys who worked in the horticultural

departments. The basket department was on a large wagon, with many of the boys engaged making wicker-work. The tailoring department, represented on another large wagon, also had a number of boys at work. The pearl-button department, on a four-horse truck, with boys at work, also made a fine display. The officers of the board in the display were Dr. J. J. Graves, president; W. W. Spence, vice-president; W. H. Graham, treasurer; Wm. Reynolds, secretary, and L. A. Birley and Robert Kirkwood, superintendents.

In the line of the printers, who mustered strongly, Friedenwald & Co. showed a unique design, an immense book, sixteen feet by twenty, and four feet thick (*inastodon folio*) surmounted by girl compositors, a printing press, a case of type and a bust of Franklin. Hoen & Co., the lithographers, produced, very literally, a rock which spoke in trumpet tones—as if their stone engraving were a wine which needed any bush. In the new manufacturing branch of plated ware and electroplating, the dainty exhibit of Hamill & Co. attracted much attention. C. W. Hamill, head of the firm, marched in front of his thirty-four employes, who wore black suits, hats and buff gloves, and badges of old gold. On an oval-shaped table, thirty-six by sixty inches, mounted on a wagon, a large epergne, thirty-six inches high, occupied the centre, with four arms extending twelve inches from the central bowl, which was gold-lined, and sixteen inches in diameter. Each arm held a gold-lined bowl, ten inches in diameter. The piece was supported by a large round base, at the top of which were four gold dolphins, driven by winged cupids. In front was an unique dessert set, with three service vessels, around the centre piece of chased repousse, on the base of which were three swans. There were also three other pieces—ice-pitcher, soup bowl and tureen, of chased repousse. In the rear was a large tilting ice-pitcher, lined with gold, with cups and ice-bowl.

In the Eighth Division the right of the line was held by the butchers, under their marshal, Mr. Tegges. There were six hundred of these in line, on horseback, riding in divisions according to the color of their horses, the members of their different associations following in barouches. The display of

the oyster and fruit canners and packers was commensurate with the proportions of those leading Baltimore industries. It doubtless must have surprised many persons to see what varied and artistic forms such simple objects as the packages in which these goods come to market can be arranged in. The Baltimore brewers and malsters marched with King Gambrinus in their van. His rubicund majesty (personated by Mr. Charles Schreiner) was attired, as became such a monarch, in royal purple, and there was a courtly air about him and his suite which reminded one of Longfellow's picture of the Rhine: "If I were a German, I would be proud of it too; and of the clustering grapes that hang about its temples, as it reels onward through vineyards in a triumphal march, like Bacchus crowned and drunken." The tableau of the beer-garden wedding, "the union of hops and barley," was rather too broad and unctuous in its style, perhaps, to suit American tastes. It had a smack of Robert Burns' "John Barleycorn" about it.

All this part of the procession was filled with the best of all *tableaux-vivants*—the trades at their actual work, and an immense ingenuity was exercised in perfecting these displays so as to compress sometimes all the operations of a great workshop within the space afforded by the breadth and length of a dining-room table. Even the heavy workers in stone and metal contrived to show their ways of labor. Iron was forged on actual anvils; marble was cut and sculptured; boiler-making and riveting, horseshoe nail making, file cutting, wheelwright work, all were done in the line of march and while the procession was in motion. It was the sense of reality pervading a highly idealized tribute which these things gave that contributed so much to the public's enjoyment of this monster procession.

It was far too long to tell about in minute detail, with the separate mention of every feature. The eye indeed could not take in the tenth part of all the great display. It was forced to turn away for rest. Night closed in before the streets were cleared of the detached portions of the procession, making their way to different sections of the city. A part of the parade made no attempt to reach the Schuetzen Park, where

the exercises were being held. It would have been folly for them to attempt it, since the place could not accommodate them. The weary spectators who went home after the spectacle were too tired to talk about it; but they had seen enough to fill their thoughts and imaginations for many months and to give them food for conversation that is not yet exhausted.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

The Orations—Schuetzen Park and the Historical Society.

THE programme officially promulgated for the first day's performances in the great municipal fete—a programme so closely adhered to as to demonstrate effectively the completeness with which those in charge had considered and provided for every arrangement, down to the very minutest detail—prescribed first the illustrative and historical procession; next, the celebration in Schuetzen Park; third, the general illumination; fourth, (incidentally), the address before the Maryland Historical Society by Mr. John Austin Stevens, of New York, on "The Surrender of Yorktown."

The route of the procession was from Broadway to Baltimore street, thence west to South street; south to Pratt street; west to Eutaw street; north to Lombard street; west to Fremont street; northwest to Baltimore street; east to Eutaw street; north to Madison street; east to Charles street and around Washington's monument; west by Monument street to Howard street; south to Baltimore street; east to Calvert street; north, around Battle Monument, to Lexington street; east to Holliday street; south to Fayette street; east to Gay street, then northeast by Gay, Biddle and Washington streets and Belair avenue to the Schuetzen Park.

This park, a beautiful site in the northeastern suburbs, the private property of the Schuetzen Association, had been selected for the performances by the German societies before it became apparent that the celebration was to assume such liberal proportions. In the final arrangements the selection was cheerfully acquiesced in, as being proper in itself and a compliment deserved by those who had been so active in promoting the Festival. The park was handsomely decorated, a stand for speakers and for music was erected and every preparation made for entertaining the enormous crowd. It was

understood, from the first, that the Schuetzen Park could not afford room for a tenth part of the great industrial procession, and a great proportion of it began to file off to the right and the left long before the park was reached. In spite of this there was a vast multitude present, both of societies and individuals, and the enormous space was quite as full as was comfortable.

The exercises were set for half past three o'clock by the programme, but in fact did not begin until about an hour later. At that time, the procession having filed in and filled the space fronting the stand erected in face of "the Administration building," the German choral societies, the Germania Mænnerchor, the Liederkranz, the Arion, the Concordia Mænnerchor, the Harmonie, the Beethoven and the Fidelio Quartette Club, marched to the stand. When they arrived, the Fifth Regiment Band, which was in attendance, performed Meyerbeer's Coronation March, led by Prof. H. Hammer. Rev. Dr. George Armistead Leakin thereupon offered up the following

PRAYER.

Almighty God, whose days are without end, and whose mercies cannot be numbered; in Whom we live, and move, and have our being, we adore Thy goodness and revere Thy Majesty.

On this Birthday of our City we commemorate Thy Providence leading us safely through all vicissitudes and making the wilderness blossom as the rose.

We dedicate this Festal Jubilee as a monument of Thy love and we pause in our varied occupations to thank Thee for the past and implore Thy blessing on the future.

May the festivities begun this day be crowned with pleasure without interruption and recreation without excess.

"We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us what work Thou didst in their days, in the times of old," and now we would bequeath to latest generations the privileges we enjoy: an unstained public credit, liberty regulated by law, and, above all, "Thy service which is perfect freedom."

Thou gavest the power of thought: To Thee our thoughts ascend. From Thee has come the impulse of gratitude: To Thee our love returns its warmest praise. Thou sustainest that memory which reveals the past: We remember Thee who hast crowned that past with mercy and loving kindness. From Thee our faculty of speech is derived: Our voices this day return to Thee their noblest expression.

And as we welcome the stranger and exchange congratulations with friends and fellow-citizens beyond the sea, we gladly communicate with Thyself, ever present and responsive to the children of Thy love.

We gratefully remember those benefactors who have given to our city, institutions of learning and hospitals of relief, and we also thank Thee for the thousands known to Thyself who have faithfully performed their duties as citizens and left to their families and to this community unsullied reputations.

Surrounded by these witnesses, may our citizens find a fresh incentive to patient, honorable exertion, and derive from this anniversary higher aspirations.

Bless our Judges, our Legislative and Executive Officers, with Thy support, that remembering their trust from Thee they may punish wickedness and vice, and maintain Thy true religion and virtue.

From the temples of religion let doctrine, combined with example, purify and elevate the community. May the conductors of our public press realize the influence they exert on our homes, and find in the diffusion of right principles their surest success; and may the officers and teachers of our public and private schools strive to mould characters which shall last when statues crumble and decorations fade.

We know not what new fields science may explore, art develop, or invention suggest, but we gladly welcome their advance, assured that their highest ascent shall herald Thy glory and man's happiness.

We know not what political changes may mark our future history, but we know from the past that if Thou keep the city we shall repose in safety, and the very storms shall evoke and illustrate Thy pauseless care.

And when time shall bring another anniversary; when the places of this multitude shall be filled by our children's children, may they recur to this day and our example with unalloyed satisfaction, and may their material prosperity be excelled only by their love for Thee and harmony with each other.

We present our adorations in His name, Who has taught us the prayer of Ages:

"Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven, give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever: AMEN.

The prayer was received in silence and with respectful attention by the hitherto noisy multitude, which was taking the refreshments of the park in the sedate way belonging to German assemblages. After the prayer the combined singing societies rendered the Ossian chorus of Beschmitt in an effective style. At its close the male chorus sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with full orchestral accompaniment, in the most enthusiastic manner, nearly the whole immense audience taking part in the refrain. When the emotions awakened by this sterling performance had subsided, Col. J. Thomas Scharf came to the front of the stand and delivered his oration on "The Rise, Progress and Development of Baltimore," as follows:

COL. SCHARF'S ORATION.

"This city has come of age. To-day we celebrate its majority. To-day, and all this week, with fond hearts, with eager minds, with the pride of relationship and the affection of children meeting at their parents' knees and looking fondly up into a mother's face, we dedicate and consecrate to the festival of Baltimore's natal hour, to the celebration of our city's arrival at matured strength and virile growth. Baltimore has come of age and enters into the possession of her inheritance. The landmarks of that great estate are all

around us; its monuments are perspicuous to every eye, but no vision, however cramped by envy, however strained by legitimate expectation, can compass the bounds of that freehold as they are set out bold and wide upon the illimitable borders of the future

" Whose margin fades
Forever and forever as we move."

Baltimore has come of age, yet some of those here, who now proudly do homage to this hour of its manhood, were witnesses of its vigorous expansion in youth, of its active struggles in infancy. For we are not an old city, in spite of all our lusty growth. Our span of existence does not outrun the compass of two natural lives that have filled the Psalmist's limits—seven score and ten years only we have lived—one hundred and fifty years and no more is Baltimore's age, yet we declare her full-grown—able to stand alone and prudently to manage this large inheritance.

Yes, my friends, all who hear me, all who have witnessed this day's great pageantry, will unite with me in declaring that Baltimore has come of age. The lives of cities vary: some mushroom figments spring to ripeness like Jonah's gourd, in the brief months of a single season; some are still infants at a thousand years; some are babies ever, perennially out to nurse. But Baltimore to day is full-grown. I call to witness her scars received in battle, and the tall and shapely monuments that commemorate heroic deeds and sufferings still more heroic; I call to witness her liberal proportions and serene and smiling dignity; the respect that she feels for herself and the honor that is accorded her among nations; I call to witness her achievements in industry, in science and in art, at the bar and in the forum, her commerce on every sea, her charities that touch all lands; I call to witness the memories of a distinguished past, the swelling glories of a prosperous present, the grand promises of an exhaustless future; I call to witness this day's scene and all its varied pomps and magnificent displays—this loftiest of all the monuments yet erected in this Monumental City—I call all these to witness that Baltimore is come of age!

Full grown, large and shapely; clear in vision and correct of thought; wisely planning, slow to offense, vigorous in defense; brain well adorned and amply furnished; hands deft and skillful and not ashamed of labor; this is our stature to-day, the virility of matured youth, unbrowned by the cares of middle life, unbent by the stooping declension of old age—strong enough to wrestle with and overthrow each rival, yet young enough to yield to them that deference which modest youth pays to the seniors and elders. For large as we are, Baltimore is still the youngest of all the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard—a mere child to hoary patriarchs like Saint Augustine and Quebec and Montreal; the junior of New York by one hundred and sixteen years, of Boston by one hundred years, of Charleston and Philadelphia by fifty years. We are younger than New Orleans and Newport; Richmond and Norfolk overtop us many years, and as for venerable Annapolis, that ancient beau among the cities already wore periwigs and sported its gold-head cane and diamond-studded snuff-box before Baltimore had put on swaddling clothes.

A crowded youth these one hundred and fifty brief years of Baltimore have been, vicissitude and achievement compressed equal measure into a blaze of vigorous noble life. Think of it all, fellow-citizens, and be glad and proud, exult in the glory of the present, bend reverently before the memories of the past. The Heaven that planted our beloved city upon these auspicious shores bestowed upon it men with strong hands to improve that plantation, with stout hearts to defend the borders they embellished. By the memories of that past, by our veneration for those generous and noble founders, do we feel assured the gates of the future open illimitably before us. We can be certain of Baltimore's perpetuity, because we know that she has bred immortal men. The habit of their eagle eyes has taught us unwinking to stare upon the sun.

One hundred and fifty years ago—how brief a page to turn!—this Baltimore of ours possessed sixty acres of ground, worth forty shillings per acre in Maryland currency. Nineteen hogshheads of low-priced tobacco, free on board ship, would have bought the whole tract. There was one ship that

came to these waters once a year, from London or Bristol. There were three dwelling houses here, a mill on Jones' Falls, some tobacco houses and barns, one wayside tavern perhaps, an orchard or two, some middling fertile patches of ground, and in the whole county-side, about a population of forty-three people, all told. That was our beginning! From that small seed this goodly sheaf of ripening corn has sprung, a harvest for the nations.

The seed soon began to sprout and send up shoots. In 1796-'97, when Baltimore was incorporated, its commerce exceeded that of Boston; its exports were worth more than \$12,000,000 a year; it owned one hundred vessels of 13,000 tons, and its annual shipping amounted to 60,000 tons. Its population was already over 25,000; there were 3,500 houses; there were sixty merchant mills near by, with numerous other manufactures, and, as the New England geographer confessed, our city contained "a larger proportion of men of wealth and probity in commercial affairs than any of the seaport towns," and its exports were greater in proportion to its population than those of either Philadelphia or New York. When the city celebrated its first centennial, in 1829, the population had increased to 80,000 and the area to 9,300 acres. Now, in 1880, in the same area, Baltimore has 330,000 people, in addition to 40,000 whom she lends to Baltimore county, without getting a thank ye for them, much less the legal interest which such a loan should earn. All this in a century and a half—all this growth, all this expansion, all this development—

"The seed,
The little seed they laughed at in the dark
Has risen and cleft the soil, and grown a bulk
Of spanless girth, that lays on every side
A thousand arms and rushes to the sun."

There must be a reason for such a growth. There must be a cause in the subject itself for all this vital energy, all this tremendous expansion, all this constant upward whirl of symmetrical development. That cause, which has inspired the rise, progress and development of Baltimore, is three-fold; it is to be sought in the location of this city, the men who seized upon and utilized that site, and the institutions which

they moulded for our government and guidance. *Site, men, institutions*—upon that tripod the glory and greatness of Baltimore have been erected, and while these foundations rest nothing can ever shake the arch or unsettle the superstructure; while these rest the earth may quake, the winds blow and the floods come, but all in vain, for our house is built upon a rock, held to the solid centre of things by anchors of adamant and links of steel.

Let us not imitate those who are disposed to make light of the judgment which planted a city on this very spot. They builded better than they knew, it is highly probable, but we cannot too highly praise their unconscious wisdom. There are grumblers who are even discontent with such a site, who would have us, as Norfolk is, at one end of this Chesapeake bay—this Mediterranean of America—instead of at the other; who would prefer us to be on bold water, and bounded by east winds and Newfoundland fogs, like Boston, or sandwiched and flattened out between two rivers, a second New York, or above the head of tide, like Philadelphia. There are some unreasonable cavillers among us who regret that Baltimore was not founded on Moale's Point, or Whetstone Point, that it does not lie upon the Spring Gardens, or climb those bolus-hued slopes of Anne Arundel, which continue to be the berry-pickers' joy. There are even those who make light of the turbulent floods of Jones' Falls, and are disposed to turn up their noses at the basin! It is well for us that these carping and railing critics did not have the planting of Baltimore.

Let us not condemn our debts to nature. Let us not forget that four Baltimores were established and only one survived; that fifty hopeful cities started in the race to become the metropolis of Maryland, and only one has reached the goal. Nor was it chance or accident that did this, but, on the contrary, the nice discrimination of the founders who planted Baltimore, as Tyre and Alexandria were planted, at the head of the inland sea which combined the shortest land route with a favorable sea route between East and West—the point where the Atlantic ocean pierces nearest to the heart of the continent—where North meets South, and both fraternize and affiliate; where climate and rainfall are most equable. Here,

where likewise tide and fresh water meet, the basin gave our little shipping its needed snug harbor, and Jones' Falls supplied water-power for milling.

Baltimore, let us comprehend, was born in a compromise, was the symbol and the product also of a transition. At this point, in the planting of this city, not only did fishermen shake hands with farmer, as the Maryland coat-of-arms symbolizes, but also the backwoodsman and the oysterman here had their mutual mart, the miller of the Patapsco supplied the wants and bought the peltries of the trapper of the Susquehanna, the Shenandoah and the Youghiogheny, and deacons in New England and fox hunters in the valley of Virginia equally found the town on the Patapsco to be their cheapest common market. The deacons were better traders than the fox hunters, but both knew where to come for their supplies.

The importance of the site of Baltimore must, therefore, not be despised. It was the medium of climates, the compromise of latitudes, the *tertium quid* of frost and tropics. But these characteristics were later discoveries, and it is important to understand how the nascent metropolis held its own while these various qualities were becoming to be appreciated. How did Baltimore forge ahead of all its rivals on the Chesapeake and its tributaries; ahead of Georgetown on the Potomac, of Annapolis, of Oxford, of Charlestown on the North-East, of Joppa on the Gunpowder? How did it hold its own while its communications with the "back country" were being gradually opened? I believe fully that Baltimore owes its final victory to the fact that it was started here on this very site, on the North Branch of the Patapsco, on the basin, and at the mouth of Jones' Falls. Georgetown had the water-fall, the flouring mills, the back country, the fisheries, the tobacco, the trade with Europe and the Indies. But Georgetown did not have the natural harbor, the unexampled early facilities for cheapening transportation which our basin and its docks gave to the first merchants, nor was it so near to broad water. Annapolis had the harbor, but did not have the back country nor the mills. Charlestown had the ore-beds and foundries that Baltimore would have found on

the Middle Branch, but lacked the mills and harbor. Joppa had neither Jones' Falls nor the basin—it was but a roadstead on a river.

The advantages which Baltimore had in its site are, therefore, obvious and manifold; its situation at the head of navigation on the Chesapeake bay gave our city its continental advantages, which it will ever maintain over all its rivals on the Atlantic seaboard; its relative place on the bay gave it advantages over its Chesapeake rivals, and these advantages were clinched and crystallized to Baltimore's use by the position of the basin and Jones' Falls to the harbor. The basin did for Baltimore what the Golden Horn did for Constantinople—it determined the existence of a city at that point; it afforded to the shipping of the day a sufficient, safe, snug harbor; it facilitated and cheapened transportation. Just as to-day the fact of Baltimore's terminal facilities and short lines, by giving it an advantage of half a cent a bushel over New York, determines the delivery here of thirty or forty millions of bushels of grain which we would not otherwise get, so in the first thirty years of the city's existence the New England, the back country and the West Indies trade centered here and defied the rival interests of tobacco, because the basin enabled the merchants of the day to provide safe harbor and cheap transportation.

From the beginning until now, therefore, the story is consistently the same. The superiority of the site of Baltimore over all rivals, past and present and to come, resolves itself into the single formula of superior facilities for cheap and rapid transportation. That is the nucleus around which all our industries centre, and from which all our growth has proceeded, by which all our conquests have been made. So long as we recognize the value of these advantages and maintain them sturdily, Baltimore can smile at rivalry and rejoice in competition. But maintain them we must as resolutely as those old merchants did in the past when they built up our city. All these clear-sighted men acted on this principle of furnishing here at Baltimore the best terminal facilities and the cheapest transportation to be had on this continent. They did this when they built the Baltimore clippers, the

swiftest brigs and schooners that skimmed the seas. They did this when they joined the flour mills of the back country to the docks and piers of the basin by the earliest and completest system of turnpike roads in the United States. They did this when they accepted New York's gauntlet of the Erie canal by constructing the first railroad in America. They did this when they twice challenged Great Britain's power in defense of State autonomy and in defense of seamen's rights, and transformed this busy little seaport into a "nest of pirates," which sent out its wasps to sting British commerce on every sea—a nest which still the foeman failed to crush and did not dare to enter.

These men who built up Baltimore were worthy to have such a site to work upon. The race of the founders is still not dead, thank God! You behold their works springing up around you whichever way your eyes may turn. Our monuments to them cannot arise so fast as their recurring deeds of beneficence demand—nay, there is not room in our public places for memorials to all the sons of Baltimore who have turned aside in their careers to toil for her, to fight and bleed and die for her, to endow her institutions and her charities with the earnings of their sagacity and labor. These men venerated Baltimore as their parent and cared for her as their child. They toiled for her like Jacob at work for Rachel; they thought of her always with tender devotion and far-reaching solicitude, loving her as the very apple of their eye, caressing and adorning her while they lived, and giving her the place of honor in their wills when dead. Their devotion has made her annals a galaxy of jewels; may she never be ashamed to wear these ornaments as she wears them now upon her bosom, over her heart of hearts!

The race of the founders is not extinct, yet it takes much to keep up such a noble strain of blood—it needs a McDonogh, a Peabody, a Hopkins, to prevent Baltimore from regretting the memories of Carroll, Howard, Patterson, Oliver, Stephenson and Purviance. Peabody and Hopkins will have their successors likewise—perhaps there are even before me now, in the body of this throng of enthusiastic sons of Baltimore, men who have sworn that the dear old city shall never lack

in the endowment of devoted children—men to whom the next generation will build monuments and dedicate memorials. May their tribe never decrease!

The men who founded Baltimore were full of sagacity and enterprise, but what astonishes us most in them is that persons gathered from all the commercial world, persons of such cosmopolitan origin, should so soon have been able to fan the spark and kindle the flame of the intense local pride and affection which they felt for the little town they were building. The names of the commissioners who laid off the town, Tolly, Hamilton, Buckner, Walker, Gist, Hammond, Buchanan, show a strong preponderance of pure British blood in Baltimore county at the time. The lands belonged to Carrolls, Moales, Mountenays, Colegates, the tenants were Joneses, Flemmings, Gorsuches, the lessees were Ridgelys, Trottons, Sheradines, Jacksons, Powells, Harrises, Fells. But, at the end of twenty years, what a difference there is to note. Hardy Scotch-Irish and canny Scots, French refugees from Acadia, and French traders from the West Indies, Spaniards, Portuguese and New Englanders had flocked in, while, thriftiest of all and canny as any

“From the bleak coast that hears
The Northern ocean roar, deep-blooming, strong,
And yellow-haired, the blue-eyed Germans came.”

They came in first from Pennsylvania, Suabians as well as Saxons, but afterwards by way of Bremen and Hamburg and Rotterdam vessels, they came not only from Prussian land and Suabian land, from Rhine regions and Bavaria and the Marches, from Pomerania and Westphalia, from the blue Danube and the tawny Vistula, but from all the broad expanse of Faderland to help build up and decorate this city.

These changes in population appear in the names of the people. We find Risteau combined with Talbot and Lux alongside of Blackburn; Barnetz and Beck are on the same street with Livingston and Townshend; Gupon consigns to Hall; Uhler has business relations with Philpot; Chamier and Christie put their names on the same subscription list with Steiger and Meier and Larsch and Faber; Otterbein preaches under the shadow of Tibbs' church; Bourdillon succeeds

Hooper in the ministry; Tschudy, Troldeiner, Stricker, Diffeuderfer, Keiser, Keener, Stonffer, Mumme, Littig, Keyports become familiar names.

Yet these people, although thus drawn from all parts of Europe and all parts of America, united in one common purpose to love Baltimore and build it up speedily and substantially. The Irishman Stevenson erects a palace and earns the name of the American Romulus because of his devotion to Baltimore, and in the hour of pestilence he turns this palace of his into a small-pox hospital; one German builds a brew-house, another a hall for Congress, a third straightens Jones' Falls; the Englishmen build ships and bring trade from all the world; and French, German, English, Scotch and Irish club purses in public subscriptions to improve wharves, market-houses and streets, to endow churches and charities.

From the first these founders of Baltimore had a distinct public policy, which they pursued with sagacity and persistence. The Maryland colony outside of them was purely a tobacco growing plantation, to which ships came and drove a thriving trade, bartering their stores for the planters' tobacco. Baltimore determined to become a commercial city, to have a diversified industry, a large shipping, and both exports and imports—to become a mart, in other words, where its products might be exchanged for those of the world. Hence it built a fleet of vessels and wharves and docks to accommodate them; it built mills as well as tobacco-houses; and, as the back country gradually opened, it pushed its roads westward, northward, southward, at the same time that its vessels extended their trading into every sea. The work done by these founders was simply wonderful. Before the Constitution of the United States was adopted a Baltimore ship had appeared in Canton roads, another astonished the Governor General of India at Calcutta, and Baltimore roadmakers were laying out turnpikes towards the Monocacy and the Susquehanna river. These Baltimore merchants established their trade with Carlisle and the Cumberland valley before Philadelphians got there; they traded with the Shenandoah country before Alexandria and Richmond got there; they penetrated to Rochester

and all Lake Erie before New York got there; they reached the Ohio river before the Indians had left.

It was these men who set Baltimore the example which she has since followed throughout her career, of being first and foremost in all great enterprises and noble undertakings, just as they taught us at the same time to be conservative and moderate in politics and opinion. That, indeed, is the meaning of the Lord Baltimore motto as it applies to this community, "*Fatti maschii parole femine*"—masterly works and conservative opinions. How well it suits us! The catalogue would be too long did I attempt to enumerate the firstlings in which Baltimore enterprise outran her slower-treading rivals. This city, which made the first turnpikes, made the first railroad also, if it did not have the first steamboat. It preceded the world in the use of illuminating gas and in the magnetic telegraph. It put up the first iron building and the first cylinder press in the United States; printed the first agricultural paper and hoisted the first American flag. Honored be the name of Commodore Joshua Barney for that deed!

The founders did not boast of these achievements—let us imitate their modesty. Yet, slow of speech as they were in self-praise, they were apt to mean a thing very positively when they said it, and to hang on to those conservative opinions of theirs with a bull-dog grip. If occasion arose, they would back these opinions, too, for all they were worth. Purviance, when the news of the battle of Lexington came, sent Samuel Smith at once to arrest Governor Eden, and it was not the fault of either that Eden escaped. When Carroll, signing "most willingly" the Declaration of Independence, heard it whispered behind him "there go some millions," he immediately added the name of his estate, so that the foe might make sure of him, and thus eternal history made sure of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

When old John Eager Howard heard that it was proposed to surrender Baltimore to Ross in 1814, "I have," said he, "as much property at stake as most persons, and I have four sons in the field; but sooner would I see my sons weltering in their blood, and my property reduced to ashes than so far disgrace the country." "Put me down \$50,000 for the defence of Bal-

timore," said Isaac McKim, when he heard Ross was coming. When the revolutionary war broke out, the whole people of Baltimore, except a few Tories, rallied to the defence; they sent money by the thousand pounds to the coffers of the Continental Congress; they raised several companies of troops at once; they converted their merchant vessels into cruisers, and devoted their shipyards to the construction of naval vessels. They clothed Lafayette's soldiers, and filled the gaps in Maryland's continentals made by such fierce battles as Brooklyn and Brandywine and Camden, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. This spirit of the old founders survives yet also. We have seen it in Nathan Ryno Smith, assailed by ruffians while presiding over a political convention, and saying, "you may thrust me through with knives, but you cannot move me from my position." We have seen it in Johns Hopkins, offering and risking his whole fortune to arrest a commercial panic, not because he was in particular peril of losing by that distress, or of profiting by its stay, but simply out of his pride in being a citizen of Baltimore.

These founders, developing this site and teaching their successors how to develop it, in the short process of one hundred and fifty years erected upon this spot one of the most considerable cities of America; a city which, in addition to the population, the wealth and commercial authority I have enumerated, has earned a place of consequence in the world of thought and opinion, the world of science and the world of æsthetics, the world of jurisprudence and of society. I would not hope to be forgiven if I recited simply names and gave you catalogues here. I know by experience and far more thoroughly than most men, that the history of Baltimore is not to be condensed within the limits of a leading article, nor its chronicles to be embraced in a paragraph. I wish, indeed, that time were here afforded me to speak of Baltimore's notable churches and more notable divines; of the eminent men of science whose researches and whose skill have made our schools of surgery and medicine famous; of the leading jurists and counsellors whose pleadings and practice have given the Maryland bar that standing which is accorded it in two hem-

ispheres. But why bring to my lips the cup of Tantalus of which I may not sip? I will, because I must, forbear.

The founders of Baltimore who developed this noble site built much more than houses and ships, roads and machinery. They built up much else besides their own fortunes and a race of men to wear their mantles when they were dead. Men die and are no more remembered; fortunes perish under moth and rust; machines grow crank and obsolete; ships rot and sink and houses crumble into ruin; even great cities themselves have fumbled into mere heaps of potsherds and ashes, their nation and their name forgot, their memory vanished like a fleeting cloud. But institutions do not perish. They are immortal as the souls that breath through them and inspire them, and the founders of Baltimore built institutions on this spot when they laid their bricks in mortar for this town. They built not by rule of thumb, nor in servile imitation of other patterns, but what they found good they took, and they left at once what did not suit them. The spirit of sturdy independence as well of other men's rule as of other men's opinions was a leading and distinguished trait of the founders of Baltimore. Lord Baltimore's authority sat very lightly on them from the first, but not more lightly than the ancient manners of the easy-going, tobacco-growing, rather aristocratic province of Maryland.

Baltimore early bred a pure democracy, a trifle fierce, a trifle rude in customs, hard-fisted, free-spoken, prone to call a spoon a "spoon" and a spade a "spade," independent to the back bone. It very early stripped off the silk stockings of Annapolis in favor of its own stout woolen hose, preferred the dust of mills and forges to the dainty pearl-powder of the barber shops, and, in place of laced shirts and velvet-doublers, would have its own green baise jackets, out of the pockets of which a carpenter's rule and a mason's trowel were sticking. These traits are reflected in the institutions of Baltimore from the start. We loved good living and to take honest pleasures in a hearty way, but that way was not to be guided by the dancing master's precepts. It was a plain, sober, business-like way, demanding to have things "ship-shape," despising to keep them in bandboxes.

Baltimore had great trouble and a hard struggle to conquer the old provincial prejudices and whim-whams of the counties, and bring them to her solid way of thinking. The long fights over the principles of popular representation and elective offices, of public schools and general education, of internal improvements and fiscal reform, the battles against imprisonment for debt, against the property qualification for voters, and in favor of the ballot and a vote by polls as against votes by estates, all these will illustrate the questions in which the institutions built up by the founders of Baltimore ran counter to those ingrained in the prejudices, the ancient manners and established customs of the State. Those battles were stiff ones, but the founders and their successors did not care for hard knocks; they stood manfully for their rights; they nailed the flag of their institutions to the mast and they won. The silk stockings of the counties yielded—yielded gracefully, too—to the ruder jerkins and hard practical fists of Baltimore. County members sometimes may be heard to abuse our city for its spirit of monopoly and self-aggrandizement, but they will not accuse us of attempting to monopolize to ourselves all the advantages, all the blessings of those peculiar institutions of Baltimore, the universal ballot and the free public schools, which she forced the State to adopt, at the same time that she unhinged the doors of the languishing debtor's prison, imparted humanity and enlightenment to our backward civil and criminal code, and lent the expansive mantle of true charity to our poor laws.

Those plain matter-of-fact people, the founders of Baltimore, went direct to their objects with the same straightforward intensity of energy and sincerity and whole heartedness of purpose with which they laid the keels of their vessels or served their guns against the enemy in battle. This is one secret of their great conquests, not only over time and space, but also in those high moral regions where laws and principles are incubated, and systems constructed and matured. We cannot too steadily and too constantly keep their pattern before us. It was their hands which grafted the tree whose fruit sustains us and whose blossoms rejoice us to-day. We

are their sons, and, therefore, heirs to the greatness of their performances. Let us vow to perpetuate such examples.

The founders of our city and its institutions gave to these the impress of their own minds and the stimulus of their own virtue. They were plain and frank in manners, sturdy believers in self-government, stubborn upholders of liberty and combatants for independence. They were calm, far-seeing, sagacious, practical, persevering; seeking competence by useful industry, and building up their city as they built up themselves. They steered by the chart of practical virtue, without pretence or self-laudation, but not without self-esteem. Their structure is before us to-day, a symmetrical and well ordered city and community, its brief annals crowded with achievements in polity which mighty nations would be proud of, and conquests in commerce and industry that make our prosperity envied. Fellow citizens, you know and feel—visitors, strangers, guests, I call you all to witness—that we are, in the words of Paul of Tarsus, “citizens of no mean city.” The inheritance the fathers have left us, and which we are improving and enjoying, is a possession and a glory, a monument of fruitful thrift, a shrine of greatness and honor.

But, because cities grow and develop, so also they may dwindle and decline. As youth and vigor follow after infancy, so may age and decrepitude succeed in due order. Prosperity may vanish, trade may prove a fluctuating vanity, wealth corrupt and enervate, and license ape the sacred garb and mimic the holy offices of liberty. As Tyre and Alexandria faded, as Venice and Antwerp have declined and waned, so may our beloved Baltimore dwindle and decay if we neglect the examples set us by the founders and make light of the lessons they have taught. Their virtues must continue to be our virtues. Their sobriety and industry, their humanity and charity, their righteousness and patriotism, are the parts of our inheritance without which all the other things they have left us will be but as empty bubbles. If we let go of these we will hold fast to the shadow while the substance departs, and all our glorious possessions, if we do not use them justly and beneficently, in the spirit of the founders, and to great and noble ends, will prove to be a poor illusion, a

censure and a shame. To-day has many lessons for this community, fellow-citizens, but none so important as this. Baltimore has come of age—let her prove her manhood by preserving her inheritance pure and clean, an apple of gold in a vessel of silver.”

The great crowd of persons in all the various costumes of the fete, the workmen in blouses, the continentals in buff and blue, the “Kellners” in their white aprons, busiest of the excited throng, heard with attention and never interrupted except with applause. Many of the points which the orator made, touched the chord of feeling in the audience and drew forth long and loud plaudits. This was especially the case when the speaker referred to the contributions made by German thrift and energy to the development of Baltimore. At every such allusion the welkin rang with cheers.

At the close of Col. Scharf's oration the orchestra gave “Maryland, my Maryland,” after which Col. Frederick Raine was introduced and delivered the German oration, as follows:

Col. F. Raine's Rede.

Wenn ich die große Menschenmenge, die heute, am Ehrentage Baltimore's, hier versammelt ist, überblide, dann hebt mir das Herz vor Freude. Gilt es doch einer Feier, die wohl geeignet ist, uns mit gerechtem Stolz zu erfüllen; gilt es doch einer Feier, die weit und breit der Welt verkünden soll, daß Baltimore, unser liebes theures Baltimore, innerhalb der 150 Jahre seiner Existenz auf der großen Bahn des Fortschrittes nicht zurückgeblieben ist; daß Baltimore ebenbürtig in der Reihe seiner Schwesterstädte in dem großen Kampfe der nationalen Entwicklung die ehrende Stellung behauptet hat, welche im Augenblick seiner Begründung uns Allen vorgezeichnet wurde. Obwohl, wie Viele von Ihnen, einer von Jenen, die der große Schwamm der von uns gewählten Nationalität aufgesogen hat, erfüllt es mich doch mit gerechtem Stolz, daß in der gewaltigen Verschmelzung der Elemente, welche heute die Kraft und den belebenden Geist der Zukunft bilden, das Element, dem ich und Tausende von Ihnen angehören, als maßgebender Faktor der Entwicklung eine ehrende Stellung errungen hat. Es sind dieses keine eiflen Worte, eingegeben von dem Enthusiasmus, der mehr oder weniger heute unseren Aedengang beherrscht, es sind Worte der Ueberzeugung, der ernsten Mahnung, festzuhalten an der Errungenschaft der Vergangenheit, in dem Titanen-Kampfe des nationalen

Seins nicht zu ermüden und uns zu freuen, „wie wir's dann zuletzt so herrlich weit gebracht.“

„Was ihr den Geist der Zeiten heißt,
Das ist im Grund der Herzen eigner Geist.
In dem die Zeiten sich bespiegeln.“

Ich möchte so gern noch manche Gedanken hieran knüpfen, aber

„Es trägt Verstand und rechter Sinn
Mit wenig Kraft sich selber vor.“

Wir alle „schaffen am tausenden Wechselfälle der Zeit,“ und ich muß schon darauf bauen, daß Sie Alle, wie Sie heute vor mir stehen, in der Jubelfeier einen Sporn erblicken, festzuhalten an den Lehren und Erfahrungen der Vergangenheit, mitzukämpfen an der Aufgabe, welche die Zukunft an uns stellt.

Doch jetzt „laßt mich zuerst von unseren Vorfahren sprechen, indem es sich ziemt, ihnen bei einer solchen Gelegenheit diese Ehre der Erwähnung zu erweisen. Denn sie haben durch ihre Tapferkeit dieses Land erobert und von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht als ein freies vererbt. Doch, wenn Jene des Lobes werth sind, so sind es unsere Väter noch in höherem Grade; denn sie haben zu Dem, was sie empfangen hatten, Das, was wir besitzen, hinzu erworben. Endlich haben wir selbst, zumal die wir in vorgerücktem Alter stehen, den Bau, welchen sie begonnen hatten, weiter ausgeführt und die Stadt in allen Beziehungen auf's Beste ausgerüstet, um sich in jeder Hinsicht genug zu sein.“

Diese Worte des großen athenischen Staatsmannes Perikles scheinen mir eine passende Einleitung zu sein für Das, was ich hier zu sagen habe. Zwar wird man es für vermessend ansehen, wenn ich, der Eingewanderte, in der Sprache von Eingewanderten und im Auftrage von größtentheils Eingewanderten von den früheren Generationen spreche; doch, ich bitte zu bedenken, daß wir Deutsche in Baltimore nicht von „gestern und ehergestern“ sind. Wenn auch viele hier vor mir stehen, die kaum ein Vierteljahrhundert im Lande leben, die ihre Vorfahren an der anderen Seite des großen Wassers gelassen haben, so sehe ich doch auch Manche hier, deren Väter und Großväter, ja, Urgroßväter und Uurgroßväter schon aus Deutschland hier eingewandert sind, deren Wiege einstmal's am Ufer der deutschen Ströme stand, und die dennoch meine Worte verstehen. Die Deutschen dürfen mit Stolz sagen „Unser Baltimore!“ denn es waren Deutsche unter den Gründern dieser Stadt; Deutsche haben an ihrer Wiege gegessen, deutsche Kaufleute haben ihren Seehandel entwickeln helfen, deutsche Induſtrielle haben dazu beigetragen, ihr einen Weltruf zu verschaffen, und der Fleiß und die Betriebsamkeit des deutschen Kleingewerbes haben ihr gutes Theil dazu gethan, Baltimore zu Dem zu machen, was es ist, und heute darf ich mit Stolz behaupten, daß jeder zweite Bewohner unserer Stadt

germanisches Blut in den Adern hat, jeder dritte Name in unierem City-Directory ein deutscher ist, jeder vierte Baltimoreer von Deutschen in der einen oder anderen Weise abstammt, jeder fünfte deutsch versteht und jeder sechste im Stande ist, deutsch zu sprechen oder zu lesen. Wahrlich, eine Nationalität, welche in einem fremden Welttheile Das von sich rühmen darf, hat ein Recht, sich an einer solchen Demonstration in hervorragender Weise zu betheiligen.

Als vor 150 Jahren unsere Stadt ihren ersten Anfang nahm und in der Umgegend der Stelle, von welcher jetzt die Kuppel unseres — nebenbei gesagt, von einem Deutsch-Ameritaner erbauten — prachtvollen Rathhauses herüber schimmert, die ersten 60 Acker als „Baltimore-Town“ vermessen wurden, zu jener Zeit wohnte dort, wo heute solide Handlungshäuser an der Charlesstr., zwischen Lombard- und Germanstraße, ihre Büreaux haben, ein deutscher Tabackspflanzer, Johann Fleming, „deutsch, wie Sauerkraut,“ denn als man in Verlegenheit um einen Namen für eine der neun Lanes unserer jungen Stadt war, nannte man die Straße, welche seinen Krantgarten durchschnitt, Germanstreet, und so heißt sie bis auf den heutigen Tag. Wenn Sie die Mottos ansehen, mit denen mein Freund und Colleague, Dr. Aramah S. Abell, sein „Sun“-Gebäude geschmückt hat, so werden Sie im Centrum der dritten Fensterreihe eins finden, welches heißt: „To what proportions has John Flemming's cabbage-garden grown!“ womit die „Sun“ doch jedenfalls sagen will, daß Baltimore vordem ein deutscher Krantgarten war. Der Name *hier* wird Ihnen Allen bekannt sein; eine deutsche Jamielie brachte ihn in dieses Land, und noch heute verstehen viele *Mhters* deutsch, trotzdem ein „*Mhter's Nun*“ hier existirte lange vorher, ehe es eine Stadt Baltimore gab. — Man sagt gewöhnlich, „wo eine Kirche steht, baut der Teufel ein Wirthshaus daneben.“ Der Spruch mag wahr sein, so weit der Gottseibeiuns in Frage kommt; aber ich kann Euch von einem Deutschen berichten, der ein Wirthshaus an der Gaystraße, nahe den Fälln baute, — da, wo heute Hr. Christian Gehl seine durstigen Kunden labt, — als es noch keine Kirche hier zehn Meilen in der Runde gab, und jener deutsche Wohltäter, welcher das erste Wirthshaus baute, hieß Johann Horst. Seine Nachkommen haben übrigens die Simde ihres Ahnen gut gemacht und wacker Kirchen gebaut.

Doch auch fromm waren die ersten Deutschen in Baltimore; denn die zweite Kirche, welche überhaupt hier errichtet wurde, war ein deutsches Gotteshaus, dessen Prediger Christian Haber hieß; Das geschah 1758. Kaum ein halbes Menschenalter später wurde die Otterbein'sche Kirche hier erbaut, deren Gemeinde vor 6 Jahren ihren Centennialfeier beging. — Wenn Sie sich einmal die Werte und Aufsätze meines strebsamen jungen Freundes, des Col. J. Thos. Scharf, etwas näher ansehen, so werden Sie erfahren, welche Macht die Deutschen schon vor 150 und 125 Jahren in Baltimore waren; er wird Ihnen von „Steiger's Meadow“ erzählen, auf welcher heute die fünfte und vierte Ward stehen, er wird

Ihnen von dem Zimmermann Jakob Kubbord berichten, der später im Unabhängigkeitskriege unter dem Namen Jake Keeperts Einkaufs-Agent für die Continental-Armee war; er wird Ihnen sagen, daß der erste Müller Baltimore's, Georg M. Meyer, ein Deutscher war, und daß die Uurgroßmutter einer anderen bekannten Familie die erste deutsche Hebamme Baltimore's gewesen ist. Außerdem können Sie in seinen Werken noch Hunderte von deutschen Namen finden, deren Träger vor 150 und 100 Jahren einwanderten und deren Nachkommen heute zu den ersten Familien Baltimore's gehören; ich nenne hier nur die Smiths, Hoffmans, Schleys, Van Bibbers, Gehendammers, Lingenfelders, Benks, Stouffers, Stoners, Shoemakers, Steiners, Balpells, Kurz, Gills, Alberts, Waters, Larshs, u. j. w.

Schon 1748 haute der Deutsche Barmß hier die erste Branerei, das edle Lagerbier war freilich damals noch nicht Mode, denn das kam erst hundert Jahre später hier auf, und mein alter Freund Wilhelm Holtzmann war es welcher den ersten Stoff 1845 von Philadelphia hier importirte und sich so bei den Baltimorer Biertrinkern unsterblich machte. Eine zahlreiche epulente deutsche Brauergilde ist seitdem hier entstanden und sorgt dafür, daß Baltimore nicht verdurftet und nicht im Mißbrauche des Alkohols verkommen.

Als der Unabhängigkeitskrieg ausbrach, stellten die Deutschen Maryland's schon Regimenter und die Deutschen Baltimore's volle Compagnie'n in's Feld, und ein deutscher Held war der berühmte Baron de Kalb, welcher am 16. August 1780 an der Spitze der "Maryland-Line" bei Camden in Süd-Carolina den Heldentod starb. Und als der Continental-Congreß 1778 aus Philadelphia flüchten mußte, konnte ihm ein Deutscher in Baltimore, Dr. Jakob Weit (Wite), in seiner großen Halle, Ecke von Baltimore- und Sharpstr., eine Zufluchtsstätte bieten.

Nicht allein Das: die erste Markthalle Baltimore's wurde von Deutschen errichtet, sie hießen Keener und Hart, und unter den Corporatoren der ersten Feuerweh'r spielte Georg Lindenberger eine bedeutende Rolle. Unsere Landsleute waren vor hundert Jahren hier so rührig und hoch angesehen, daß der oben erwähnte Lokalhistoriker von ihnen sagt: "These enterprising Germans were at work in extending the City long before the Purviances, Lawsons, Spears, McLures, Calhouns and the other Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, to whom the city owes so much of its prosperity, had set a foot on this continent."

Die Deutschen, welche sich vor dem Unabhängigkeitskriege hier ansiedelten, waren bis auf vereinzelte über England ausgewanderte Pfälzer keine direkten Einwanderer; sie kamen meist aus Lancaster, Reading und York, Penns., und nicht wenige waren bereits von deutschen Eltern im Lande geboren, wie z. B. die Bohus, Stingluffs, Stouffers u. A. Aber sie hielten zäh an deutscher Sprache und Sitte, und wie fest sie auch an diesem neuen Vaterlande hingen, sie schämten sich nicht, Deutsche zu sein. Erst nach dem Frieden von Versailles

erhielt Baltimore eine directe deutsche Einwanderung; die opulenten Kaufleute der alten Hansestädte Bremen und Hamburg begannen, hier Filialen zu gründen, und expedirten ihre Schiffe hierher, welche der Stadt und dem Staate manche werthvolle, lebendige Fracht zuführten. In den neunziger Jahren finden wir bereits zahlreiche deutsche Handlungshäuser und Rhedereien in der jungen Seestadt, und als Baltimore 1796 zum Range einer City erhoben wurde, waren unter den sieben ersten Stadtrathen drei Deutsche—Engelhardt Yeiser, Georg Lindenberger und Peter Hoffmann. Der Adresskalender des Jahres 1796 enthält die deutschen Namen Ulrichs, Altvater, Baum, Bank, Brang, Baußmann, Beck, Eifelin, Horner, Emich, Engel, Fischer, Faubel, Fornei, Fuß, Gey, Hartmann, Hirschberger, Heiner, Kimm, Kaufmann, Keilholz, Kolb, Kreyser, Kurz, Lautermilch, Lermann, Luz, Pfeffer Schmidt, Mittenberger, Balzer, Münchhausen, Mittelmofer, Reinhardt, Meinecke, Rutter, Schwarz, Schriver, Seidensticker, Schryed, Sumwalt, Sauerwein, Stiever, Steger, Stump, Strider, Stauffer, Sulzer, Uhler, Klopfer, Ziegler, Zimmermann, Zollikoffer u. s. w. Viele von den genannten standen an der Spitze großer Geschäfte; mehrere, wie die Branges, Kreyers, Brunes, Stouffers u. A., hatten Schiffe auf den Meeren und kontrollirten den weßindischen Handel.

Es würde hier zu weit führen, wollte ich die Zunahme des Deutschthums in Baltimore von Jahr zu Jahr verfolgen; genüge es, zu bemerken, daß schon im vorigen Jahrhunderte ein deutscher Frucker das Martyrium auf sich nehmen konnte, eine deutsche Zeitung hier herauszugeben.—Und als im Jahre 1812 die junge Republik zum zweiten Male mit England um ihre Unabhängigkeit kämpfen mußte, stellten die Deutschen Baltimore's eine volle Jäger-Compagnie in's Feld, und der Offizier, welcher die Vertheidigung des Hafens gegen die Flotte des Admirals Cockburn leitete, war Major Armistadt—ein Abkömmling von Deutschen, aus dem Chenandoah-Thale, dessen Monument einstmals auf dem Calvertstraßen-Spring-Platz stand. Die Masseneinwanderung der Deutschen begann um die Zeit des Wiener Congresses, und seit jenen Tagen sind unsere Landsleute zu Tausenden und Hunderttausenden in Baltimore gelandet, und ein größerer oder geringerer Prozentsatz derselben ist hier geblieben. Diese Einwanderung der zwanziger, dreißiger, vierziger und fünfziger Jahre hat mit Flammenschrift ihre Thaten in der Entwicklungsgeschichte unserer Stadt verzeichnet. Die Baltimorer Glasindustrie wurde von einem Deutschen begründet, er hieß Umelung; Baltimorer Brücken sind nach allen Theilen des Continents geschickt worden, sie überspannen die Schluchten der Alleghanies, die mächtigen Ströme des Westens und Südens, die Canyons der Felsengebirge, die Abgründe der Anden und die Ströme der süd-amerikanischen Pampas,—der Nachkomme eines Deutschen, Wendell Bollman, hat diese Industrie hier geschaffen; Baltimorer Pianofortes haben einen Weltreihum, die hiesige Piano-Industrie wurde von Deutschen geschaffen und ist heute noch ganz ausschließlich in den Händen von Deutschen; die Industrie der Ziegelbrennerei, die Industrie

Haare für den Handel zuzubereiten, sind Schöpfungen deutscher Einwanderer; ein Deutscher hat die Conserven-Industrie hier begründet; die größte Taback-Fabrik des Staates und eine der größten der Welt ist ein deutsches Geschäft; doch, abgesehen von diesen großen Errungenschaften unserer Landsleute, blicken Sie in das Geschäftsleben, wohin Sie wollen, Sie werden Deutsche an der Spitze und nicht selten an der Spitze finden; das Droguen-Geschäft, Wholesale and Retail, ist zum größten Theile in den Händen von Deutschen und deutschen Abkömmlingen; deutsch sind Mehlgger und Bäcker, Schneider, Schuhmacher, Grocer und Kleinhändler aller Art, aber auch im Zwischenhandel nehmen die Deutschen eine Vorherrschaft ein.

Ich könnte noch viele und gar stolze Namen von Deutschen nennen, welche sich um Baltimore in der einen oder anderen Weise verdient gemacht haben, doch müßte ich dann weiterschweifen, und es möchte mir dabei passieren, daß ich bei dem *embarras de richesse* manchen hochverdienten Landsmann vergäße. Ueberhaupt bin ich bei einem Kapitel angelangt, wo, wie das lateinische Sprichwort sagt: „*Nomina odiosa sunt*“—wo „Namen odios werden.“

Soll ich Ihnen nun noch sagen, was die Deutschen unserer Stadt für die Gesellschaft, für Weckung und Hebung des Kunstgeschmacks, für Erziehung und Religion gethan; daß sie Waisenhäuser, Schulen und Kirchen in großer Anzahl errichtet, gesellige und Wohltätigkeits-Vereine in Menge gegründet haben; und seit Jahren die *maitres de plaisir* der Baltimoreer gewesen sind! Sie wissen das Alles eben so gut, wie ich, und ich darf deshalb schließen. Meinen Bemerkungen schicke ich eine Stelle aus der berühmtesten Rede des Perikles voraus, und ich will mit einer anderen Stelle des großen Athener schließen; dieselbe würde allerdings in dem Munde eines Individuums prahlerisch klingen, aber Sie haben mir hier die Ehre angethan, mich zum Organ der Deutschen Baltimore's zu machen; der Deutschen, welche Baltimore gründeten und aufbauen halfen und denen man in dem großen sieben-tägigen Feste den Ehrenplatz überließ. Diese Deutschen dürfen deshalb recht wohl mit den stolzen Worten des Perikles von sich sagen:

„Denn wir haben von unserer Thatkraft große Beweise gegeben und unser Wissen und Können nicht unbezeugt gelassen. Freunde und Feinde, die wir gezwungen haben, unsere Verdienste anzuerkennen und die dauernden Denkmale unserer Anwesenheit, die wir gestiftet, sie werden für und von uns zeugen immerdar!“

Es verdient, bemerkt zu werden, daß Col. R. seine deutsche Rede mit einigen Bemerkungen in englischer Sprache einleitete und darin besonders das Verdienst der deutschen Adoptivbürger bei dem gegenwärtigen Feste betonte. Seine Worte hatte eine zündende Wirkung und als er mit einem Hoch auf „unser gutes, liebes Baltimore“ schloß, fand dieses bei jedem Anwesenden laut n Beifall.

Der „Siegesgesang“ von Abt schloß die Feier, welche einen würdigen Abschluß des gestrigen Tages bildete.

In order that every one may appreciate the force and appositeness of this eloquent harangue, which was enthusiastically applauded, we append an abstract of it in English, made at the time:

COL. F. RAINE'S SPEECH.

"My heart throbs with joy as I survey this immense concourse of people assembled here in honor of Baltimore's natal day. This celebration is well calculated to awaken our just pride—it will announce to the world that Baltimore has kept abreast in the great march of progress during the one hundred and fifty years of her existence—that in the grand combat for national development our cherished city holds her own with her sisters, and has realized the fond predictions made at the time of her first settlement. Like many of you I am one of those who have come to cast their fortunes with the people of this country; still it fills me with pride that in the amalgamation of elements which to-day supply the strength and animating spirit of the future, that element to which I and thousands of you belong occupies an honorable place as a factor in our progressive development. These are not idle words spoken in the enthusiasm of the hour; they are words of conviction, of earnest admonition to preserve the accomplishments of the past; to persevere in the Titanic struggle for national existence, and to rejoice "that we have finally so well succeeded."

"Was ihr den Geist der Zeiten heisst,
Das ist im Grund der Herren eig'ner Geist,
In dem die Zeiten sich bespiegeln."

(What you call the spirit of the times is, in reality, your own spirit, in which the times are reflected.)

I would like much to give utterance to further thought, but "sound reason and good sense can be expressed with little art," and I must rely upon it that all of you assembled here to-day will see in this fêstival an incitation to profit by the teachings and experience of the past, and to assist in solving the great problem of the future. But now "let me first speak of our ancestors, for it is proper to devote to them, on an occasion of this kind, an honorable mention; for by their courage they have conquered this land, and have transmitted it from

generation to generation as a free country. But if these are worthy of praise, our fathers deserve it in a still higher degree, for they have added to that which they received, all that we possess. Finally we—especially those of us advanced in years—perfected the inheritance, and have equipped the city in every way to the utmost, in order to make it sufficient unto itself.”

These words of the great Athenian statesman Pericles appear to me a fitting prelude to what I propose to say. I fear it may be considered presumptuous if I, the adopted citizen, speaking the language of the old fatherland, and as the spokesman of others mostly born beyond the waters, should allude to former generations, but I beg you to remember that we Germans have been in Baltimore “longer than yesterday or the day before.”

While many of those who stand before me have lived in this country for scarce a quarter of a century, and have left their immediate ancestry on the other side of the great Atlantic, I see quite a number of others here assembled whose fathers and grandfathers, yea, even great-grandfathers, came to this country from the banks of far-off German streams, and who, in spite of the generations that have since faded into the past, still understand my words. With noble pride the German may speak of “Our Baltimore,” for Germans were among the founders of this city; Germans sat at her cradle; German merchants helped to develop her commerce; German industry contributed to establish her renown abroad, and the thrift and enterprise of our German mechanics have done much to secure for Baltimore the prosperity she enjoys.

I can assert with pride to-day that German blood flows in the veins of every second resident of our city; that every third name in our city directory is of German origin; that every fourth Baltimorean is descended in one way or the other from Germans; that every fifth one understands German, and every sixth can read and speak that language. Surely a nationality which can truthfully say this of itself in a land where it is not indigenous may claim the right to participate in a prominent manner in a demonstration like the present.

One hundred and fifty years ago our city was first founded, and in the vicinity of the spot where now the dome of our magnificent City Hall glistens in the sun—a building, by the way, built by a German-American—the first sixty acres were surveyed as Baltimore town. Where now the stately warehouses stand on Charles street, between Lombard and German, lived in those days the German tobacco planter, John Flemming, “Dutch as Sauerkraut;” for when people were debating to find a name for one of the new lanes of the young town, they finally agreed to call it German street, and that name it bears to this day. If you survey the mottoes with which my friend Mr. Arunah S. Abell has so appropriately decorated his “Sun Building,” you will find one in the centre of the third row of windows which reads, “To what proportions has John Flemming’s cabbage garden grown,” which allows of the interpretation that Baltimore, or a greater part of it, was originally a German cabbage garden.

The name of Uhler is familiar to you all. A German family transplanted it to these shores, and to this day many of the Uhlers understand German, in spite of the fact that we had an “Uhler’s run” here long before Baltimore existed. It has been said “that the devil builds a tavern near every church.” The adage may be true as to his satanic majesty, but I can tell you of a German who built a tavern on Gay street, near the falls, where to-day Mr. Christian Gehl caters to the thirsty, when there was no church within the circuit of ten miles of the place, and the name of the German who built this, Baltimore’s first tavern, was John Horst.

The first Germans in Baltimore were a pious people, for the second church ever erected here belonged to a German congregation, whose pastor was Christian Faber. This was built in 1758. Scarcely half a lifetime afterward the Otterbein Church was built here, whose congregation some six years ago celebrated its centennial. If you read carefully the works and essays of my gifted young friend Col. J. Thos. Scharf, you will find that the Germans were a power in Baltimore as long ago as one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty years. He will tell you of “Steiger’s Meadow,” on which to-day the houses of the fourth and fifth wards are built. He

chronicles the fact that the German carpenter Jacob Kulibord became purchasing agent for the Continental army during our Revolutionary struggle under the name of Jake Keepert. He will inform you that the first miller of Baltimore, George M. Meyer, was a German, and that the grandmother of another well-known family was the first German midwife here. Besides these you will find in his works hundreds of German names representing people who one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago immigrated to this country, and whose descendants to-day are numbered among the "first families" of Baltimore. I name here only the Smiths, Hoffmans, Schleys, Van Bibbers, Getzendammers, Lingenfeldters, Bentz, Stouffers, Stoners, Shoemakers, Steiners, Baltzells, Kurtz, Gists, Alberts, Bakers, Larshs, &c.

As early as 1748 a German, named Barnitz, built the first brewery here. Lager beer was, of course, not thought of then, for it began to flourish only a hundred years thereafter, and it was my old friend Wm. Holtzman who, in 1845, imported the first lager from Philadelphia, and thus achieved an immortality among Baltimore beer-drinkers. A numerous and opulent brewers' guild has since arisen here, and sees to it that Baltimore is not famished with thirst nor ruined by the abuse of alcohol.

When the war for our independence began, the Germans of Maryland rallied in entire regiments, and those of Baltimore in whole companies, and the renowned Baron De Kalb, who fell at Camden, S. C., on the 16th of August, 1780, while gloriously leading a charge of the "Maryland Line," was a German hero. When the Continental Congress was compelled to fly from Philadelphia, in 1778, a German of Baltimore, Mr. Jacob Veit, (Fite,) offered them an asylum in his large hall, corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets. But not this alone. The first market hall of Baltimore was established by Germans. Their names were Keener and Hart, and among the incorporators of the first fire company, George Lindenberger was no inconsiderable personage.

Our countrymen, a hundred years ago, were so energetic and highly respected here that our local historian says of them: "These enterprising Germans were at work in extend-

ing the city long before the Purviances, Lawsons, Spears, McLures, Calhouns and the other Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, to whom the city owes so much of its prosperity, had set a foot on this continent."

The Germans who settled here before the Revolution, came, with few exceptions, from the Palatinate, via England—they were not direct immigrants. They came mostly from Lancaster, Reading and York, Pa., and quite a number had been born in this country, of German parentage, as, for instance, the Bohus, Slingluffs, Stouffers and others. But they clung to the German language and to German custom; and while they were devotedly attached to their new country, they were not ashamed of their German origin. It was not until after the peace of Versailles that Baltimore received a direct German immigration.

The opulent merchants of the free cities of Bremen and Hamburg began to found agencies here and to send their vessels to our port, and these brought to our city and State many valuable accessions. Toward the close of the year 1790 there were numerous German business firms and shipping houses in the young seaport, and when in 1796 Baltimore was raised to the dignity of a city, there were among the seven members of the first city council, three Germans—Engelhard Yeiser, George Lindenberger and Peter Hoffman.

The directory of 1796 contains the German names of Alrichs, Altvater, Baum, Bantz, Brantz, Bausmann, Beck, Eiselin, Horner, Enrich, Engel, Fisher, Faubel, Fornei, Fuss, Getz, Hartmann, Hirschberger, Heiner, Kimme, Kaufmann, Keilholtz, Kolb, Keyser, Kurtz, Lautermilch, Lorman, Lutz, Messerschmidt, Miltenberger, Baltzer, Munnikhuysen, Rittlemoser, Reinhardt, Reinecke, Rutter, Schwartz, Schriver, Seidenstricker, Schryock, Sumwalt, Sauerwein, Stiever, Steger, Stump, Stricker, Stauffer, Sultzer, Uhler, Kloppe, Ziegler, Zimmerman, Zollikoffer, &c. Many of these stood at the head of large business enterprises; several, like the Brantzes, Keyzers, Brunes, Stouffers, and others, had vessels, plowing the ocean, and controlled the West India trade.

It would be impracticable here to trace the annual developments of the Germans in Baltimore, year by year. Let it suf-

fit to remark that already during the last century a German took upon himself the martyrdom of publishing a German newspaper in Baltimore. And when, in 1812, our young republic was compelled a second time to battle for her independence against Great Britain, the Germans of Baltimore sent a complete company of sharpshooters into the field, and the officer in command of our harbor defenses against the fleet of Admiral Cockburn, was Major Armstadt, a descendant of a German family that once settled in the Shenandoah Valley, and whose monument formerly stood on the Calvert street spring lot.

Immigration of Germans in great numbers began about the time of the Vienna congress, and since those days our countrymen have landed here by hundreds and thousands, and a greater or smaller percentage of them have remained in Baltimore. These immigrants of the latter half of the last century have carved the record of their deeds in flaming letters upon the pages of our city's progressive history.

Baltimore's glass industry was founded by a German—his name was Amelung. Baltimore bridges have been sent to all parts of the continent; they span the ravines of the Alleghanies, the mighty streams of the West and South, the canyons of the Rocky mountains, the abysses of the Andes, the streams of the South American pampas. The descendant of a German, Wendell Bollman, has created this industry in our city. Baltimore piano-fortes are world-renowned; the piano industry was founded by Germans, and is to-day exclusively under the control of Germans. The manufacture of bricks, the preparation of hair for commerce, are among the industrial branches created by German immigrants; a German established the first fruit and oyster-packing house, another the largest tobacco factory in the State and one of the largest in the world; but besides these great achievements of our countrymen, look where you please in the business world, you will find Germans in commanding positions and often in command. The druggist business, wholesale and retail, is almost entirely in the hands of Germans and their descendants; butchers, bakers, shoemakers, tailors, grocers and retail dealers in general are largely German, and in

wholesale commerce our countrymen also have achieved positions which entitle them to respect.

I could mention many proud names of Germans who have benefited the city of their adoption in one way or another, but it would take too much time, and I might happen to omit many highly deserving citizens. I have, moreover, reached a point where the opinion expressed by the Latin proverb "*Nomina odiosa sunt*" (names are odious) deserves consideration.

Shall I tell you now what the Germans have done for our social life, for the expansion and development of artistic taste, for education and religion? Shall I tell you that they have founded orphan asylums, churches and schools; that they have organized social and beneficial associations, and have acted for years as "*maitres de plaisir*" for the Baltimoreans? You know all this as well as myself, and I may therefore bring my remarks to a close.

I prefaced my remarks by a quotation from the most celebrated speech of Pericles, and will conclude with another quotation from the great Athenian. It would sound like a boast coming from an individual, but you have honored me by choosing me for the representative of the Germans of Baltimore; of the Germans who helped to found and to build up the city, and to whom the post of honor was conceded in this great festival week. These Germans may well say of themselves, in the proud words of Pericles: "For we have given great proofs of our activity, and have not left our knowledge and power without witnesses. Friends and enemies, whom we have forced to acknowledge our merits, and the lasting monuments of our presence, will bear witness for us for evermore."

When the applause was ended the exercises closed with Abt's triumphal song and chorus, "After the Battle in the Teutoburger Forest," sung by the united societies, which supplied two hundred cultivated voices and a competent full orchestra. The lanterns were lighted, beer flowed plentifully but in moderation, and the grounds were thronged with

pleasure seekers during the remainder of the day and evening. It was after eleven at night before the crowd at the Schuetzen Park began to disperse.

In connection with these speeches it is perhaps proper to give an account of the celebration of the festival by the Maryland Historical Society, which took place on Tuesday afternoon, October 12th, at the Academy of Music. We break the strict chronological order of events, to be enabled to embrace in a single chapter an account of all the leading and formal oratory elicited by the occasion. As the Maryland Historical Society has already published its own account of these performances in a very handsome volume,* we must content ourselves here with a brief report and abstract.

The society had its regular meeting on Monday evening, October 11th, the first day of the municipal celebration, and that on which the civic procession took place. Mr. John Austin Stevens read his paper on the Surrender of Yorktown, and the society unanimously adopted a series of congratulatory resolutions, as follows:

“Resolved, To place upon the records of this society a minute of our admiration of the display this day made, in the streets of Baltimore, of the historic growth and actual state of the manifold industries of this city—an exhibition which, in its magnitude, its variety, and its ingenious and beautiful devices, illustrating the harmonious union of labor and capital, has surpassed all kindred displays in this community, and has given to citizens, as well as strangers, a surprising and instructive lesson, never to be forgotten by the present generation.

“Resolved, That the congratulations of this society be respectfully tendered to the Mayor of Baltimore, to the Municipal Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Francis P. Stevens, J. Thomas Scharf, James R. Herbert, Henry C. Smith and John T. Ford, and to the German Executive Committee, that this historic commemoration has been inaugu-

* Fund-Publication No. 16. Proceedings of the Maryland Historical Society in connection with the celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Baltimore, October 12, 1880.

rated with a degree of skill, good order, and popular enthusiasm, which reflects upon all who have been concerned in the plans the very highest credit."

The society also struck a medal in commemoration of the occasion, which was worn by members during the celebration. It consisted of an impression, in copper, of the society's seal, mounted upon a ribbon of yellow and black, the colors of Lord Baltimore's family arms.

On Tuesday, October 12th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a large audience met in the Academy of Music, to witness the proceedings of the Historical Society in commemoration of the city's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Admission to the Academy was given by tickets, which were distributed through the members of the society. A limited number of special invitations was also issued. The exercises were as follows:

Music—Festival Overture, Leutner—by Orchestra under the direction of Mr. J. H. Rosewald. Scene I. The Site of Baltimore while Occupied by Indians. Music—Gavotte, (Louis XV), Lee. Scene II. Baltimore as it was in the First Century after the Settlement of Maryland—the Groups in the foreground in the Costume of 1752. Ode composed for the occasion by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, which was read by Rev. John G. Morris, D. D. Music—La Belle Amazon, Loeschorn. Scene III. Baltimore in 1880, as seen from Federal Hill Park. Oration by Gen. Charles E. Phelps. Music—The Star Spangled Banner; soloists, Mrs. Ida V. Pacetti, Mr. T. S. Watts, Mr. John Schomann; chorus by prominent members of the Baltimore Liederkrantz.

The committees of the Maryland Historical Society on this celebration were as follows: on Invitation, George B. Cole, Edward Stabler, Jr., John W. M. Lee; on Scenic Representation, C. L. Oudesluys, Alexander J. Godby, John McKim; on Reception, Joseph M. Cushing, George B. Cole, John W. McCoy, James Carey Coale, Clayton C. Hall, Edward Stabler, Jr., Faris C. Pitt, John W. M. Lee. The committees acknowledge many obligations to Mr. Samuel W. Fort, of the Academy, and to Mr. Griffith Morgan, the painter of the scenery for the tableaux. These pictures were very lifelike and deserved the

general encomiums bestowed upon them. In the first scene the object sought was to present as nearly as possible the original wilderness and primæval forest as they might have been on the site of Baltimore before the white man came. This site must have furnished both fishing and hunting of such an unsurpassed sort that it could not fail to be a frequent resort of the Indians, though they may not have had any permanent villages near by. We know that their "Kitchen-middens" exist lower down the Patapsco, at Sparrow's Point, and elsewhere "down the neck." In the tableau, as set upon the stage, there was the suggestion of such a tenancy of the site of Baltimore, coupled with the other suggestion that these people were only nomads seen under favorable circumstances. Several Indians, with their squaws, clad in the spoils of the chase, with intent eyes and sad and drooping figures, gazed off from the scene as if to watch the approach of Smith's shallop. In the words of Mr. Latrobe's poem, which was meant to be the chorus to this scenic procession,

"Already the Indian, with ear to the earth,
Hears the tread of the white man, the sound of his mirth;
And, folding his arms on his grief-swollen breast,
Prepares for the fate that no power can arrest,
As the star-march of empire is turned to the West."

The second scene presented the Baltimore of Moale's well-known sketch of 1752. In the foreground the attempt was made to rehabilitate the ladies and gentlemen, the yeomen and laborers of the period. The costumes at least were accurate, and a semi-pastoral scene was given—the farm-hands and "redemptioners" of the day, the landlords, tenants on lease of still greater landlords. The half-built schooner, emblem of a nascent trade, stood on the stocks by the river waiting to be launched. On the further side of the river, in the background, were the hills and valleys of a rolling country, such as may still be recognized, in North and West Baltimore more particularly, through all the years of change and growth of a century and a half. Scene third showed a very fine picture of the city as it now stands, with the harbor, ships and steamships on it, as seen from Federal Hill Park, where the finest view can be had. The ode of Mr. Latrobe was read between the second and third scenes by the Rev. Dr. John G.

Morris. His enunciation and emphasis, just and accurate, enabled every hearer to understand how intimately the poem and the tableaux were related—the latter the illustration of the former—but in fact the poem put in connected words what the pictures gave in detached fragments. In the verses the scene moved and a panorama of Baltimore was displayed, from 1730 down to 1880. The primæval forest and its ancient population, beast and man, the white man's coming and his crops and trade, the gusts of war, through which burst

"The accents of the noblest song
That ever caused the blood to start
Volcanic in a people's heart—"

the triumphs of peace, the infinite services of the steam genie, the harnessing of the lightning, the taxing of invention and all its infinite resources for man's service, the splendid growth and development of the city in internal and domestic commerce, in communication with all the world, in humanity, charity and all the arts and accomplishments of cultivated intelligence—

"Here learning builds its temples—here
Art finds a genial home ;
Here music, with its accents clear,
Pervades the echoing dome ;
Here whirls the spindle, hums the wheel,
Here on the anvil rings the steel,
Here science wins a world's applause,
Here genius inspiration draws
From Nature's fruitful fields ;
While education, free as air—
A people's first and noblest care—
To all its treasures yields—"

the orderly and stately procession of all this growth and development was all of it celebrated in this ode, the numbers of which marched as became such a knightly city's progress.

The oration of Gen. Phelps earned and merited the praises given it for a thoughtful, well-matured and very manly speech, carefully studied, bristling with pungent and apposite allusions, full of wit and humor, and not without a satire which masked its batteries but did not unshot its guns behind a screen of sincere and insouciant kindliness. Mr. Phelps spoke with the bonhomie of one who knew himself to be free of the guild, and, therefore, fully entitled to criticise and find

fault, and there was a delightful frankness in the way in which he stammered between the transmitted congenital New England propensity to teach us something better than we know and do and the urbanely timid self-confession: "the deuce is in it if I don't believe any change in them would be for the worse!" Mr. Phelps' oration would possibly have been thought surcharged with historic doubts but for the fact that he gave Baltimore the benefit of every one of them. Slow and sleepy we are, he said, but in the next breath admitted that we had so many excellent excuses for it. His tribute to the old Maryland virtue of hospitality was as historically accurate as it was genially and gracefully put. After "pitching into" tobacco and the sins it was responsible for, the speaker added:

"But let us at the same time be just. Let us give tobacco its due. There is a credit page on this ledger. Had there been no culture of tobacco, no plantation system, and no slavery in the tidewater region, and if, in consequence of free farm labor the population of those counties had increased so rapidly that the overflow would have settled up the back country north of the Patapsco, and planted a great city there in 1680, instead of 1730, with an impulse and a growth like that of Philadelphia or New York, it must still be remembered that such a great city, whatever name it might have borne, would not have been the Baltimore that we know and cherish. Whatever else might have been present, something would have been wanting, and that something is exactly the ingredient that has given the Baltimore that we live in and love, its flavor and its individuality. The first settlement of the province began at its southern extremity and worked upward along either shore. The planters, many of them, faced each other across the tidewater creeks and rivers. Free and frequent was the intercourse, with oars and sails, over those tempting water highways. This constant interchange of social visits was primarily the secret of that *old Maryland hospitality*, which was as open as free, and as fascinating as the Chesapeake itself, and as boundless as the wealth of luxury that swam through its waters, or clung to its oozy bed, or crawled along its shores, or sped with rushing wing across

its points and headlands. A man can well afford to be hospitable who owns an expert that can drag a dinner for a dozen or more guests on short notice out of the salt water just below his kitchen, and in the kitchen has old Aunt Kitty or Aunt Rachel, with her head turbaned in the flaming folds of a high bandana, waiting to shuck 'em or roas 'em. Times have changed and we change with them. But let us never cease to cherish this old-fashioned Maryland virtue, even if the survival of it only is left us in a shriveled and meagre image of its generous antique type. Let us, even as a busy and bustling commercial city, continue to claim it as our lawful inheritance, even if the malicious insinuation be founded in some semblance of fact that an invitation to take tea in Baltimore is worth a week's board on the Eastern Shore. It was a life to develop a warm and healthy home influence, and with it a vigorous and well-proportioned physical habit. Boys and girls grew up in the saddle, and all knew how to sail a puny and paddle their own canoe. It was worth while to have been a Maryland boy in those days, to be turned loose anywhere out of doors with an old flint-lock, pouch and powder-horn. Deer, wild turkey and pheasant abounded in the woods, snipe and woodcock in marsh and thicket, the opossum and the raccoon played in the moonlight, coveys of partridge whistled in the fields, wild swan, geese and ducks haunted the creeks in prodigious masses. The gentlemen whiled away much idle time in fox hunting, and the ladies, relieved by the attendance of house servants from domestic drudgery, and devoting themselves to the more congenial occupations of entertainment, escaped from generation to generation the blighting effects upon female beauty of that monotonous life of toil and isolation which has worried so many farmers' wives into ugliness or insanity. Thus on many an old Maryland plantation were being gradually evolved from luxurious living, elegant leisure, congenial society and robust exercise, those fully developed forms, with that graceful style and proudly arched instep, those healthy complexions and dangerous eyes which, transplanted, transmitted and improved by admixture of blood, are seen and admired to-day in the world-renowned type of Baltimore beauty."

"Pass the word down the line," said General Phelps in conclusion,—dreamers and croakers to the rear; live men to the front! Let the golden glow of the orange still symbolize the best and brightest and noblest of her past; and as for the black, let it symbolize in coal and iron the energies and implements of a busier and more prosperous future."

The oration was received with great approval. When it ended, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung in accordance with the programme, in a way which roused the audience to enthusiasm. At the close all stood up, and the applause was exhilarating in its sincerity and warmth.

In the evening the banquet of the Society took place in the *foyer* of the Academy of Music. Seven tables were laid, one hundred and sixty persons sat down to the cheerful feast, and the room, elaborately decorated with flowers, growing plants, evergreens and appropriate devices, presented a striking and brilliant scene. An orchestra of stringed instruments furnished appropriate music from behind the thicket of foliage that screened the stage. The respective tables were presided over by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Maryland Historical Society, Hon. Francis Putnam Stevens, Chairman of the Municipal Executive Committee, Mr. Robert A. Fisher, President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, Mr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Charles D. Fisher, Mr. Robert Garrett, and the Hon. Thomas J. Morris, Judge of the United States District Court. Mr. Latrobe's table, in front of the stage, was devoted to the distinguished guests and their escorts. The President had Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State, on his right hand and on his left Mr. Peter Cooper. Mayor Latrobe occupied one end of this table, ex-Governor John Lee Carroll the other. The invited guests who were present were Hon. William M. Evarts, Washington; Hon. Horace Maynard, Washington; Hon. Peter Cooper, New York; His Excellency Le Baron de Mayr, Austrian Minister; Count Lippe, Austria; Hon. John Lee Carroll, Howard county; His Worship F. E. Gilman, Acting Mayor of Montreal; Hon. Oliver A. Miller, Howard county; Hon. Richard Grason, Baltimore county; Hon. John Jay Knox, Washington; Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's

Parish; Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, U. S. N., Washington; Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, U. S. N., Annapolis; Brig.-Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., Fort McHenry; Commander H. F. Picking, U. S. S. Kearsarge; Commander R. W. Meade, U. S. S. Vandalia; Mr. John Austin Stevens, New York; Mr. Harvey N. Shepard, Boston; Dr. Theodore Gill, Washington; Mr. E. K. Stevenson, Philadelphia; Dr. J. A. Weisse, New York. When the guests were all assembled, grace was said by Rev. Dr. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Church, and the company sat down to dinner. It was called a commemorative dinner, and the committee, while seeking to make it strictly a feast of reason and a flow of soul, did not eschew Maryland delicacies. There were oysters, sheephead, pheasants, fruits—and a spice of genuine Attic salt gave flavor to everything. Mayor Latrobe spoke to the toast of "The City of Baltimore," and Secretary Evarts responded for the United States. He said he had gained a great deal of knowledge by this visit and should return to Washington knowing more than many of his countrymen of that wonderful stream, Jones' Falls, and of Towson-town. Postmaster-General Maynard also spoke to the toast of "Our Friends and Neighbors," Governor Carroll to that of "Civil and Religious Liberty," Dr. Frank T. Miles spoke for "The Liberal Arts," Mr. John K. Cowen on "Schools and Charities," and Mr. J. V. L. Findlay on "The Birthday of a Nation's Anthem." Mr. E. F. Gilman, the visiting Mayor of Montreal, also made some pleasing remarks, and letters of regret at their inability to attend were read from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Chauncey F. Black, Esq., of York, Pa., Hon. Fred. W. M. Holliday, Governor of Virginia, George H. Calvert, Esq., the author, of Newport, R. I., John William Wallace, Esq., President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Frederick Fraley, Esq., President of the American Philosophical Society, Francis Brinley, Esq., Vice-President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, George E. Ellis, Esq., of Boston, and J. W. Bradbury, Esq., President of the Maine Historical Society.

CHAPTER SIXTH.

Second and Third Days of the Festival.

THE second day of the great festival, Tuesday, October 12th, was set apart for the parade of the Masons, the Knights Templar, the public and private school children. The following is the official programme :

First Division—Eminent Sir W. A. Hanway, G. C. G., Chief Marshal. Aids—V. E. Sir John P. S. Gobin, G. C. G. of Grand Encampment U. S., R. E. Sir Henry W. Marston, Chief of Staff, Em. Sir Jas. P. Pierson, Sir Frank P. Stevens, Sir E. S. Dudley, Sir H. Adreon, Sir E. L. Bartlett, Sir Thos. J. Hayward, Sir Gilmor Meredith, Sir Wm. F. Kunkle, Sir H. Rowan, Sir J. Henry Snyder, Sir Joshua Horner, Jr., Sir J. W. Snyder.

Second Division—Grand Commandery of Maryland Knights Templar. Wilson Post Band. Eminent Sir Geo. Ross Cof-froth, Grand Commander. Aids—Em. Sir J. E. Waugh, Chief of Staff, Em. Sir W. H. Ruby, Em. Sir E. G. Davis, Em. Sir A. R. Redsecker. Mounted—De Molay Commandery, of Washington, sixty in number, I. M. Johnson, Eminent Commander.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maryland Commandery, Charles G. Edwards, Eminent Commander; Monumental Commandery, George E. Kendall, Eminent Commander; Beauseant Commandery, J. Kos. Parker, Eminent Commander—Frederick City Band; Baltimore Commandery, J. A. C. Kahler, Eminent Commander; Crusade Commandery, George L. McCahan, Eminent Commander; St. John's Commandery, of Wilmington, Del., James H. Price, Eminent Commander.

SECOND DIVISION.

Eminent Sir Robert Boyd, Marshal; James E. Waugh, Chief of Staff. Aids—E. G. Davis, Wm. H. Ruby, A. R. Redsecker,

mounted. Marine Band and Drum Corps. Washington Commandery, of Washington, W. J. Stephenson, Eminent Commander; Columbia Commandery, of Washington, W. H. Brown, Eminent Commander; Richmond (Va.) Commandery, James E. Scott, Eminent Commander; Old Dominion Commandery, of Alexandria, J. P. Beckham, Eminent Commander; Potomac Commandery, of Georgetown, D. C., George E. Corson, Eminent Commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Very Eminent Sir George W. Kendrick, Marshal; Sir F. Wheeler, Chief of Staff. Aids—Sirs Samuel Register, George Russell and Silas M. Hamilton, Weccacoe Band, twenty pieces, of Philadelphia; Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, D. W. C. Carroll, Grand Commander; Philadelphia Commandery, W. H. List, Captain-General; St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia, D. F. Dealy, Eminent Commander; Kadosh Commandery, of Philadelphia, Augustus R. Hall, Eminent Commander; Kensington Commandery, of Pennsylvania, J. Albertson, Eminent Commander; St. Albau Commandery, of Philadelphia, Isaac C. Price, Eminent Commander; Corinthian Commandery, of Pennsylvania, George S. Graham, Eminent Commander; Lancaster Commandery, of Pennsylvania, Amos G. Monahan; Baldwin No. 2 Commandery, of Williamsport, Pa., John F. Laedlein, Eminent Commander; Mary Commandery, of Philadelphia, A. B. Underdown, Eminent Commander; Cyrene Commandery, Camden, N. J., Marmaduke B. Taylor, Eminent Commander.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Fifth Regiment Band and full Drum Corps. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland, E. J. Oppelt, Grand High Priest, and the Grand Lodge of Maryland, John M. Carter, Grand Master. This was the first time the Grand Lodge ever appeared in a civic procession, and the first time they appeared in a Masonic parade since 1866, when the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple was laid, while the Royal Arch Chapter had not appeared in a public parade since the year 1829. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter, eighty men, wore, besides their black uniforms, white aprons trimmed with red

silk, and a red badge, on which was printed the day and date of the procession. They were officered by Messrs. E. J. Oppelt, F. J. S. Gorgas, Wm. T. Cochran, C. V. S. Levy, E. L. Parker and George Sheive. Beautiful silk banners of the four tribes of Israel—Dan, Ephraim, Reuben and Judah—were carried by Messrs. T. B. Hammond, Levi Weaver, Nathan Lehman and Chas. Herzog. The ark of the covenant was borne by Messrs. Thomas H. Kelly, O. H. Balderston, M. K. Frank and C. Mehlgarten. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, about one thousand strong, commanded by W. B. Lyons, Chief Marshal, were dressed in black, the officers wearing white moire antique aprons, trimmed with purple and gold, and the Grand Master and Warden white aprons, trimmed with purple lace. The Grand Lodge jewelry, of solid gold, was worn. First the officers of the Grand Lodge, then the Standard-Bearer, Past Masters, Masters and Wardens of subordinate lodges and the Grand Tyler, Charles E. Kemp. The officers were: John M. Carter, M. W. G. M.; John S. Tyson, D. G. M.; W. H. Jordon, of Cambridge, S. G. W.; Thomas J. Shryock, J. G. W.; Wm. M. Buscy, S. G. D.; A. R. McClellan, J. G. D.; Wm. H. King, S. G. D.; James D. Mason, J. G. S.; Jacob H. Medairy, G. S.; Woodward Abrahams, G. T.; James W. Bowers, G. L.; Alvin Couriell, G. M. C.; H. R. Eisenbrandt, G. P.; John C. McCahan, G. S. B. The standard was borne by J. Van Tromp, G. H. Marriott, Philip Keil, Gustavus Brown, H. N. Hurtt, Samuel Holmes, L. E. Freeman, Wm. Shipley, George H. Ross and J. W. Hawkins. The following were Chief Marshal Lyon's aids: Gen. E. B. Tyler, S. Downing, Jr., W. H. Cassell, J. P. Meanley, E. M. Mitchell, George Kirwin, Charles Reckitt, Thomas Snow, John Harvey, Richard H. Conway and Francis Gates. Among the visitors taking part in the procession were representatives from Washington Lodge No. 3, which was organized in 1770, at Fell's Point. Two of the Old Defenders, E. J. Daneker and Elijah Stansbury, are members of this lodge. There were also representatives present from Waverly Lodge, Baltimore county.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Prof. C. C. Wight, Marshal. Maryland National Cadets, known as City College Cadets, officered as follows: Colonel, David A. Woodward, Jr.; staff, (commissioned,) Captain, Wm. H. Thomas, Jr.; Lieutenants, George T. Kemp, Wm. McGowan, Joseph Valentine, Louis W. New; staff, (non-commissioned,) Commissary-Sergeant, Charles Cogle; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Hiram McAfee; Major, R. Foster Danforth; staff, (commissioned,) Adjutant, Charles O'B. Mettee; Quartermaster, Wm. R. Sattler; Commissary, R. Hardie Schley; staff, (non-commissioned,) Sergeant-Major, Edward G. Gili; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. B. McCaddin; Commissary-Sergeant, Frank A. Stevens. First company, forty men—Captain, Wm. S. Wilson; First Lieutenant, Adolph Spamer; Second Lieutenant, George P. Bouldin. Second Company, fifty men—Captain, Charles Campbell; First Lieutenant, Daniel Linthicum; Second Lieutenant, Edward Harvey. Third company, fifty men—Captain, R. Harry Willis; First Lieutenant, Wilmer Black; Second Lieutenant, R. E. Lee Blimline. Independent company of Grammar School No. 19, twenty-five muskets, with officers as follows: Captain, Benjamin S. Benson; Lieutenant, Clinton Richardson; Orderly, W. F. Chalk. Grammar School No. 6 company, thirty-five muskets, Captain, Charles R. Coleman, Jr.; Lieutenants, Wallace King, Jr. and Charles Hughes. In a carriage, under escort of the cadets, were seated Michael Connolly, the oldest of the original public school teachers, and Andrew Reese, president of the Howard Fire Insurance Company, who went to the first public school, September 21st, 1829. This was in the basement of Rev. Mr. Musgrave's church, on Eutaw street, between Mulberry and Saratoga streets, where Rev. Dr. Stork's church now stands. The two gentlemen were introduced to the students of Baltimore City College, assembled in the college yard, and were received with cheers. In the rear of the carriage came thirteen classes of

Baltimore City College, aggregating two hundred pupils. They were from fourteen to twenty years of age, each decorated with a badge. At the head of each class a senior member acted as marshal, with baton of black, trimmed with orange. A handsome banner was carried at the head of the college pupils, surmounted with a golden eagle. One side, black velvet and gold, was inscribed "Baltimore City College, 1829-1880. Public Schools of Baltimore. Education a debt due from present to future generations." On the reverse side, purple and gold, "1730-1880—Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, October 12, 1880," with Battle Monument in raised work. Another handsome banner had on it George Peabody's motto, "Knowledge is Power," the reverse being a United States flag.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Prof. W. T. Markland, Marshal. Male Grammar School No. 1, one hundred pupils, in charge of W. S. Cox, principal; John D. Sickie, assistant; flags were carried at the head and along the line with the names and number of the schools. Male Grammar School No. 2, one hundred and thirty-eight pupils, in charge of John S. Black, first assistant, and Edwin Hebden. Male Grammar School No. 3, one hundred and thirty pupils, in charge of Edward T. Lawrence, first assistant. Male Grammar School No. 4, one hundred and thirty pupils, in charge of Julius J. Miller, principal; H. B. Gwynn, first assistant. Male Grammar School No. 5, ninety pupils, in charge of S. A. Cremer, principal. Male Grammar School No. 7, fifty pupils, in charge of P. J. Doran, principal. Male Grammar School No. 8, one hundred and seventy pupils, in charge of John E. McCahan, principal; S. E. Keller, first assistant.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Prof. S. A. Soper, Marshal. Male Grammar School No. 9, ninety pupils, in uniform, in charge of C. A. Fairbank, principal; pupil Joseph Benson, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 10, one hundred and six pupils, in charge of H. D. Reese, principal; Jacob G. Goodman, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 11, seventy pupils, John W. Hooper, principal; P. H. Friese, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 12, eighty pupils, R. C. Cole, principal; W. F. Smith, assistant. Male Grammar

School No. 13, sixty pupils, G. B. Loane, principal. Male Grammar School No. 15, two hundred and eighty pupils, George S. Grape, principal; T. Y. Hawkins, assistant; these pupils were officered by boys selected from themselves.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Prof. C. F. Raddatz, Marshal. Male Grammar School No. 17, one hundred pupils, A. F. Wilkerson, principal; numerous flags and banners. Male Grammar School No. 18, sixty pupils, Basil Sollers, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 19, thirty pupils in line and thirty with Baltimore City College, C. M. Elliott, principal. Male Grammar School No. 20, eighty-four pupils, J. W. Wilson, first assistant. Male Grammar School No. 21, one hundred and thirty pupils, T. J. Edwards, principal.

NINTH DIVISION.

English-German Schools, Prof. P. Clark, Marshal. Male Grammar School No. 1, eighty pupils, A. T. King, principal; V. Scheer, vice-principal; C. F. Heszler, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 2, sixty-two pupils, Charles Hill, principal; Philip Wacker, vice-principal. Male Grammar School No. 3, one hundred and fifty pupils, J. H. H. Maenner, vice-principal; August Miller, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 4, one hundred pupils, E. M. Jackson, principal; C. O. Shoenrich, L. B. Schaefer, assistants. Male Grammar School No. 5, fifty pupils, Charles W. Hebbel; George Mack, assistant. Boys of the German Orphan Asylum, with banners and decorations.

TENTH DIVISION.

Male Grammar Schools, colored, Dr. Richard Grady, Marshal, with banners and colored band. Male Grammar School No. 1, sixty pupils, D. P. Brown, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 2, thirty pupils, D. J. Cumming, principal. Male Grammar School No. 3, forty pupils, John L. Yater, principal. Male Grammar School No. 4, forty pupils, John A. Ray, assistant. Male Grammar School No. 5, twenty-eight pupils, Wm. V. Walton, principal. Male Grammar School No. 6, forty-six pupils, Saml. T. Lester, principal. Male Grammar School No. 7, fifty pupils, A. D. Clark, assistant.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Wright's Band. St. Joseph's Academy, Marshal, Brother Christian, provincial, and two hundred and fifty scholars; the boys wore badges and yellow rosettes. St. John's Male School, Brother Francis, Marshal, and three hundred boys, wearing sashes of yellow and black; among them, mounted on a horse, was Lord Baltimore, represented by Willie Keagle, ten years old; the little fellow was clothed in the costume of the olden time, and in the Lord Baltimore colors, a black cocked hat with yellow plume, white wig and queue, yellow velvet coat and black velvet knee pants; decorated wagon filled with the small boys. St. Alphonsus Male School, Brother Firmilian, Marshal, and one hundred and fifty boys; in front of the school were several little fellows arrayed as knights, and wearing cloaks trimmed with lace and caps trimmed with fur, making a pleasant picture; the school boys wore yellow and black sashes, and each carried a flag in his hand. St. Vincent's Male School, Brother Antonian, Marshal, and two hundred scholars; the scholars wore red sashes. Rock Hill College delegation occupied three open barouches; among them were Brothers Azarias, Christian, (visitor of the District,) Abraham and Alexander, and students; in the centre barouche were the flag and arms of the college, with the motto "*Virtus et Scientia*." Immaculate Conception Male School, Brother Jucundian, Marshal, and one hundred boys; the officers of the school, chosen from the older boys, were: Captain, Joseph H. Debring; Lieutenants, Thos. Landring and Bernard Nolan; black and yellow rosettes were worn by the children.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brother Eliplus, Marshal. St. Peter's Male School, Brother Leonard, Marshal, with two hundred and fifty boys, wearing red rosettes and sashes; two decorated wagons attended the school, and were occupied by the small children; Vicar-General McColgan and Rev. O. B. Corrigan were with the school. St. Martin's Male School, Brother Edward, Marshal, and one hundred boys; Mt. Pleasant Band was in front of the school, and the band wagon, finely decorated, followed in the rear, filled with the boys; Rev. John S. Foley accompanied the

school. St. Mary's Star of the Sea and St. Lawrence, Prof. John G. Wehage, Marshal, and one hundred and fifty boys, wearing black and yellow sashes and rosettes; the school was headed by Peck's Band; Rev. Peter McCoy marched in line with the schools. St. Michael's Male School, Brother Burger, Marshal, and three hundred boys; the school was headed by Silveren's Band, and the boys wore rosettes. St. James's Male School, Brother Gassen, Marshal, and two hundred and seventy-five boys, wearing yellow and black sashes.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Brother Leonard, Marshal. St. Patrick's School, Brother Joseph, of the Xavierian Order, Marshal, and one hundred and sixty boys, wearing sashes of various bright colors. Holy Cross Male School, Frank L. Bopp and George Wiesenfield, Marshals, and one hundred and twenty boys, wearing caps and yellow bands; Rev. M. Vogtman accompanied the parade. St. Joseph's Male School, Brother Basil, of the Xavierians, Marshal, and one hundred and sixty boys, wearing blue sashes and black and yellow rosettes. Holy Martyrs' Male School, Charles Johnson, Marshal, and one hundred boys, accompanied by Rev. Meinrad Jeggle. St. Francis Xavier Male School, (colored,) Felix D. Pye, Marshal, and sixty-four boys, wearing yellow and black sashes.

This procession of Tuesday was worthy to follow the one of Monday. It was composed in such a way as to command many and various interests: the Masonic bodies, so extensively affiliated with our citizenship in every form and with the plantation of so many of our public institutions; the Knights Templar, members of that brilliant convocation whose drill is so perfect and whose parades always call out such crowds of enthusiastic spectators, and the children of our schools, both those public schools which the whole community fosters and the more private ones attached to the various religious societies and associations affiliated with the different denominations.

The term "Sesqui-Centennial weather" has become almost proverbial for a season of unclouded skies, bright moonlight, tempered sunshine and salubrious days and nights. Tuesday

was fair as any of these days, the same great throngs filled the streets, joyous, good-tempered, full of eager anticipation—the holiday bivouac of a proud and patriotic community. It began to be seen that the doubters who fancied the popular sympathy for the festival would expire with the first day's celebration reckoned without their hosts and did not take into account the depth of feeling which seemed to stir the heart of every one in thinking of fair Baltimore's golden wedding day with time and wealth, power and renown.

The line of march for the procession was five miles long, the route selected such as to present continuously a picturesque and animated scene. After forming on Park avenue and the contiguous streets, the direction followed was Richmond street to Linden avenue, to Townsend street, to Eutaw Place, to Wilson street, to Madison avenue, to Mosher street, to McCulloh street, to Townsend street, to Carrollton avenue, to Edmondson avenue, to Stricker street, to Lexington street, to Carey street, to Baltimore street, to North street, to Lexington street, to Holliday street, passing the City Hall, to Fayette street, and there dismissed. As the route included some of the finest residence part of the city, several public squares and charitable and benevolent institutions, the number of ladies and children who availed themselves of a sight of the display was even larger than on the preceding day. The seats in Lafayette, Harlem and Franklin Squares were pre-empted long before the time fixed for the procession to move, windows were filled with eager sight-seers, stands and platforms were erected at every convenient corner, and on the sidewalks a patient crowd stood waiting. Promptly at 11:30 A. M., the hour appointed, the procession began to move, in its lead being such an imposing display as could only be made by twelve hundred Templars on horseback and on foot. As they marched along with steady step and knightly bearing, their streaming white plumes waving in the breeze, countless jewels flashing on their breasts and their swords gleaming in the sunlight, the picture was rich in tone and coloring. Maryland Commandery, the oldest in the United States, led the Knights who were on foot, and each of the members moved like a veteran. Beauseant, Baltimore and Monumental Commanderies pre-

sented a very fine appearance, and all of them were loudly cheered. The visiting Knights came in for a large share of the applause. Their silken banners, fringed with gold, radiant with bright colors and strange devices, attracted much attention, and their soldierly bearing could not have been excelled. As the procession turned from Carey street into Baltimore street the sight was a most inspiring one, and the bugle calls which came from the heralds in front, mingling with the crashing music from eighteen bands, which alternately rose and fell on the air, added to the general effect. By the time Paca street was reached the crowd became more dense, and as far east as South street nothing could be seen but a solid mass of spectators, blocking the sidewalks and extending even to the streets. From balconies and windows the eyes of fair damsels flashed down upon the Knights, and under the influence of these glances each man moved with as bold a step as if he had been a mailed crusader in the age of chivalry.

The second part of the procession, which was composed solely of children of the private and public schools, was probably to many more interesting than the divisions which preceded it. There is a proverb in France that every French soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack, and a spectator, as he saw the bright, frank faces of thousands of children, could not help remembering that some one of these children, no matter how humble, might rise to the dignity of Chief Magistrate of the republic. The knightly courtesy of the Templars would teach them instinctively to admit that in spite of their own brilliant uniforms and striking drill, the school-boys held and were entitled to maintain the centre of interest. The parade of Monday gave the achievements of the present, the symbols and reminiscences of the work of the past, but in the long lines of school-boys the workers of the future came to the front. The procession represented, fairly and well, a population of ninety thousand boys and girls of "the school age," which contributes an annual quota of three thousand to the voting population. Before 1895 the boys at school in 1880 will compose a majority of the voters; they will fill the public offices; they will represent the city

in the State and general government; they will be our rulers and governors. That was what they were being trained for, and the thought made those who viewed the procession inspect them carefully, for as the twig is bent so will the tree incline. The boys in that procession gave evidence that they were a healthy, happy, manly group; their eyes were bright, their steps firm and confident; innocence and plastic receptiveness were written unmistakably upon their downy cheeks. They afforded such an argument for a resolute and effective maintenance of the best system of public schools as is not often met, and they more than ever justified the cost of that system. There were in all nearly seven thousand children in line, many of them wearing the Maryland colors in cap bands and rosettes, and, considering their youthfulness, marched well and steadily. They seemed to recognize the importance of the part they were taking in the celebration, and acquitted themselves most creditably throughout. The children from the colored schools formed quite a feature in the parade, and the scholars from the Catholic parochial schools seemed to vie with each other in the beauty of the devices which they carried, all of which were appropriate to the occasion.

There were not many noticeable incidents in connection with the procession. The Knights Templar executed many of their brilliant maneuvers in line and were applauded from one end of the route to the other. The school children were not tired, in spite of the long distance traversed by them and the many tedious "waits." They carried many banners, flags and transparencies. Once they broke the line, when they were offered lemonade and oranges by a too liberal dry goods house, but as a rule they kept their ranks and carried their chins forward as if conscious of their importance in the community. The Catholic schools were reviewed by Archbishop Gibbons and the clergy of the Cathedral as they passed the archiepiscopal residence on Charles street. Some of the schools had little tableaux of their own, to represent some Maryland event or other.

The procession was reviewed at the City Hall, requiring more than an hour to pass that building. Mayor Latrobe was assisted in the review by Major-General Robert Patterson, of

Philadelphia, and a large and brilliant staff of visitors, officials and public men. Among others upon the platform were Mayor E. Slifer, of Charlestown, West Virginia; Mayor Samuel H. Black, of Wilmington; Mortimer Johnson, E. W. Patton and James Donaldson, of the Philadelphia City Council; Major J. G. Mitchell, Joseph S. Emory and Robert Liberton, of the sheriff's office, and Geo. C. Wilkins, all of Philadelphia; Hon. J. Fred. C. Talbott, Hon. R. M. McLane, J. L. McLane, Ex-Mayor Stansbury, an old defender; Gen. Brooks, United States Army; Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Marshall, Lieut. Allebone, Lieut. Derby, of the Vandalia; Surgeon Swann, Lieut. C. L. Bruns and Lieut. Bixler, of the Kearsarge; Charles Webb, City Collector; City Commissioner Tegmeyer; Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment; Col. Vernon, Surveyor of the Port; Gen. John B. Stafford, of Governor Hamilton's staff; Col. J. Thomas Scharf; Col. H. D. Loney; Col. McNulty, chief of Gen. Herbert's staff; Dr. Steuart, Health Commissioner; Dr. McShane, Assistant Health Commissioner; Gen. R. H. Carr, Judge Carr, of the Appeal Tax Court; Messrs. J. A. Dobson, Jas. Broumel, M. A. Miller, M. E. Mooney, D. Giraud Wright, H. G. Fledderman, John J. Mahon, Joshua Horner, Jr., Dr. John D. Fiske, J. Frank Lewis, J. F. Weyler, of the City Council; John T. Ford and Frederick Raine.

At the close of the parade the Baltimore knights, who were entertaining the visiting knights, conducted their guests to the armory in the City Hall, where they partook of an elegantly served lunch. Lunch was also served at Masonic Temple and at Raine's Hall, so that all were bountifully provided for, and the visiting knights were highly pleased with the hospitality shown them.

THIRD DAY'S PROCESSION.

The procession of the military and naval forces, the fire and police departments and other civic organizations, moved on Wednesday, October 13th. The official published programme (which only gives the most meager outline of the display and needs much filling up to supply omissions) is as follows:

His Excellency Governor Wm. T. Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief; General J. Wesley Watkins, Adjutant General; Gen. R. Snowden Andrews, Chief of Artillery; Gen. Joseph B. Stafford, Chief of Cavalry; Quartermaster-General, John Gill; Surgeon-General, Wm. Lee; Paymaster-General, George S. Brown; Col. Martin Emerich, Aide-de-Camp; Col. J. Upshur Dennis, Aid; James R. Herbert, Brigadier-General, M. N. G., Commanding; John McNulty, Lieut.-Colonel and Chief of Staff; Philip P. Dandridge, Major of Engineers; T. Wallis Blakistone, Major and Judge-Advocate; Wilbur R. McKnew, Major and Surgeon; J. W. S. Brady, Major and Inspector; Capt. Charles A. Gambrill, Quartermaster; Capt. Howard Ridgeley, Commissary; Capt. Thomas Hillen, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Geo. W. Wood, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. Fred. Shriver, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. J. W. C. Johnson, Aide-de-Camp. Wilson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. W. E. W. Ross, Commander. The Old Defenders, John S. Daneker, President; Asbury Jarrett, First Vice-President; Nathaniel Watts, Second Vice-President; Henry Lightner, Elijah Glenn, Ex-Mayor Elijah Stansbury, William Stites, Samuel Jennings, Captain Wm. H. Daneker, Marshal, George Boss, Wm. Bachelor. The Star Spangled Banner—the original flag—the one which floated over Fort McHenry on the 13th and 14th of September, 1814, during the ever memorable bombardment; in charge of Mr. W. W. Carter. Fort McHenry Troops—two companies of artillery, with four field-pieces and caissons complete; one hundred men, under the command of Colonel A. C. N. Pennington, Lieutenants Eastman, Dudley and Edgerton. Marines—U. S. S. Vandalia. Barouches—Hon. John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port; Capt. R. W. Meade, Commander Vandalia; Passed Assistant Surgeon Gravatt, Kearsarge; H. F. Picking, Commander Kearsarge; Gen. W. Burns, U. S. A.; Maj.-Gen. Ayres, Fort McHenry; Ensign C. C. Rogers, aid to Capt. Meade; Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.; Paymaster Henry Goldsborough, U. S. N.; Paymaster Curtis R. Thompson, U. S. N.; U. S. District Attorney Archibald Stirling, Jr.; U. S. Commissioner R. Lyon Rogers; Deputy U. S. Court Clerk Henry S. Meloney; U. S. Marshal John M. McClintock; Supervisor of Census Noble H. Creager; Wm. Cochran, Naval Officer;

Capt. S. S. Warner, revenue cutter Ewing; Capt. A. B. Davis, revenue cutter Hamilton; Capt. Paulding, U. S. A.; Capt. McGilvray, U. S. Artillery Service. The Municipal Executive Committee, with His Worship Mr. F. E. Gilman, Mayor of Montreal, Canada. Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., Colonel, W. H. S. Burgwyn; Major, Stewart Brown; staff—Adjutant, W. K. Whiting; Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Crim; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. W. F. Lockwood; Quartermaster, R. J. Miller; Commissary, Edward C. Johnson; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr. Visiting Military and Firemen. Fire Department—Commissioners, Samuel W. Regester, President, Thomas W. Campbell, Charles B. Slingluff, James E. Trott, Samuel Hannah, J. F. Morrison; Chief Engineer, John M. Hennick; Assistant Engineers, Geo. W. Ellender, Thomas F. Murphy. Police Department—Commissioners, Wm. H. B. Fusselbaugh, John Milroy, Gen. James R. Herbert; Marshal, John T. Gray; Deputy Marshal, Jacob Frey.

The line of march of this brilliant parade was from Broadway to Baltimore street, to Canal street, to Holland street, to Aisquith street, to Gay street, to Baltimore street, to South street, to Pratt street, to Hanover street, to Henrietta street, to Sharp street, to Pratt street, to Eutaw street, to Baltimore street, to Greene street, to Franklin street, to Eutaw street, to Madison street, to Cathedral street, to Chase street, to Charles street, to Monument street, to Howard street, to Mulberry street, to Eutaw street, to Baltimore street, to North street, to Lexington street, to Holliday street, and there dismissed. It was, for simple spectacular effect and the contrast of discipline and organization in its various forms, one of the finest displays ever witnessed. The United States and the State Government had reinforced the municipality in the most cordial and liberal way, and the result was that success which always follows from hearty co-operation. The crowd of enthusiastic spectators which thronged seven miles of streets was enormous, apparently as great almost as that on Monday. The stands and balconies were not so full, perhaps, but this was more than compensated for by the increase in the number of persons, and particularly ladies, who viewed the spectacle from the level of the streets. The march of the men in line

was compact and solid, and the procession was so various in its features that every part of the long column offered a new attraction. The Armistead "star-spangled banner" of 1814, the ancients remaining from the heroes of the war of 1812-'15, and the veteran firemen of the old volunteer regime, divided the greatest applause with the marines, sailors and artillery of the Federal service. The State military were in very fine trim and drill; the police of Baltimore showed as solid and commanding a body of men as ever strode to duty, and the fire department was formidable enough to have given a "downward tendency" to insurance rates. The parade was in fact a brilliant success, to the enjoyment of which the bright exhilarating weather contributed much. The city seemed to live out-doors; sight-seeing was the only occupation, and all day, and late at night, until after midnight, in fact, the brightly illuminated streets were as animated as the interior of a crowded theatre.

The procession formed on Broadway, under the general command of Governor Hamilton, who, mounted on a handsome black horse and escorted by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, arrived on the spot in time to inspect the line from right to left. At 2 o'clock P. M. Gen. Herbert gave the word of command to march, and the parade moved off with the precision of machinery. It was precisely one hour in passing a given point. The forces of the United States were given the right of the line, and their precision in march and absolute perfection of drill commanded universal admiration. Brigadier-Gen. Pennington commanded the troops from Fort McHenry, which consisted of Battery A of artillery and Companies M and D of the Second Artillery Regiment as infantry, and Fort McHenry Band of twenty-two pieces, led by Drum-Major Clayton. The battery was commanded by Lieuts. Eastman, Dudley and Edgerton, and consisted of four three-inch steel rifled guns, with caissons. Six horses drew each of the guns and caissons. The cannoniers were mounted on the gun carriages and caissons. Officers and men were in full regulation uniform of blue, with red trimmings, helmets and red plumes. The men, seventy in all, were armed with sabres, their equipments in excellent order and the horses in

fine condition. In marching the battery moved by sections of two pieces. The infantry companies were commanded by Lieuts. Smith and Rowan, and numbered forty-eight men.

The naval force from the U. S. ships *Vandalia* and *Kearsarge* was in line as a battalion organization, officered thus: Colonel, Lieut.-Commander Horace Elmer, of the *Kearsarge*; Lieut.-Col., Lieut. P. O. Allibone; Ordinance Officer, Master W. A. Marshall; Quartermaster, Passed Ass't Paymaster J. R. Stanton; Surgeon, Robt. Swan; Adjutant, Ensign Jos. H. Sears; Serg't-Major, Cadet-Midshipman J. B. Bernadou. The first company of marines was commanded by First Lieut. E. R. Robinson; the second by First Lieut. S. H. Gibson. In the battalion of seamen the first company was commanded by Lieut. P. C. Derby; second by Master C. L. Bruns; third by Master W. H. H. Sutherland; fourth by Lieut. W. H. Turner; the artillery by Lieut. L. E. Bixler. The total force of officers and men was two hundred and forty-eight. Lieut. W. M. Constant commanded the pioneers. The marines wore uniforms faced with yellow; the sailors, armed with rifles, wore loose jackets and trowsers of blue, with wide collars and white trimmings; their caps were white and they wore white gaiters—as jaunty, neat-looking a set of men as ever dressed a fore-yard.

The officers of the Custom House, with the Naval Academy Band and the Washington Marine Barracks Drum Corps, followed next in line. The customs inspectors, under command of Col. G. W. F. Vernon, Surveyor, numbered one hundred men. They were dressed in a dark blue uniform and wore Custom House badges. Col. Vernon's aids were Deputy Surveyor J. W. Kaufman, Chief Weigher W. L. W. Seabrook and Capt. Edw. Biddleman. The inspectors marched in platoons, commanded by Maj. O. A. Horner; Capts. L. M. Zimmerman; Wm. Gill, John M. Wackeray and B. L. Simpson, Jr. Fifty sailors from the revenue cutters *Ewing* and *Hamilton*, dressed in blue sailor suits and armed with cutlasses, acted as color guard and markers. They were commanded by Lieuts. C. T. Brian, George H. Cook and D. McC. French, of the revenue marine service. Their marching and discipline were excellent. The inspectors acted as escort to the Collector and other United States officials, in carriages. Hon. John L.

Thomas, Collector, William Corkran, Naval Officer, Capt. S. S. Warner, of the Ewing, and Capt. A. B. Davis, of the Hamilton, occupied the first carriage. The United States Court was represented by Marshal John M. McClintock, District Attorney Archibald Stirling, Jr., United States Commissioner R. Lyon Rogers and Henry T. Meloney, Deputy Court Clerk. The other customs officials in carriages were Robt. M. Proud, Collector Internal Revenue, Peter Negley, Assistant Treasurer, O. Tiffany and J. Stayman, internal revenue department, Col. S. C. Chamberlain, Col. Ira Ayer and U. S. Eaton, Special Treasury Agents, Captain John J. Rodgers, United States Shipping Commissioner, Deputy Collectors W. D. Burchinal and G. W. McComas, J. D. Lowry, Steamboat Inspector, Deputy Naval Officer D. W. Rudy, J. F. Meredith, Appraiser-General, H. H. Goldsborough, Local Appraiser, J. R. Fellman, Uriah H. Griffith, Meyer Shaw and Nesbitt Turnbull, Examiners, ex-Mayor John Lee Chapman, of the naval office, Charles F. Hanna, Cashier of the Custom House, John P. Clayton, Deputy Cashier, Samuel D. Jenkins, Cashier's Clerk, Rev. J. P. Carter, T. B. Mullett, J. R. Dalley, N. J. Sappington, John W. Cathcart, J. B. McNeal, James Valiant, N. Henderson, C. E. Needles, A. H. Carver, S. Keefer, F. J. Kugler, David Maxwell, T. S. Nixdorff, Walter Ball, A. A. Perry and E. J. Miller. The carriages were two abreast.

After the Custom House officers came the Old Defenders in a handsomely-decorated phaeton, preceded by a detachment of Wilson Post, No. 1, Grand Army Republic, as color-bearers, as follows: Wm. F. McConn carried the old regimental flag of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, which took part in the action of North Point, September 12, 1814; Wm. Bogus carried the handsome silk banner which was presented to the association by the ladies of Baltimore on September 12, 1845; C. G. Peters carried the banner of the association. Along with the phaeton containing the Old Defenders were eight members of Wilson Post as a guard of honor. Before starting the association was met at the City Hall by a deputation of Wilson Post, and escorted to the point of starting. The Old Defenders were dressed in black dress suits, with blue sashes, and on their

hats black cockades. There were only nine members able to attend the celebration.

In an open barouche, following the Old Defenders, and carried by Mr. Wm. W. Carter, was the flag of Fort Mellenry that Key saw on the morning after the battle when he composed "The Star-Spangled Banner," and as the tattered and faded relic was seen by the crowds the enthusiasm was unbounded. Following the historic flag came carriages containing Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Capt. J. Frank Lewis, city councilman; F. E. Gilman, Acting Mayor of Montreal, Canada, and F. P. Stevens, Chairman of the Municipal Committee; Judge James Garnett, of Norfolk, Dr. Duhamel, of Washington, and Samuel A. Stevens, of Norfolk.

Next came the Veterans of the Mexican War in four phaetons. The wagons were decorated with national and city colors and flags, and had over the front of each a representation of the American eagle and flag. In the first phaeton were the officers, Lewis F. Beeler, First Vice-President, in command; William Lee, Second Vice-President, John G. Fury, Third Vice-President, David G. Murray, Treasurer, John R. Gould, Secretary, Geo. A. Freeburger, Marshal, Peter Nelson, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Dr. Richard McSherry, Surgeon. In the first phaeton Sergeant David G. Murray carried the flag of the District of Columbia and Second Maryland Regiment, which was commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hughes. This flag was presented to Col. Hughes by the ladies of Jalapa, and first unfurled by Sergeant Murray, when he carried it at the reception of Santa Anna within the American lines, March 28, 1848. Major John R. Kenly commanded an escort of three companies, mounted, to protect Santa Anna, who had resigned the presidency of Mexico and asked permission to enter the American lines, with safe conduct out of the country. Col. Hughes was military Governor of Jalapa at the time, and the flag was presented by the Mexican ladies, in appreciation of the courtesy and consideration shown them by our troops. The second phaeton, in charge of Mr. Peter Nelson, had the old flag of Col. W. H. Watson's Baltimore battalion, which was carried at Monterey, where Watson fell. The third phaeton, in charge of Edw. Johannes, carried a beautiful silk

flag presented to the association by the president, Col. Joseph H. Ruddach. The fourth phaeton, in charge of William French, had an old Mexican flag captured at Monterey by the Baltimore Voltigeurs. The president, Col. Ruddach, was to have taken charge of the association during the parade, but was unable to attend from sickness at home, and the command devolved upon the first vice-president. There were present in the parade besides the officers, forty members, viz: Capt. Wm. B. Howard, Ferdinand Schultz, Charles Perego, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Reynolds, U. S. A., of Buffalo, N. Y., Jas. F. Mulligan, President of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Mexican Veteran Association, A. W. Kennady, Secretary to the National Association, of Washington, D. C., Wm. H. Richardson, Henry Kunitz, Simon Ambach, Henry Bowers, Wm. A. Barnes, Daniel Murphy, Levi Lewis, D. W. Merriken, J. C. Lumsden, of Wilmington, N. C., Benj. Peddle, of Norfolk, Va., J. N. Benjamins, Timothy Clark, Wm. Whittaker, Jeremiah Spates, Henry H. Tilson, Thos. H. O. Hardester, Robert Harrington, Francis Buschman, Wm. Foos, Ross Johnson, John C. Stiner, Richard Garrett, Edward Cooley, John R. Hiltz, Wm. J. Nichols, Alex. Wilkinson, J. Carpenter, J. H. Malone, Thomas R. Russell, Frederick Selway.

The State military column was headed by the Bond Guards, of Catonsville, sixty-two muskets, Capt. D. P. Barnette. Next followed the Governor's Guards, Annapolis, sixty-five muskets, Capt. Green; Kent Guards, Chestertown, sixty-two muskets, Capt. Vickers; Hamilton Light Infantry, Cumberland, forty muskets, Capt. Gordon; Garrett Guards, of Garrett county, thirty-eight muskets, Capt. Wardwell; Voltigeurs, Cumberland, thirty-two muskets, Capt. Johnson; Towson Guards, Towson town, fifty muskets, Capt. McIntosh, and Frederick Riflemen, Frederick city, fifty rifles, Capt. McSherry. Each of these companies had a band of music with it, and they escorted the different companies of visiting military. Of these there were four:

The Warren Light Infantry, of Front Royal, commanded by Capt. C. A. McAtee and Lieuts. H. H. Downing, John G. Brown and E. H. Jackson. They numbered fifty men, and were accompanied by a drum corps. The Norfolk Light

Artillery Blues, Capt. Gilmer, Lieuts. J. A. Walton and G. W. Gordon, had thirty-three muskets in line. The men wore the Austrian artillery uniform, which, being very handsome, and, in color and pattern, unlike that of the rest of the soldiers in line, who wore gray and blue, made a striking appearance and created a great deal of favorable comment. The Norfolk City Guard, Capt. C. A. Nash, Lieuts. H. Hodges and C. C. Lee, numbered thirty men. They wore navy blue cloth coats, sky blue pantaloons and shakos. Their uniforms were trimmed with gilt lace and scarlet. The Norfolk boys, both the Blues and the Guards, marched as well as any troops in line, and their manly bearing was praised by everybody. They were led by the Artillery School Band of Fortress Monroe. The Alexandria Light Infantry, Lieut. J. McBurney, commanding, assisted by Lieuts. F. F. Marbury and George S. Smith, numbered fifty muskets, and were preceded by the Alexandria Musical Association Band. A battle-scarred flag was borne by their standard-bearer. The Staunton Artillery numbered twenty-one, and were commanded by Lieut. J. A. Scheny.

The rear of this division was brought up by the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., in full dress uniform. There was a full turnout, aggregating nearly five hundred men and officers, and this crack regiment never appeared to better advantage. It was preceded by the regimental band and drum corps of fifty-five pieces, Drum-Major G. Bruce Barrett, Band-Master Adam Itzel. Company B carried the colors, and the march was in the following order: Non-commissioned Staff—Commissary-Sergeant, W. B. Fitzgerald; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Philip H. Tuck; Paymaster-Sergeant, H. A. Anderson; Ordnance-Sergeant, E. L. C. Scott; Sergeant-Major, W. P. Vaughn. Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn and Major Stewart Brown. Staff—Adjutant, W. K. Whiting; Quartermaster, R. J. Miller; Commissary, E. C. Johnson; Surgeon, W. H. Crim; Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Lockwood; Chaplain, Jos. Reynolds, Jr.; Ordinance Officer, John Landstreet; Paymaster, W. T. Frick, all finely mounted. Company H—Capt. Wm. P. Zollinger; First Lieut. C. F. Albers, commanding. Company K—Capt. W. P. Herbert. Company G—Capt. Charles H. Reeves; First Lieut. Augustus Williams, commanding. Company I—Capt. L. Allison Wilmer; First

Lieut. N. Lee Goldsboro, commanding. Company B—Capt. John Lipscomb; First Lieut. H. E. Mann, commanding. Company D—Capt. Cole. Company F—Capt. W. S. Anderson; First Lieut. Samuel T. Henkle, commanding. Company A—Capt. Edwin Thomas. Company E—Capt. Clayton Hall. Company C—Capt. R. P. Brown. The companies were in sixteen-file front.

The Baltimore City College Cadets, two hundred strong, followed the Fifth Regiment. Col. D. A. Woodward, Jr., commanded, and his aids were Capt. Wm. H. Thomas and Lieuts. George T. Kemp, Wm. McGowan, L. Thomas and J. J. Ballantyne. The cadets were dressed in their usual suit of blue, and carried their muskets like regulars. They marched well, their precision of step, quickness and accuracy of evolution, and fine bearing, eliciting frequent marks of applause. Many of them carried bouquets with them. Next followed the Grand Army of the Republic, with nearly one thousand men in line, all wearing G. A. R. uniforms, caps and badges, and marching well. The line was headed by the Department Commander, Gen. W. E. W. Ross, and staff, aids and officers mounted. The officers were Senior Vice-Commander, Thomas S. Norwood; Medical Director, A. A. White; L. M. Zimmerman, William H. Sprigg and John T. Karr, Council of Administration. Staff—John H. Suter, Assistant Adjutant-General; Geo. P. Mott, Assistant Quartermaster-General; R. N. Bowerman, Inspector, and William H. Searles, Theodore A. Worrall and Harman White, Assistants, and J. J. Butler, Judge-Advocate. Aids—George Creamer, W. O. Saville, N. M. Rittenhouse, John T. Graham. John W. Mitchell, Orderly Department Commander, and Hermon L. Emmons, Post Senior Vice-Commander, were also mounted. Following them came Col. T. F. Lang, Aid-de-Camp, and A. G. Alford, Assistant Inspector-General, of the national staff. Wilson Post No. 1, led the line, headed by the Post band and drum corps, Weber leader, twenty-three pieces. The Post numbered three hundred and fifty-seven men, Commander, Graham Dukehart. It was divided into companies, commanded by Capts. John H. England, Geo. Rennoff and Wm. O'Brien. The color-guard, under Officer of the Day Johnson, was a leading feature of the dis-

play. They carried forty stand of old battle-flags, all of which had seen hard service. The flags were tied with Maryland colors, and had red, white and blue streamers. They had all been borne in battle by Maryland regiments of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry. The cadets, one hundred and fifty in number, under Major L. Hemmighausen and Capt. T. S. Crockett, Jas. T. Dobson and W. E. Conway, followed. Denison Post No. 3, of Woodberry, turned out one hundred and fifty men, Commander, John T. Nunan. Lincoln Post No. 7, (colored,) Commander, William Shepherd, with thirty-four men in line, and carrying the colors of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Denison Post No. 8, Dr. James Cress, Commander, with three stands of colors. Harry Howard Post No. 1, George H. Smith, Commander, and seventy-six men. This Post had a tableau of a deserted camp, got up by N. M. Rittenhouse, in the endeavor to interpret Buchanan Read's poem "Blue Bird." It consisted of a platform upon a wagon, drawn by six horses. Upon the platform, which represented a field of green, was a deserted tent, an extinguished camp fire, kettles and canteens, and a cannon, in the mouth of which rested a blue bird and its nest; the whole emblematic of peace. The disabled members of the different Grand Army organizations followed in the rear of the division in carriages.

The Police Department showed that they had made good use of their military drill. Their marching was excellent, their bearing erect, their columns solid. In advance of the force the Commissioners, W. H. B. Fusselbaugh and John Milroy, (Gen'l Herbert being engaged in active service in another part of the line,) accompanied with Mr. John W. Davis, former commissioner, and Mr. Marriott Boswell, Clerk to the Board, rode in a carriage. They were followed by Marshal John T. Gray, Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey and Lieut. Wm. McK. Watkins, of the Northwestern Station House, mounted. An escort of mounted policemen followed, under Seageant Barranger, and then the body of the force, on foot, marching by platoons. The Middle District furnished seventy-two men, in three platoons, under Capt. Lannan, Lieut. Busick and Lieut. Frazier; and each of the other districts had two platoons, forty-eight men, in line, commanded by Capt. Lepson

and Lieut. Cadwallader, of the Western; Capt. Kenney and Lieut. Auld, of the Eastern; Capt. Aaren and Lieut. Barbour, of the Northeastern; Capt. Delany and Lieut. Farran, of the Southern; and Capt. Earhart and Lieut. Fitzgerald, of the Northwestern.

The City Fire Department marched in the following order: Chief Engineer John M. Hennick and his assistants, George W. Ellender and Thomas F. Murphy, with J. W. Shaw, Chief of Salvage Corps, all mounted; Fire Commissioners, (in carriages,) namely, Saml. W. Regester, President, Thos. W. Campbell, James E. Trott, C. B. Slingluff, Samuel Hannah, J. F. Morrison, and George A. Campbell, Clerk. Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, on foot, with foremen, as follows: Engine Companies—No. 1, Jacob H. Hayward; No. 2, Jacob Hinds; No. 3, P. H. Flaherty; No. 4, George W. Horton; No. 5, Wm. G. Miller; No. 6, W. W. Watson; No. 7, Geo. H. Houck; No. 8, John J. Flynn; No. 9, F. D. Kerr; No. 10, W. R. Ward; No. 11, Andrew Perry; No. 12, John P. Cosgrove; No. 13, John V. O'Neill. Hook and Ladder Companies—No. 1, Henry W. Mears; No. 2, F. A. Marston; No. 3, G. W. Foxwell. Engines, hose carriages, the salvage corps wagon and apparatus, trucks and fuel wagons, followed. Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Charles J. McAleese and assistants brought up the rear.

The surviving members of the Baltimore United Fire Department (the remnants of the old volunteer system), gave a curious antiquarian interest to this part of the notable procession. The boys who "ran wid der machine" are not as numerous as they used to be, and some of the old ones—men like "Jimmy" Lovegrove, for instance—were sadly missed. Mr. Holloway, President of the Association, headed the procession, and assisted by Augustus Albert, of the New Market, Ed. L. Jones, of the First Baltimore, Hugh B. Jones, of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder; Patrick Riley, of the Friendship, and Richard A. Johns, of the Columbian. Then came representatives of the old fire companies, as follows: Mechanical, No. 1, instituted 1763, James W. Gorman, Marshal, twenty-seven men. D. W. Myer, one of the members, wore the old blue cape and hat uniform of the company, presented by a

descendant of James Lovegrove, one of the original members of the company. Union, No. 2, instituted 1782, Thomas Kugler, Marshal, five men, bearing a beautiful floral bell presented by Wilson G. Smith, grandson of T. W. Levering, one of the originators of the company. Friendship, No. 3, instituted 1785, Robert Knight, Marshal, thirty-three men, with an old hand engine, styled the "gallery" pattern, and which was sold by the company to a Winchester (Virginia) fire company some years ago. The engine was built in Baltimore in 1851 by John Rodgers & Co. On the "machine," in front of the gallery, was a painting of the old engine house on Frederick street, just north of Baltimore street, as it appeared in 1850. What remains of the building is now occupied by Ives & Co., fire engine builders. The engine was kindly loaned by the Winchester Fire Department. Deptford, No. 4, instituted 1792, R. A. McAllister, Marshal, ten men. Benjamin Batcheler carried an old banner belonging to the company when it was popularly styled by the boys "Black Hawk." Liberty, No. 5, instituted 1794, P. H. C. Stitche, Marshal, four men, with old banner and one man in the old uniform. Independent, No. 6, (Big Six,) instituted 1799, Geo. F. Folkes, Marshal, thirty-five men. Two of the old green capes and hats of this company were in the line. Vigilant, No. 7, instituted 1804, Jas. Blanch, Marshal, fifteen men, with old banner. New Market, No. 8, instituted 1803, Henry S. Konig, Marshal, forty men. A miniature old-style engine, made of tin and ornamentally painted, was carried by two members of this company. Columbian, No. 9, instituted 1805, Thomas Garrison, Marshal, fifty men. This company had in procession, mounted on a frame borne by four men, an old banner which was presented to them in 1841 by the Columbian Library Association, and so inscribed on one side of the banner. The feature of the banner, however, was on the other side, being a painting representing the rescue of a child from a burning building by a fireman, Barney Lynch, a member of the Columbian. A portrait of Col. W. H. Watson, also his fireman's hat, a former fireman, killed at the storming of Monterey, Mexico, were carried by two men. First Baltimore Hose, No. 10, instituted 1810, Richard Dawes, Marshal, twenty-five men. This company

introduced the first steam fire engine, the Alpha, into Baltimore. United, No. 11, instituted 1810, A. N. Pennington, Marshal, thirty-six men. Two ancient hats and capes were paraded by members of this company. Patapsco, No. 14, instituted 1822, Peter Ward, Marshal, ten men. Howard, No. 15, instituted 1830, Leonard A. Helm, Marshal, four men. Watchman, No. 16, instituted 1840, Henry E. Barton, Marshal, assisted by Wm. Thornton, thirty-five men. Hook and Ladder, No. 1, instituted 1851, Dr. W. H. Cole, Marshal, twelve men. Western Hose, No. 19, instituted 1852, J. T. Tucker, Marshal, six men. United States Hose, No. 21, instituted 1854, James Graham, Marshal, and three men: Jos. Baxter, Wm. Shirley and John Clemmins. Every member of the old department had a broad band on his hat labeled "Surviving Member of the late B. U. F. D."—(Baltimore United Fire Department). Several members in line carried old-fashioned lanterns, axes, etc. Members of the old department in carriages were: Hon. Joshua Vansant, City Comptroller, who has been a fireman sixty-two years, having first joined a fire company in Philadelphia in 1818; G. W. Levering, Caleb Fox, George Osgoodly, John Kummer, John Williams, (who belonged to "Mechanical" in 1827,) John M. Peacock, John Nant, Chas. A. Schwatka, J. H. Stone, William Leach, James H. Jones, Charles F. Cloud, W. R. Patterson, Joseph H. Amey, George E. Taylor, F. W. England, John H. Waggner, Job Foster, Jacob Gruber, William Brock, John A. Thompson, Erasmus Uhler, Jacob Keilholtz, Joseph H. J. Rutter, Thos. Seager, J. A. Field, John L. Reese, W. K. Barker, Rich'd Shane, Sam'l Warner, C. H. Webb, Wm. Holtzman, G. W. Hughes, Sam'l S. Prince and Wm. Frederick. The ages of these veteran firemen ranged from seventy-six years down to sixty-two years.

The visiting firemen from different sections of the country helped to add to the interest of the parade. The first of these companies in line was the Independent Fire Company, of Frederick, Md., ninety-five men, headed by the Woodsboro' Band. The men wore red shirts, with green trimming, black pants and green hats. Isaac Lowenstein was President of the Company, Capt. Walter Saunders, Chief Engineer, and H. P. Tyson, Foreman. The Washington Fire Department was the

next, consisting of two engine companies, Nos. 1 and 4, and Hook and Ladder B. Messrs. Reed and Bacon, Fire Commissioners, accompanied the department, which numbered thirty-five men, wearing blue uniforms, with green hats and white belts. The hook and ladder company had an extension ladder sixty-five feet long. M. Cronin was Chief of the Department. York, Pa., had two companies in line. The Union Fire Company, with Worth's Infantry Band, had fifty uniformed men, red, white and blue shirts, black pants, black hats with white shields; Marcellus Young, Chief Engineer; George W. Powell, Foreman. The Rescue Steam Fire and Hose Company, headed by the Spring Garden Band, John Lehr, leader, had forty-three men, wearing blue shirts and white hats, T. Kirk White, President; E. G. Keller, Chief Engineer; Chas. Shulter, Foreman. Alexandria (Va.) had three companies, but no apparatus, to wit: Hydraulion Steam Fire Company, twenty-five men, in blue shirts and black pants, Richard L. Carne, Jr., Acting President; Relief Hook and Ladder, twenty-five men, white shirts, red trimmings, R. M. Latham, Foreman; Columbia No. 4 Steam Fire Engine Company, twenty men, red shirts and white trimmings, David Prettyman, President; Joseph Hardy, Foreman. Annapolis was represented by two companies. Rescue, No. 1, had twenty-five men, wearing red shirts, James L. Beall, Foreman; Assistant, John W. Bawlings. They had with them the old engine Victory, built by Lyons, Baltimore Town, 1778, which belongs to the corporation of Annapolis. The United Company, twenty-six in number, wore blue shirts, black pants and black hats, Richard Stone, President and Acting Foreman. This company had with them an old engine built in 1623. On it is the following inscription: "Ontario 5, captured at Little York, Upper Canada, A. D. 1813; built at Blackfriar's bridge, London." It is the property of the United States government, and was loaned to the fire company by the Naval Academy, Annapolis. The Waverly Fire Department, consisting of a truck and chemical engine combined, drawn by hand, had sixty-six men, wearing gray shirts, black pants and hats. George J. Roach is Chief of the Department; John T. Dellehunt, Assistant Engineer. The Rescue Fire Company, of Highlandtown, which brought up the rear of the visiting

fire companies, had a truck and fourteen men, who wore red shirts, with black pants, Frederick J. F. Wiessner, Chief of the Department; Theodore Maasch, President.

The following members of the Philadelphia Fire Department rode in carriages: Jacob Loudenslager, President of the Board of Commissioners; James Corcoran, Thos. H. Spence, J. S. Robinson, and Wm. C. Zane, Secretary; H. S. Boardman, Messenger; John R. Cantlin, Chief Engineer; William F. Mornly and John Smith, Assistants; Geo. W. Evans, Foreman of No. 16; Samuel Pritchard, No. 1; John F. Casey, Foreman No. 23. John Fullerton, ex-city councilman, was in company with the firemen.

The firemen were followed by about two hundred boys from the House of Refuge, under Superintendent R. J. Kirkwood, and preceded by the boys' band of the institution.

The procession was brought up by Captain Rau's cavalry, of Highlandtown, Baltimore county, and Capt. Owens' Bond Guards; also cavalry, of Anne Arundel county, all under the command of Col. Harry Gilmor and Adjutant Frank A. Tormey.

A steam yacht named the "Telephone," built by Messrs. James Clark & Co., and filled with little girls, came at the end. It was placed on a wagon drawn by six horses, and its boiler and screw were in operation.

The head of the procession reached the City Hall at 5 p. m. The Governor left the parade at North and Lexington streets and hurried to the platform, escorted by Mr. James Broumel, of the City Council, and attended by Staff Officers Gen. Brown, Col. D. M. Mathews and Col. McKaig. Among others on the platform during the review were Gen. Brooks, formerly commanding at Fort McHenry; Gen. Ayres and other military and naval officers; ex-Judge Wm. H. Tuck, of Annapolis; J. Frank Turner and Chas. H. Gibson, of Easton; J. Thomas Clark, Editor *Ellicott City Times*; Thomas McCardle, John B. Fay, Cumberland; Gen. Tyler, Gen. R. H. Carr, Col. H. D. Loney, Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, Rev. E. A. McGurk, M. L. Johnson, G. W. Johnson, Philadelphia; Attorney-General Gwinn; Jas. T. Briscoe, Secretary of State; Charles Webb, City Collector; Mayor F. E. Gilman, of Montreal, Canada; Dr. Duhamel, of

Washington city; Judge Jas. Garnett and Samuel A. Stevens, of Norfolk, Va.

As the military passed the reviewing officials, the officers came to a present with their swords and the privates to a carry arms. The Mayor and the Governor acknowledged these honors by lifting their hats repeatedly. When the review terminated the Governor proceeded to Barnum's Hotel, and the military were invited to a lunch in the armory room of the City Hall.

CHAPTER SEVENTH.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Days of the Festival.

THE fourth day's parade was that of various societies, religious, moral, beneficent or industrial. The Chief Marshal on this day was Mr. James Donnelly, with Major Thomas W. Hall, Chief of Staff, and the following aids: W. Campbell Hamilton, Dr. C. W. Chancellor, Col. John A. Dobson, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, John Mears, John Cloke, John A. Franz, Edw. F. W. Choate, Nimrod Gosnell, Joseph Treeves, Jas. Fay, Gen. Robert H. Carr, Col. P. M. Snowden, James Gurry, John M. Gallagher, William McIntire, Frank Hoeneman, L. H. Weiman, Peter Kries, D'Arcy Paul, Winfield Scott Amoss, Capt. Winfield S. Anderson, Dr. Morris Murray, Gen. Thomas W. Campbell, August Heugennithie, M. Griffin, James Stanton, S. D. Richardson, A. J. King, James E. Carr, Jr., John L. Culleton, James Kenny, Moses McCormick, Henry Filt, Charles T. Cockey, A. J. Ostendoff, Joseph S. Heuisler, Malcolm Crichton, Bernard Kroeger, John W. Hausen, William E. Gard, W. Bolton Fitzgerald, Dr. A. H. Saxton, D. Carroll Timanus, Jesse N. Bowen, Henry Bosse, Eugene T. Perkins, John Moylan, W. I. McMahon, John H. Butler, Dr. John I. Gross.

The official order of march by divisions was thus given out: *First Division*—St. Andrew's Society, Malcolm Crichton, Marshal; W. W. Spence, President; Rev. W. U. Murkland, Chaplain. *Second Division*—Catholic Knighthood, M. S. Mahon, Marshal. *Third Division*—Temperance Societies, Eugene T. Perkins, Marshal. *Fourth Division*—Horticultural Societies, James Pentland, Marshal; Wm. H. Perot, President; R. W. L. Rasin, Treasurer. *Fifth and Sixth Divisions*—Catholic Beneficial Societies; Fifth—John Moylan, Marshal; Sixth—Henry Bosse, Marshal. *Seventh Division*—Colored Masons, Odd Fellows and other societies, John H. Butler, Marshal.

The usual good weather characterized the day. There were the same attentive, eager, good-natured throngs, enduring fatigue with unabated patience and submitting to be jostled as if that were a health-giving exercise. The parade this day formed on Fulton avenue, and marched by way of that avenue to Lombard street, to Stricker street, to Baltimore street, to North street, to Lexington street and the City Hall, to Fayette street, to Gay street, to Saratoga street, to Calvert street and around the Battle Monument, to Fayette street, to Charles street, to Franklin street, to Pennsylvania avenue, to Mosher street, to Eutaw street, where it was dismissed. The western part of the city was thus the one most favored on this day. The procession was four miles long, and there were, it is estimated, ten thousand men in line, representing every creed and nationality, and nearly every race and color. To the eye of many the parade was the finest of the series from an artistic point of view.

The procession started at 2:25 o'clock P. M., the head of the line being given to the St. Andrew's Society, preceded by the Marshal and Deputy Marshal of Police and a squad of mounted men. Previous to joining the procession the Scotch societies, the St. Andrew's and the Caledonian Club of Baltimore and their visitors from New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Delaware and Washington city, three hundred men in all, visited "Bolton," the residence of W. W. Spence, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society, who received them in the lawn in front of his residence, and a poem, written by Mr. D. M. Henderson, of the society, was read by Rev. J. T. Craig, pastor of High Street Baptist Church. The poem was entitled "Scotchmen's Greeting to Baltimore," a spirited production, from which we select the following extract:

 Ah, no! my fond expectant sight
 Meets not the Ben's majestic height
 Nor braes abloom with heather bells,
 Nor burns down-hasting to the dells—
 But vistas great of stony streets
 Red-lined with brick my vision greets,
 And lo! ten thousand pennons fair,
 And banners filling all the air,
 And windows draped in black and gold,
 In rich festoon and graceful fold—

The colors of all lands I see,
Here blended into harmony,
For Peace has claimed what once was War's,
And groups around the stripes and stars
All flags, that this October sun
May kiss them: ail and make them one.
So bright the scene, so blithe the throng
That surges all the streets along,
Who runs may read—small need to say
That Baltimore keeps holiday.
I gaze, and wonder, and admire,
And half forget my first desire.

The Scotch societies were a handsome and imposing body of men, one-half of them being in Highland dress—plaid, kilt, sporran, tunic or jacket, hose, gaiters, blue Glengarry bonnet with eagle plume, and other articles of this picturesque costume. The chieftains wore claymores or broadswords, and the others had dirks or small swords at their sides. Many carried the skean-dhu, or hunting knife, in their stockings, the hilt exposed to view against the bare knees of the wearer. Powder horns and other things were in some instances items in the dress of individuals. The cairngorm stones, which Highlanders invariably have in the brooches worn at the shoulder, shone brilliantly in the sunlight. Costumes were ornamented with mountings of silver, set off with cairngorm stones. The clans were designated by the different plaids, the Royal Stuart predominating. They had ten pipers, and their skilled pibroch vied with the mellower strains of the Marine Band. Many guests of Mr. Spence, and gentlemen of Scotch descent or birth, assisted him to receive and welcome the visitors, who spent some time on Bolton's green terraces.

In the procession, when it started from Fulton avenue, a part of the St. Andrew's Society rode in open carriages; the remainder marched on foot. Division Marshal Malcolm Crichton had on his staff T. A. Symington, J. Lyle Clark, Harry Gilmer, W. Campbell Hamilton, Charles McRea, Wm. Fraser and three Masters Crichton; all wearing Stuart tartan and Gordon plaid, with bonnet and plume. President Spence with Rev. Chaplain W. U. Murkland, of the St. Andrew's Society, rode in a barouche drawn by four horses and guarded by six Highlanders with claymores. The pipers marched all

ten together and were followed by the Highlanders, Baltimore Caledonian Club, Chief, Wm. Stirling; New York Caledonian Club, John Young; Hudson County (N. J.) Caledonian Club, Thos. Miller; Newark (N. J.) Club, George Fyfe; Philadelphia Caledonian Club, William Leitch; Washington Club, W. B. Smith. The division was closed by the St. Andrew's members in carriages and on foot.

The second division consisted of the various orders of Catholic Knights, and was a most imposing sight as the solid column of eights passed by, only broken at intervals by bands of music, which sent forth their enlivening strains. All the knights wore black uniforms, varied, however, in the colors of the shoulder and waist belts, differences of caps and chapeaux and minor details. Beautifully ornamented banners gleamed in the sunlight all along the line, and the fine marching, added to the rich array, called forth loud applause wherever the knights appeared. The division was headed by M. S. McMahon, Marshal; E. F. Kelley, Chief of Staff, and the following mounted aids: Knights Fitzgerald, Kahler, Foley and Connor, of the Knights of St. Thomas, Woodberry, Baltimore county, and from the orders in the city. George Schwinn, Edward F. Kelly, James Staunton, James Kenney, John Cloke, N. A. Hall, John Morney, J. E. Huster, Moses McCormack, T. J. Malone, Joseph Clark, John W. Ripple, Joseph Seelich and others. The following societies composed this division: Knights of St. Ignatius, Chief Knight, Edward McCourt; Knights of Father Matthew, Chief, Martin Clark; Knights of the Holy Cross, Chief, Patrick J. Leary; Knights of St. Patrick, Chief, John Donnelly; Knights of St. Michael, Chief, Michael Lotz; Knights of St. Lawrence, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Chief, Charles O'Connor; Knights of St. John the Evangelist, Chief, Michael S. McMahon; Knights of St. Augustine, (colored,) Chief, C. A. Flowers; Knights of St. George, Chief, W. A. Schalitzy; Knights of St. Peter, Chief, R. P. Gorman; Knights of St. Peter, (Washington, D. C.,) Chief, J. T. Jennings; Knights of St. Martin, Chief, T. J. Murphy; Knights of St. Lawrence, Chief, Jas. Kelly; Knights of St. Aloysius, Chief, P. J. King; Knights of St. Paul, Chief, John Karch. Ten barouches followed in rear of the division, containing Revs.

Gaitley, Brennan, Foley, Mackin, Jeggles, Giustiniani, Rolander, Tracey, Chambille, Clarke, Casati, (missionary to Demerara,) Barre, of Havre de Grace, Starkey, of Long Green, Jordan, Slattery, Walsh, Ryder, Leasson, and Knights John Murphy, Dennis O. B. Tracey, Michael Murphy, Michael A. Noel, Patrick Meehan, Jas. McMahon, Peter Flaherty, Timothy Riordan, C. Buschmann, J. W. Gerkin, John Blair, H. Miller, C. Ritter, Wm. L. Jordan, Henry Rosendale and others.

The third division, the parade of the temperance societies, was not well managed nor very imposing. The Jonadabs had decided not to participate, and as a great many members of other organizations belonged to orders which had either turned out already or were going to turn out, such as Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, &c., nearly the whole division was made up of Catholic temperance societies. The division appeared in line as follows: Eugene T. Perkins, Chief of Division; James Brunt, Chief of Staff; aids, Jno. Edelman, Rev. Mr. Coleman, J. W. Snow, Henry Schoffer, C. P. Bailey, R. E. Nummelley, E. M. Romoser, W. Diven, Charles Bell, Henry Brown, John Wright and J. W. Boone. In the line were the Knights of St. Joseph, P. J. Brandy, Chief; Father Matthew Temperance Society of St. Joseph's, O. O'Neill, President; a tableau of the Maryland Pilgrims; St. Peter's Temperance Society, John Matthews, Marshal; St. Andrew's and St. Vincent's Temperance Societies. These were followed by Winter's Band and delegations from Arlington, Hampden, Olive Branch, Lafayette, Bennett, Parlett, Karsner and Potomac Lodges of Good Templars, headed by F. L. Morling, Grand Councilor of the State of Maryland. Jeremiah P. Hooper, one of the founders of the order of Good Templars, was also in line. Arlington Lodge, David M. Reign, Jr., Marshal, had a delegation of about thirty. There were several devices carried in line with rude caricatures and mottoes in wretched bad taste, both as to conception and execution, and a picture of Col. Hoy, with the words, "The originator of temperance tabernacles in Baltimore."

The fourth division was much better. Nimrod Gosnell, of the Second District of Baltimore county, rode at the head of the division as Chief Marshal, with thirteen assistants. His

aids were Charles T. Cockey and Charles B. Rogers. The Maryland Horticultural Society followed, with tableaux, the display being preceded by the Marshal, James Pentland, on horseback, and a carriage containing W. H. Perot, R. W. L. Rasin and W. B. Sands, officers of the society. The first tableau represented the pavilion of Flora, the character being taken by Miss May Stewart, who was seated in an elevated bower and partly veiled by the fruits, flowers and vines which surrounded her in graceful and artistic forms. The pavilion made a very pretty picture. The next tableau was the Lord Baltimore souvenir, (by John Cook,) a beautiful design in ferns, dahlias, roses and carnations, carried out with exquisite taste. Another terraced wagon of grouped plants and flowers came from the Frederick road florists, and R. J. Halliday had a striking and effective design, a bell and globe of dahlias, surmounted by an oriole.

The farmers of Baltimore county were represented by large numbers from the different districts, mounted on fine horses, and presenting a creditable appearance. They were in the best of humor throughout the march, and not unfrequently expressed their satisfaction and high spirits by a cheer. The following were in line: District 1, S. C. Herd, Marshal, seventy-five men; District 2, Dr. H. Hebb, Marshal; R. P. Choate, Assistant Marshal, two hundred and fifty men; District 3, Thomas Cradock, thirty-five men; District 8, Edwin Scott, twenty-five men; District 10, Edward Peirce, fifty men; District 12, Rob't Corse, two hundred men; District 13, J. M. Bryant, fifty men.

Patapsco Grange had a six-mule team drawing a wagon laden with agricultural products from "down the neck." Eighty mounted members of the grange, led by Thos. B. Todd, Master, escorted their "sample." The Junior Agricultural Club of the Gunpowder, Edwin Scott, Marshal, and the Garri-son Forest Grange, followed next, the latter having a well-laden six-horse wagon, dressed with sheaves, fruits and vegetables. This grange had sixty-five mounted members in line.

The French and Italian societies of Baltimore took the next conspicuous place in the line, the French society having forty members in carriages, with a new banner borne by Auguste Lambla. N. L. Milles is President of this society,

and rode in line. The Italian societies which paraded, D. Monfalcone, Marshal, were the *Unione e Fratellanza*, visitors from Washington, D. C., the Baltimore society of the same name and the *Societa Cristoforo Colombo* of this city. The Marshal of the Washington *Unione* was Joseph Gatto, of the Baltimore *Unione*, M. Vicari, and of the *Cristoforo Colombo*, C. S. De Fontes. Signor E. De Merolla, Italian Vice-Consul at Baltimore, accompanied these. The banners and colors of the societies were very pretty. In the way of a tableau these societies brought into line a ship, drawn by six horses, called the *Santa Maria*, a fac simile in miniature of the caravel in which Columbus sailed from Palos to give a new world to Spain. The model was thirty feet long and ten feet in beam, with masts truncated out of deference to the telegraph wires and the arches. This vessel carried the flags of all nations, an armament of twelve brass culverins and eleven men for officers and crew. She also carried her own water with her—a superfluity in ocean navigation but a great convenience in dry seasons on the prairies—or the streets.

The fifth division comprised Catholic beneficial societies, John Moylan, Marshal, and aids, B. Campbell, W. J. Duffy, James Moran, Bernard Sweetman, Patrick Kehoe, John T. Broderick, P. T. Barry, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Meehan, J. Walsh, T. J. Moylan, Lawrence Malloy, S. McCormick, Patrick Corbitt, M. Corcoran. The societies were three from the parish of St. John the Evangelist, under their respective presidents, one from St. Mary's Star of the Sea, one from St. Vincent de Paul, one from St. Martin, one from St. Bridget, one from St. Ignatius, and three (colored) societies from St. Francis Xavier Parish.

The sixth division, comprising similar societies, had Henry Bosse, Marshal; aids, Charles Adams, John Hoffmann, F. Leimkuhler and forty others. The societies in line were not uniformed. The parishes they represented were St. Alphonsus, St. Michael's, Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Holy Cross, St. James, Sacred Heart, St. Wenceslaus and St. Stanislaus. St. Alphonsus had twelve societies in line, John G. Schaab, Marshal, and carried a tableau representing the proclamation of religious liberty by the Maryland Assembly of 1649. St.

Michael's had nine societies in line, with a tableau of St. Michael triumphing over Satan--Raphael's picture, with variations. Sacred Heart Parish, Charles Adams, Marshal, had two societies in line; Fourteen Holy Martyrs' Parish, C. W. Janson, Marshal, had two societies in line; Holy Cross Parish, Joseph Thuman, Marshal, two societies; St. James' Parish, Jos. Empke, Marshal, had three societies; St. Stanislaus one and St. Wenceslaus, Frank Simck, two societies in line.

The seventh division was composed entirely of colored people, and their turnout, in every way a creditable one, was greeted with hearty applause all along the line. The most conspicuous feature of the display was a tableau representing the Goddess of Liberty, seated upon a high elevation and looking smilingly and approvingly upon thirty-eight little girls, representing the United States. Rosa Belle Paole, a little girl dressed in white and wearing a crown, was the Goddess of Liberty. The thirty-eight State representatives were also dressed in white, with colored ribbons. They were all grouped in a handsomely decorated wagon, and carried flags with the names of the States. Another striking feature of the display was a gayly festooned wagon, in which the law-giver Moses was portrayed as standing majestically erect, crowned and gowned. David Penn represented the Grand High Priest of the Sons and Daughters of Moses. Throughout the parade the colored Knights Templar, the Knights of Bethel and other organizations, executed difficult maneuvers, which were invariably applauded. Every association taking part wore full uniforms or regalia. The Golden Leaf Association, of Frederick City, were dressed in dark pantaloons, white leggings, blue shirts and white shields and caps. While marching they placed their arms on each others' shoulders, presenting an odd but handsome appearance.

The Marshal of this division was John H. Butler, with a full staff. The Knights Templar were preceded by the officers of the Grand Commandery, S. W. Chase, Past Grand Commander; Rev. James A. Handy, Prelate; James Morris, Past Grand Prelate; Samuel B. Hutchins, Past Grand High Priest, and Thos. Bradford, of Rising Sun Commandery. The commanderies in line were: Rising Sun, D. E. Sheridan, Eminent

Commander; St. John's, John T. Tubman, and Emmanuel, John Boston, Eminent Commanders.

The Right Worshipful United Grand Lodge of Masons, who came next, and who numbered two hundred men, were commanded by Wm. F. Taylor, Right Worshipful Grand Master. In barouches were the presiding officers, and also J. P. Jones, Most Virtuous Patriarch of Arkansas, who was here on a visit. The officers are George Myers, Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge; J. E. Wheaton, Deputy Grand Master; W. H. Clarence, Secretary; J. W. Locks, Treasurer, Rev. Wm. Brooks, Chaplain; Robert Smith, Warden; J. E. Brooks, Guardian. John C. White is Grand Master of the Grand Council. There were two hundred Masons in line. The Odd Fellows were commanded by Past Grand Master Isaac H. Baker, and numbered four hundred men. The different lodges in line were Eden, the oldest in the city; Manasseh, Crystal Font, Mount Nebo, Brilliant Star, Evening Star, Humane, American, W. W. Davis Lodge, John A. Bridge Lodge and District Lodge. The Good Samaritans, commanded by Rt. W. Grand Chief, J. D. Oliver, Richard Young, Chief Marshal, and Dr. D. P. Seaton, R. W. National Grand Chief, had the following lodges in line: Western Chapel, James Gray, Baltimore City, Harmony, Mount Lebanon and D. A. Payne. There were also the original Knights of Bethel and the Grand United Order of Bethel, four lodges in all. The Independent Order of Seven Wise Men, H. Booth, G. E. Commander, had the following lodges: Eastern Star, King Solomon, of Baltimore, King Solomon, of Catonsville, St. John's, of Lutherville, St. Joseph's, Rising Star and St. Paul's. The Grand Templars, Geo. R. Wilson Lodge, No. 4, were commanded by George C. Johnson. The Draymen, Carters and Wagoners' Association, J. E. Stewart, Marshal, had fifty mounted men in line. The Hod-carriers were commanded by Chas. Avery; the Golden Leaf Association of Frederick, in charge of Prof. J. E. Purdy; the Sixth Ward Active Socials, J. H. Purnell, Marshal; Western Association, Wm. H. Ringgold, Marshal; East Baltimore Golden Leaf Association, James Jackson, Marshal; Silver Leaf Association, John F. Brown, Marshal; Galilean Fishermen were commanded by Thos. J. Hall, President, and Benedict Weems,

Marshal; Knights of King David, Dan Lodge, John T. Robinson, Grand Commander, John H. Owens, Marshal; Sons and Daughters of Abraham, Thos. Cager, Marshal; Sons and Daughters of Moses.

The review at the City Hall was attended by enormous crowds, and among the spectators on the grand stand was U. S. Marshal Frederick Douglass, of Washington.

At the close of the parade the whole of the first division—the Scotchmen—returned to “Bolton,” the residence of Mr. W. W. Spence, and marched around the grounds, the Marine Band and the pipers playing. Mr. Spence made a short speech of welcome, and invited the whole company to a lunch *al fresco*. Sword-dancing, bagpipe-playing and other amusements followed the dinner. Mr. Charles G. Kerr and several others made short speeches, and “Auld Lang Syne” was sung with clasped hands. The Highlanders marched to Washington Monument, which they saluted, passed through the public squares, and went to the residence of Mr. Malcolm Crichton, on Park avenue, near Franklin street. They were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Crichton, and profuse hospitalities were extended to them in various other places.

THE SECRET ORDERS.

Friday's fete, the last of the regular processions, was dedicated to the mystic orders of Friendship, Love and Unity, the secret lodges and associations which have such a widely ramifying influence all through our modern society. The programme was as follows: Chief Marshal, Hon. George W. Lindsay; J. J. Kahler, Chief of Staff. Division Marshals: First Division—P. M. Snowden, A. D. Miller, W. H. Cassell, T. P. Perrine, John T. Maddux, John Cox, John Waters, John M. Jones, John A. J. Dixon, Wm. M. Busey, E. Calvin Williams, Robert A. Dobbin, Chas. Rice, Alfred G. Day, N. Rufus Gill, Henry Duvall, S. R. Edwards, Geo. W. Lindsay, Jr., Thomas J. Lindsay, Wm. J. Davidson, Dr. W. H. Crim, Dr. Jos. L. Martin, Jacob Aull, E. T. Daneker, Jos. Stevens, John B. Ray, Edward Fowler, Carroll S. Freeburger, J. Frank Lewis, Chas. Merryman, Joseph Davidson, Geo. B. Colflesh, Thos. Robier, Dr. Jas.

G. Wiltshire, Murray Tyler, Wm. H. Ford, Wm. G. Gorsuch, Wm. Benson, Samuel Snowden, Richard Hamilton. Second Division—Henry Lingenfelder, Henry Lance, Jacob France. Third Division—A. C. Sturgeon, F. G. Maxwell, P. L. Perkins. Fourth Division—A. J. Denson, Wm. Kanna, Geo. Eisenberg. Fifth Division—Dr. J. G. Linthicum, Dr. E. Gover Cox, Dr. Jas. E. Gibbons. Sixth Division—James L. Johnson, George Schwinn, John D. Ward.

The day was as fine as those which preceded it. The streets were crowded with eager spectators, and the popular enthusiasm showed but slight abatement. The procession formed on Franklin street, and marched down Paca street to Camden street, to Hanover street, to Baltimore street, to North street, to Lexington street, to Holliday street, passing the reviewing stand, to Baltimore street, to Exeter street, to Pratt street, to Caroline street, to Eager street, to Aisquith street, to Fayette street, to Calvert street, to Baltimore street, where it was reviewed by the Chief Marshal and staff, and dismissed.

Police Captain Lepson had a corps of policemen on hand, a platoon of ten mounted men, under Sergeant Baker, preceding the column, which marched at 2:45 p. m., with Judge Lindsay at its head, accompanied by his staff and by Mr. C. Rupp in his Lord Baltimore costume. The members of the Baltimore Riding Academy followed, a handsome mount, then the City College Cadets, with banners presented to them during the festival, and commemorating the virtues of Doctors John and Henry Stevenson. Following were carriages containing Mr. F. P. Stevens, Chairman of the Municipal Executive Committee; Col. Joseph Raiber, Chief Marshal on Monday; Julius Conrad, Secretary of the German Committee; Albert Von Degen and the twin newsboys.

The first division consisted of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The drill associations were in uniform and the lodges and encampment members wore full regalia. Frank A. Jarrett, Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, headed the line, with his aids, H. T. Brian, J. W. Loudenslager, Geo. Constance, Chas. Potts, Wm. Grayson and George Klinefelter. The Encampment Drill Association of Baltimore followed, James Young, Captain, escorting the Washington Battalion

Drill Association, Maj. C. H. Dunn commanding. These corps escorted the Grand Lodge of Maryland in carriages. The Grand Lodge officers were: Grand Master, Charles H. Gatch; Deputy Grand Master, Geo. A. Reid; Grand Secretary, George Coburn; Grand Treasurer, A. L. Spear; Grand Warden, C. Dodd McFarland; Grand Chaplain, Rich'd Dean; Grand Conductor, Lewis Vogle. Among the members of the Grand Lodge was Captain John I. Dancker, one of the Old Defenders. Wm. F. Aldrich and John T. Jakes, representing the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Delaware, were also present. The subordinate lodges followed. The lodges in line were: Franklin, No. 2, H. L. Dannelle, Marshal; Columbia, No. 3, J. W. Schultze, Marshal; Friendship, No. 7, O. C. Lillybridge, Marshal; Wm. Tell, No. 4, W. L. Gage, Marshal; Mechanics, No. 15, E. W. Price, Marshal; Thomas Wildey, No. 44, Jas. Dubel, Marshal; Iris, No. 48, Geo. M. Bokee, Marshal; Warren, No. 71, W. H. Gill, Marshal; Enterprise, No. 131, B. F. Lusby, Marshal; Towson Lodge, No. 79, of Towson town, L. W. Hill, Marshal; Hereford Lodge, No. 89, of Baltimore county, M. Schultz, Marshal; Hope Lodge, No. 132, Jas. S. Beaver, Marshal; Schiller Encampment, No. 12, G. P. Reinhart, Marshal; with members of other lodges and encampments interspersed throughout the line.

The second division comprised the Great Council and subordinate tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Grand Grove and members of Washington and Mechanics Groves, United Ancient Order of Druids. The Marshal of the Red Men was J. C. Boyd; aids, C. H. Blizzard and A. A. Reinhardt. The tribes in the line were: Pocahontas, No. 3, Marshal, C. H. Flaxcomb; Pawnee, No. 22, Marshal, R. C. Brooks; Potomac, No. 51, Marshal, Rich'd J. McKewen; Patapsco, No. 53, Marshal, Wm. H. Eckhardt; Manhattan, No. 34, Marshal, C. Livingston; Choptank, No. 57, Marshal, John Bauer; Patuxent, No. 58, Marshal, R. E. Cooper; and Red Cloud, No. 70, Marshal, James Johnson, Jr. Members of the Powhatan, Osceola, Maneto, Tecumseh, Ottawa, Susquehanna, St. Tamina and Seneca Tribes, which did not turn out as organizations, marched with the different tribes above designated as in the line. The Great Council of Maryland, (Big Chiefs,) followed

in carriages, with others prominent in the order, viz: William Louis Schley, Great Sachem; Joseph Byers, Great Senior Sagamore; Ira B. Brown, Great Junior Sagamore; Edwin Jones, Great Chief of Records; Wm. G. Gersuch, Great Keeper of Wampum; Joseph E. Benson, Great Prophet; J. Guest King, of Annapolis, Great Sannap; Louis Bonsal, Past Great Incohonsee; Joseph C. Boyd, Jr., Past Sachem, and the Great Mishinewa or Marshal, besides others.

The officers and representatives of the Order of Druids were in carriages, as follows: Wm. Hamilton, Deputy Grand Arch of Maryland; John H. Ing, Noble Arch, of Washington Grove, No. 1; George Bovinger, Vice-Arch; Wm. A. Thompson, Sr., Chaplain; Master Wiley Carroll Hamilton, Color Bearer; David D. Hobbs, Treasurer; Jacob Gazan, Secretary; Jno. McFadden, Past Arch.

The third division comprised the Knights of Pythias. First came the officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in carriages, namely, Stephen R. Mason, Grand Chancellor; John A. Schwartz, Grand Prelate; Jas. Whitehouse, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and his assistant, Wm. M. Byrne; W. S. Quigley, Grand Master of Exchequer; E. T. Daneker and F. G. Maxwell, representatives to Supreme Lodge; Justus H. Rathbone, of Washington city, who, in 1864, founded the order, rode with Past Grand Chancellor William H. Lee, and Grand Vice-Chancellor D. Z. Smith, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Past Chancellor L. C. Baker and Vice-Chancellor Thos. R. Morse, of Rescue Lodge, Baltimore; Grand Chancellor J. B. Merritt and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal George Hawkes, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; H. A. Garrett, Chancellor of Cromelin Lodge, Montgomery county, Md., and Past Grand Chancellor Maner Jenkins, of West Virginia. Officers of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; Past Grand Chancellor, Halver Nelson; Grand Chancellor, J. E. Mitchell; Grand Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Moling; Grand Master of Exchequer, W. H. Hines; representatives to Supreme Lodge, J. G. L. Foxwell and A. M. J. Gunning. An advance guard of Knights in steel armor was succeeded by the Mounted Drill Association, Captain Tegges. The first section—Knights in dress uniform, G. Fred. Ruff,

Marshal; Uniform Division, No. 1, Captain Alex. Gaddes, preceded by a guard of Knights in armor, supporting the standard of the order; East Baltimore Drill Association, Marshal, Henry Eckes; German Drill Association, Captain, Henry Fenner. The second section—Knights in fatigue uniform; Goethe Lodge, Marshal, William Schultze; Washington (D. C.) Drill Association, Capt. Henry Coggins; George Washington Lodge, W. J. Fisher, Marshal; Stoddard Lodge, F. A. Pritchett, Marshal; Pythagorean Lodge, S. E. Simmons, Marshal; Mt. Vernon Lodge, George W. Schaum, Marshal; Rescue Lodge, S. H. Daneker, Marshal; Cambridge Lodge, (of Cambridge, Md.) Clement Sullivan, Marshal; Eureka Lodge, Chas. W. Gilbert, Marshal. Knights in citizens' dress. In this section were many from various lodges who did not parade as such for the reason that a large proportion belonged to the uniformed divisions. There were also numbers of visiting Knights. The lodges present as such were Cromelin Lodge, Great Falls, Montgomery county, R. E. Ricketts, Marshal; Fidelity Lodge, Ellicott City, George T. Cavey, Marshal; Concordia Lodge, Louis Reitz, Marshal; Franklin Lodge, Henry Beckel and W. T. Fowler, Marshals; Valiant Lodge, John H. Michael, Marshal; Good-Will Lodge, Daniel Batterfeld, Marshal. There were among the delegates Past Grand Chancellor A. B. Jeffries and ten Knights from Wilmington, Del.; Jarrettsville and Shawsville, Harford county; Cockeysville, Baltimore county; also a delegation from Annapolis.

The fourth division comprised Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The former included a section of Baltimore Knights and one of visiting Knights from Philadelphia. The Baltimore Knights were under command of Grand Chief J. M. Correll, who was mounted. Other officers on foot were Past Chief James L. McPhail, Commander; Supreme Vice-Chancellor Jacob Aull and Grand Sir Herald W. M. Murray. Castles represented were St. George's, No. 2; Mars, No. 3; Ivanhoe, No. 4; Crusade, No. 6, and Alhambra, No. 7. The visiting Knights were from the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania, and were commanded by Grand Chief T. W. Brooks. In an open barouche were the following officers of the Supreme Council of the World, from

Philadelphia: Supreme Vice-Chief, Edw. S. Rowan; Supreme High Priest, L. B. Howe, and Supreme Herald, Sam'l Richards. Aids to the Grand Chief were J. M. Shepherd, H. Rayner and Walter Cunningham. Ten grand officers of Pennsylvania, including the Grand Chief, were in the line, as follows: Grand Vice-Chief, Joseph V. Howell; Grand High Priest, Dr. H. Augustus Wilson; Grand Venerable Hermit, John W. Baker; Grand Master of Records, James K. Cassidy; Grand Keeper of Exchequer, William Smith; Grand Sir Herald, John Dickinson; Grand Worthy Chamberlain, Charles T. Dole; Bard, J. Heritage, and Grand Past Chief, W. Culbertson. Castles represented from Philadelphia were Keystone, No. 1; Apollo, No. 3, and Ingomar, No. 4. Emblazoned banners were carried both by the Baltimore and Philadelphia castles.

The State officers of the Junior Order of American Mechanics present in line were as follows: Past State Councilor, R. T. Frank; State Councilor, C. A. Fisher; Lt. Vice-Councilor, J. P. Rump; State Secretary, J. Adam Sohl; State Treasurer, Wm. Harvey; State Warden, W. Watkins; State Conductor, Geo. Gable; State Representatives to the National Council, A. E. Disney, Edward Gage, A. Charles Barlage, Wm. S. Gittinger and Henry Krause. The officers in command were Chief Marshal R. T. Frank and Assistants Chas. R. Shipley, Chas. H. Crawford, Geo. A. Simmons, James Vinson and John R. Boblitz. Six councils were represented, namely: Baltimore, Maryland, United, Friendship, Morning Star and Golden Rule, of Waverley. The members, as indicated by the name of the order, were all young men.

The fifth division, A. J. Denson, Marshal, George Eisenberg, Joseph Stevens, aids, comprised the Heptasophs, or Seven Wise Men, the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Mechanics and subordinate lodges of the same Order. The Heptasophs bore three tableaux illustrative of the history of their order, which was first instituted in the United States at New Orleans, April 11th, 1852. The first of these pictures presented the neophyte, seeking admission to the Order, the wise men appearing in character, clad in their robes of office. The second gave the candidate after admission, called "Gayo." The third was emblematic of the mysteries of initiation. The officers

of the Seven Wise Men were W. T. Fredericks, Grand Chancellor; J. V. Posey, Most Eminent Grand Archon; James R. Wilson, Most Worshipful Grand Provost; Charles Fairbanks, Right Worthy Grand Scribe; Jacob Blankford, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; W. T. Hammond, Most Venerable Grand Prelate; Jas. B. Lucas, Right Worthy Grand Inspector-General; Thomas G. Buckley, Right Worthy Grand Herald; Chas. Klein, Right Worthy Grand Warden; Henry Richards, Right Worthy Grand Sentinel; A. J. Simpson, Grand Instructor, and John H. Russell, Right Worthy Grand Guide, all in carriages. Robert Gillespie, Supreme Provost of the Supreme Lodge, and Past Supreme Archon Frank Raymo, were also in line. The lodges were Gamma, Kappa, Alpha, Lafayette, Baltimore City, Beta, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Lambda, Pi, Xi, Phi and Marion.

The Grand Lodge Independent Order Mechanics, who followed next, were officered as follows: A. J. Denson, Senior Grand Architect; James Johnson, Grand Architect; W. H. Snader, Vice-Grand Architect; Wm. Louis Schley, Grand Secretary; W. T. Coleman, Grand Treasurer; J. W. S. Tracey, Grand Chaplain; James Gaddess, Grand Conductor; John S. Richardson, Grand Inside Sentinel; Bernard Vogel, Grand Outside Sentinel. Joshua N. Richardson acted as Grand Marshal. All the officers were in barouches, as were also L. H. Patterson, Past Grand Architect, and editor of the Mechanics' Advocate, Washington; James Martin, Past Grand Architect, and Samuel R. Turner, both of Washington. Messrs. George List and Wm. C. Bailey, founders of the order in this city, were in a carriage. The subordinate lodges were Maryland, Baltimore City, Franklin, Eureka, Oriental, Lafayette, Howard, Phoenix, Alpha, of Woodberry, Olive Branch, Friendship, Mechanics, Columbia, King David, Myrtle, Prospect, Warren and Monumental.

Thomas M. Dukhart, Dr. J. G. Linthicum and James L. Johnson were Marshals of the sixth division, which was headed by the Royal Arcanum, with B. F. Gambrill, Marshal, Samuel F. Bennett, Lieutenant Marshal, J. A. Merritt, R. W. Baldwin, J. Henry Knell, Jr., Dr. A. M. Wortman, Francis Gates, Fredk. Eblen, D. W. Rudy, R. W. Pice, Richard B. Williams, B. C. Shipley, John E. Gressitt, W. F. Leber, Thos. A. Milman, J. G. Tyler, Dr. Williams, R. E. Diffenderffer, D. L.

Kenly, A. P. Amos, Jr., A. T. Spice, P. Scull and others, Assistant Marshals. All these gentlemen were mounted. One hundred and fifty officers of the various councils followed in barouches, each wearing elaborate gold badges, indicative of their rank and position. The carriages were decorated with orange and black, and each carried a council banner and an American flag raised aloft. The Grand Council of the Order, composed of the following gentlemen, also rode in carriages, carrying the Grand Council banner: E. Gover Cox, Rev. Wm. F. Speake, C. Winston Smith, Jesse Remington, J. Glen Cook, John F. Pullen. The following councils were represented: Alpha Council, No. 192, the pioneer here, Wm. Shannon, Regent; Carrollton, No. 257, D. E. Shipley, Jr., Regent; Mt. Vernon, No. 279, Nelson Poe, Jr., Regent; Maryland, No. 296, S. Hartman, Regent; Eureka, No. 308, Geo. H. M. Marriott, Regent; Baltimore City, No. 357, James F. Schaefer, Regent; Park, No. 361, A. J. Corning, Regent; Chesapeake, No. 364, H. N. Bankard, Regent; Mercantile, No. 378, E. M. Shriver, Regent; Monumental, No. 479, C. M. Elliott, Regent; Patapsco, No. 482, T. B. Gambel, Jr., Regent. The Grand Lodge Improved Order of Mechanics followed, John T. Jones, Grand Master, and officers in carriages, with flags: W. A. Potts, C. E. Jack, James A. Talbot, R. H. Deale, H. C. Ewing, C. W. Cook, Thomas Kirby, John A. MacGregor, Jos. N. Megary, Charles A. Mills.

The next place in the division was taken by the Improved Order of Heptasophs, Columbus Shipley, Robert F. Metzel, Marshals. Eighteen barouches were in line, containing only officers of the different conclaves of the order. These carried flags of the order, national and State colors. The following conclaves were represented: Metropolitan, No. 19, C. C. Rhodes, Archon; Protection, No. 17, Dr. Belt, Archon; Baltimore City, No. 16, R. T. Stevens, Archon; Delphi, No. 14, Chas. M. Hopkins, Archon; Columbia, No. 11, J. J. Jett, Archon; Rebecca, No. 10, Adolph Lohmayer, Archon; Gem, No. 8, G. M. D. Nice, Archon; Eastern, No. 7, J. W. Jones, Archon; Zeta, No. 6, F. G. Cramer, Archon. The Supreme Trustees of the order, John W. Cruett, John G. Louis, and Supreme Medical Director, Dr. J. H. Christian, rode together. The Supreme Provost, W. J.

McClure, of Pennsylvania, and Supreme Secretary, James S. Watkins, came next in order. Past Supreme Archons John A. Dobson, William D. Higgins, occupied one of the special carriages. Past Supreme Archon G. V. Mitzel and Supreme Archon Joseph Harris brought up the rear. The procession was brought up by the Avondale Pleasure Association, Chas. Haupt, Director, who paraded on foot, dressed in orange and black.

The review at the City Hall by Mayor Latrobe was assisted by Hon. G. G. Collins, Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, Captain Meade, of the Vandalia, ex-Mayor Elijah Stansbury, Col. J. Thomas Scharf, John T. Ford, Gen. Shriver, Judges Lewis, Patterson and Carr, of the Appeal Tax Court, Collector John L. Thomas, Messrs. Mooney, Horner and Fledderman, of the City Council, Rev. George E. Hildt, Mr. W. A. Wisong, and others.

THE PARADE IN THE HARBOR.

The official programme of the Municipal Executive Committee's parades closed on the sixth day, Saturday, October 16th, with a parade in the harbor, of steam tugboats, reviewed by Mayor Latrobe and the Committee. This brilliant spectacle was under the conduct of Capt. R. M. Spedden, Chief Marshal, in the tug the Anna Belle; Capt. J. G. Roberts, Deputy Marshal, in the Goldsmith Maid, and Capts. James Rheil and William Hunt, aids, in the George Rheiman and the John Taxis. The flagship was the Rattler, Capt. Wm. B. Shaw, (Capt. Geo. W. Beck, managing owner,) and the fleet consisted of seventy-one steam tugs.

The idea of having one day's festival in the shape of a waterside review was a happy one, resulting in one of the handsomest and most picturesque spectacles ever witnessed anywhere. The procession on the Patapasco, in fact, viewed merely from an artistic standpoint and as a scenic effect, was the most successful part of the festival. It took place under a warm and serene sky, on waters just kissed by the gentlest of zephyrs, and in the presence of thousands and thousands of spectators, who occupied every point from which a glimpse

could be had of the harbor, from the Basin down to Lower Canton. Federal Hill was a terraced mass of human beings in gay attire. All the boats in the harbor were out; the yards and rigging of all the vessels were manned, and every wharf and pier, and the roofs of all sheds and adjacent warehouses, were crowded. There were numbers of excursion steamers plying to and fro, laden to the gunwales with their living freight. The harbor and all the vessels in it and every conspicuous place about it were elaborately decorated, and millions of flags were displayed. At every wharf, from Locust Point all the way along the South Baltimore front, in the docks at the head of the Basin, and on the north side, down to the Canton elevators, thousands of vessels and a forest of masts were decorated with bunting, and myriads of flags and streamers fluttered in the bright sunlight which gladdened the occasion. Around the circuit of the inner harbor, for the distance of five or six miles, sailing vessels from all parts of the world, European steamers, our own coastwise and bay steamers and other craft, were all profusely decorated with bunting, and even the vessels riding at anchor in Quarantine, below Fort McHenry, showed their colors in recognition of the celebration, while along the channels of the river even the buoys were ornamented with yellow and black. On every available spot on land, on all the vessels around the circuit, on every pier and headland, crowds of spectators swarmed to view the marine spectacle. The grassy slopes and earthworks of Fort McHenry and the parapets, were black with masses of people, who had been assembling from half-past nine o'clock until ten o'clock, when the procession was expected to start. In the meanwhile the tugs and other vessels to take part in the demonstration presented a scene of bustling activity as they moved about the harbor to the rendezvous off Canton, a short distance above the Lazaretto light-house. It was not without some delay that all the preparatory details were put in shape by Capt. R. M. Spedden, Chief Marshal of the day, and his aids.

The city iceboat Ferdinand C. Latrobe had the honor of bearing the admiral's flag, the escutcheon of Maryland, at the fore, Capt. Geoghegan commanding. The vessel, clean and

trim in all its parts, was gayly dressed with flags and streamers, and carried besides many beautiful ladies, who graced the occasion by their presence. Over the wheel-house of the Latrobe was a large canvas on which was a picture of the Battle Monument and the inscription "City of Baltimore, 1730-1880." The front of the wheel-house was hung with red, white and blue shields of Maryland, and the black and yellow colors. From the foremast to mainmast head were strings of flags. The iceboat Maryland was brilliant with rows of flags from stem to stern. The masts and railings were entirely covered with the Calvert colors. At the foot of South street was also the large city tug Baltimore, Capt. Collins, dressed out in the height of anniversary colors; she took on board a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Baltimore had her whole upper works covered with flags and colors, above which floated a flag bearing the name of the tug. The Baltimore and Ohio tug convoy, lying near by, was very finely decorated from stem to stern with United States, German and other flags, black and yellow colors and evergreens. On board the Latrobe, beside Mayor Latrobe, President; James Woodside, Secretary, and N. H. Hutton, Civil Engineer, and Wm. H. Skinner, of the Harbor Board, the guests included many city officers and others of position and consequence in the community. On the steamer Maryland, commanded by Capt. Griggs, were members of the Harbor and River Board of Relief and their guests, comprising many of the most prominent business men and merchants of the city, beside numerous ladies.

At 10:30 o'clock the Maryland, with Captain Adam Itzel's Fifth Regiment Band playing, steamed out from the wharf, and the F. C. Latrobe went out three minutes later, and took the lead down the harbor. The view from both vessels was magnificent. Hearty cheers were given by the crowds as the iceboats passed down the harbor, with flags flying and whistles blowing. Steamers from Light street wharf—the Pentz, Matilda, Pilot Boy, Georgeanna, Chester, and others, came out swarming with passengers. One or two very slight showers fell from light clouds, not sufficient to moisten the decks. The fleecy clouds soon passed over, and the day was

all that could be desired, clear, warm, and with a slight wind from the northwest. Hundreds of small rowboats were flying around the harbor. Off Locust Point the fleet of tugs was met passing up to form line in the harbor. The tugs had assembled near the Upper Canton elevator, and the shores were covered by thousands of men, women and children, looking on. As the tugs came by singly or in groups of two or three, their whistles shrieked in every key from the shrill pipe of a little 20-horse-power engine up to the hoarse notes of the Latrobe. All the tugs appeared most brilliantly decorated as they cut through the waters, showing all the colors of the rainbow. The pilot-houses were hidden under a wealth of decorations, and their decks were crowded with happy faces of men, women and children, laughing and cheering and waving handkerchiefs. The tug men had what those on land could not have, their wives, children and sweethearts and friends to enjoy the gala day. On the way down, the iceboat Latrobe, followed by the Maryland and Baltimore, was joined also by the United States revenue vessels Ewing and Guthrie, of Baltimore, and Hamilton, of Philadelphia, the convoy thus forming of itself an imposing array. The Hamilton had come from Philadelphia on purpose to take part in the demonstration. The Ewing, Capt. Warner, carried about two hundred persons, including many ladies, to witness the parade. At Fort McHenry the Ewing took on board Gen. R. B. Ayres and others, including the Fort Band, and also transferred many of the passengers to the revenue cutter Hamilton, Capt. Davis. The revenue cutter Guthrie, Capt. Mullet, carried down a select party. All three revenue vessels were plentifully supplied with bunting.

When the iceboat Latrobe and its convoy had passed the bonded warehouses at Henderson's wharf, the anchorage grounds of the United States war vessels Vandalia and Kearsarge were revealed, animated by hundreds of decorated vessels and the bustle of the gala occasion. The Vandalia, the flagship, Capt. Meade commanding, lay bow on towards the channel, and the Kearsarge, Commander Picking, broadside on further down. Both the vessels were decorated with a single line of flags reaching from the water below the bow-

sprit over the tops of their masts to the water at the stern. It was a convenient fiction of the hour that the Governor of Maryland was aboard the Latrobe, and in consequence of this supposition a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Vandalia. This greeting wreathed the saluting vessel in smoke, and the deep roar of the guns for a time drowned the shrill whistle of the tugs.

The Latrobe steamed down to the lower anchorage grounds and remained until the tugs had formed above, two and two. Among the vessels down the river was the beautiful steam yacht "The Gleam," owned by Mr. Wm. H. Graham. She was handsomely decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. There were also in the stream seven Philadelphia yachts which had come on to Baltimore during the week.

Then the vessels, with bands playing, steamed down to within two hundred yards or so of Fort Carroll and took station there. In the meanwhile the tugs constituting the gala procession proceeded down the east side of the harbor close under the Northern Central Railroad elevators. Upwards of sixty vessels were in the line, steaming at an average interval of one hundred yards apart, and making the total length of the line over four miles, or the whole distance from the lower Canton elevator to Fort Carroll. A United States flag was displayed on the landing pier of the fort, and the "Old Sergeant" and his gallant detachment, who garrison the fort, stood at attention and all amazement at the sight of the parade. Lying near the Latrobe were the revenue cutters Hamilton, Ewing and Guthrie.

The long procession of steamtugs passed by the Latrobe, each one saluting with steam whistle, and rounding Fort Carroll, formed for review, the line extending in a semi-circle from opposite Quarantine nearly to Fort McHenry. The tugs were in the following order: Morris L. Keen—owners, J. H. Riehl & Bros.; master, Capt. John H. Riehl. Canton—owners, Baltimore Elevators Company; master, Capt. Geo. W. Martin. Alexander Jones—owners, Alex. Jones & Co.; master, Capt. Joseph A. Howard. Lon Edes—owners, F. Roberts and others; master, Capt. R. A. Adams. Lawson—owners, John H. Cook and others; master, Capt. James Adams. Mohawk—owner,

John H. Riehl; master, Capt. Chas. W. Russell. Game Cock—owners, Jas. L. Riehl and others; master, Capt. J. H. D. Mills. Minnie Maythan—owner, James Brown; master, Capt. Wm. Moody. Hattie Wood—owners, John Wood & Co.; master, Capt. Henry DeJoy. Lizzie McMahon—owners, John Wood & Co.; master, Capt. David Wood. Jim—owners, Baker, Whiteley & Co.; master, Capt. J. R. Reock. Reuben Foster—owner and master, Capt. Charles F. Riehl. H. M. Green—owner and master, Capt. Isaac Kirby. J. W. Thompson—owners, Joseph Jury & Co.; master, Capt. J. B. Johnson. Chesapeake—owner, Wm. Malony; master, Capt. J. L. Hurley. George Norris—owners, Capt. Wm. V. Norris and others; master, Capt. J. Cottrell. Marion—owners, Edward Graham and others; master, Capt. Jesse Thurlow. Parole—owners, A. R. Skinner and others; master, Capt. A. R. Skinner. Grace Titus—owner, Peter Zane; master, Capt. Wm. Mills. Joseph W. Bullock—owner, James Legg; master, Capt. David Joynes. Vigilant—owner, George W. Whiteford; master, Capt. Whiteford. Uncle Sam—owner, George Weaver; master, Capt. George W. Jones. A. Somers Kapella—owner, James McCoy; master, Capt. John McCoy. George M. Hill—owned in Havre de Grace. Success—owners, Rauch & Bowen; master, Capt. M. Earley. Alice M. Ehrman—owner, Lewis Ehrman; master, Capt. A. F. Doane. Camilla—owners, A. L. Huggins and others; master, Capt. Henry T. Bramble. Rattler—owners, Capt. George W. Beck and others; master, Capt. Wm. H. Shaw, Jr. Convoy—owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Capt. J. R. Boyd. S. M. Johnson—owner, Wm. A. Johnson; master, Capt. Alfred Sholley. Robert Turner—owners, D. H. Leary and others; master, Capt. D. H. Leary. James McDougal—owners, F. Roberts and others; master, Capt. Wm. Roberts. Enterprise—owners, Capt. George W. Beck and others; master, Capt. E. C. Fountain. Tigress—owners, F. Roberts and others; master, Capt. Palo Rossi. Joseph Zane—owner, Edw. Wilson; master, Capt. Walter Wooden. S. J. Flanigan—owners, American Dredging Company. Lightning—American Dredging Company. J. C. Fobes—owners, Fobes Bros.; master, Capt. Chas. Funk. L. B. Crammer—owners, Capt. Crammer and others; master, Capt. L. S. Collison. Amanda Powell—owners, F.

Roberts and others; master, Capt. George Roberts. Lizzie Hunt—owners, George F. Brown and others; master, Capt. Wilson Davis. Richard S. Garrett—owners, Capt. George W. Beck and others; master, Capt. James O'Neil. D. W. Lenox—owners, Capt. George W. Beck and others; master, Capt. John H. Brown. Emma—owners, Capt. Joseph Shaw and others; master, Capt. A. E. Callin. Warrior—owners, Fobes Bros. J. S. Gunby—owner, Stephen Gunby; master, Capt. Thos. Mann. Caroline—owners, Baltimore Towing Company; master, L. Dacan. James Bigler—owners, F. Roberts and others; master, Capt. Frank Kirby. Mary Shaw—owner, Capt. Alex. Jones; master, Capt. T. T. Kirby. Virginia Ehrman—owner, Lewis Ehrman; master, Capt. I. J. Anderson. Com. S. F. Dupont—owner, Lewis Ehrman; master, Capt. Chas. Dagenhart. Hercules—owners, Capt. Geo. W. Beck and others; master, Capt. W. H. Stark. Kate Jones—owner, Capt. Alex. Jones; master, Capt. A. F. Jones, in place of Capt. Spedden, Chief Marshal for the day. Mary Curtis—owners, Fobes Bros.; master, Capt. Charles Lewis. Annie Bell—owner, Capt. Alex. Jones; Chief Marshal's boat, under command of Capt. Spedden. Goldsmith Maid—owners, F. Roberts and others; Capt. J. T. Roberts, Deputy Marshal, in command. George S. Reiman—owners, Jas. L. Riehl and others; commanded by Capt. Riehl, aid to the Marshal. John Taxis—owners, Rauch & Bowen; master, Capt. Jas. H. Bull, President of the Towboat Association; Capt. Wm. Hunt, aid to the Marshal, was on board. The Robert Leslie, a United States lighthouse and buoy tender, and the Idle Hour, a tiny steam yacht, owner and master, John Lowell, were in the line with the tugs.

The Morris L. Keen acted as the flag-boat of the tug fleet, and took the front of the line. The decorations of the vessel were very striking. Over the front of the pilot house was a representation of the Maryland escutcheon, the fisherman and the farmer being in tableau with two boys dressed in appropriate costume, one in black and the other in yellow colors; one with a spade, the other with a fish. Over the shield was an eagle, and at the bow of the boat was a large star of blue flowers. The Canton was occupied as officers' boat, carrying Commodore Alexander Jones, of the Towboat Association;

president, Capt. John H. Ball; vice-president, Capt. J. T. Hurley; secretary, Charles Herzog, and treasurer, Capt. George W. Martin.

The small steam yacht *Telephone*, built by James Clark & Co., and carried in the street procession Monday, towed down a miniature full-rigged clipper ship, about thirty feet long. Below Fort Carroll the wind was favorable for sailing up, and the little ship was cast loose and sailed back to the harbor. The little ship was also built by Messrs. Clark & Co. at the time of the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. On her first attempt to make the voyage from Baltimore she capsized and had to be brought back, but subsequently went through to Philadelphia successfully and was on exhibition there.

The *Idle Hour*, hardly as big as an ordinary rowboat, is said to be the smallest steam yacht in the world, and the little vessel excited much attention in the harbor as she ran out and in the line of tugs.

The *Amie Belle*, Goldsmith Maid, George Rieman and John Taxis, used by Marshal Spedden and his aids, passed up and down at all points where directions were needed.

It was wonderful to see how infinite variety could come out of so much sameness. Flags, black and yellow colors and evergreens made up the whole, and yet no two were alike. Every breath of breeze caused new and varied shapes on each as the flags waved and shifted about. Among the boats specially notable for decorations were the *Hercules* and *Kate Jones*, both of which had high masts, which assisted much in producing a striking effect. On the *Reuben Foster* was a canvas bearing the inscription, "Peace, Good-Will and Prosperity to all Mankind." One of the boats owned by Fobes & Co. had canvases on which were inscribed "Deep Water the Life of Commerce. Depth of Water at Baltimore in 1870, 14 feet, in 1880, 25 feet." "We Spend Our Money where we Make it." The decorations of the *Virginia Ehrman* were also very fine. Everywhere the garniture of beauty covered the armor of strength, and under the airy floating flags, entwined colors, waving banners and evergreen wreaths were the engines and stout hulls of the tugs, material proofs of the strength, energy and solidity of the city to which they belong.

When the last boat of the procession which had pranced over the rippling water had rounded Fort Carroll, the Latrobe, with the Mayor standing on the upper deck on the larboard side of the pilot-house, passed along the front of the line to the head of the column, the bands playing and the whistles blowing. It was a beautiful sight as the great steamer swept in front of the gayly decked line.

At Fort Melleny the wharves and esplanades of the fort were crowded with people, and as the Latrobe came near she was greeted with cheers. By command of Gen. Ayres a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired from the wharf by the field battery. Opposite the United States men-of-war the Latrobe was just in time for those on board to see a column of water thrown up by the last of the torpedoes exploded by the boats of the war vessels.

The Latrobe then proceeded to Beyce's wharf, where the close of the review took place, the boats forming two and two, lashed together, and passing around the Latrobe. This was probably the most beautiful maneuver of the whole, and the glory of the scene can scarcely be described. A lady said the tugboats kept step beautifully. The whole harbor was a moving panorama of gorgeous beauty. Whistles were almost deafening, and the cheers were tumultuous. The enthusiasm was so great that many of the elder gentlemen on the Latrobe were shouting and waving their hats with all the energy of youth. Much admiration was expressed at the easy and graceful way in which the boats maneuvered. After the review the Latrobe, Maryland and Baltimore proceeded to the foot of South street and the tugs to their wharves at Fell's Point and Canton. The pleasure of the day was without alloy.

The *Sun* newspaper, in commenting on this striking and brilliant "Pageant on the Patapasco," says:

"It is universally agreed by those fortunate enough to witness the festival of Saturday in the Basin, harbor and river, that it equaled in effect and picturesque beauty any pageant in the whole series of spectacles in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our city, which have made last week so memorable in the annals of Balti-

more. Mr. Leakin's comparison of the scene to the ancient festival of Venice, the marriage of the newly-elected Doge to the Adriatic, which the poets have so often celebrated, was a just one, and not exaggerated. It was a scene which deserved a poet's pen to commemorate it, and none other could do justice to accessories so numerous and so varied, so rich and luxuriant, surrounding an industrial display that was so intensely modern, and so typical of the activity, the bustle, the mechanical resources and labor-saving appliances of contemporary life. Viewed in this light, the scene was by no means simply a "tugboat regatta," but a real tournament held by the knights of industry, the chivalry of labor; and it fully bore out the thesis which leading scientists like Huxley and Tyndall and Proctor are fond of maintaining, that there is as much genuine poetry, if men would only see it, as many of "these brave translunary things that the first poets had," in the environments of the life of to-day, as can be found in the remotest antiquity. We have sham tournaments in plenty, and shabby burlesques they too often are. But on Saturday we had a real tournament, a marine tournament; and a more enlivening and brilliant spectacle was never presented. The place for the "lists" and the spectators who witnessed it were both of them worthy of the "men-at-arms" who coursed, and the Queen of Love and Beauty in whose honor they tilted. That Queen, fair Baltimore, never shone more peerless than she did on Saturday, in the soft, subdued October sunlight. Viewed from the lower harbor and from the roadstead off Fort McHenry, the city's graceful proportions were most exquisitely displayed. Not even Constantinople, rising above the Golden Horn, ever shone forth more brilliantly, and strangers confessed that our paragon of commerce and industry deserved all the eulogiums which her sons delight to lavish upon her. The water margin of the city in every direction that the eye turned was fringed with a great concourse of spectators, who covered every roof and crowded upon every pier. Every vessel at her moorings, every elevation of whatever character, every roof, was filled; Federal Hill was populous as a market place, and an army of eager and delighted gazers stood upon the parade ground at Fort

McHenry. Far down the river the concourse continued, and these spectators cheered till they were hoarse and waved handkerchiefs until arms were weary. The great elevators and tobacco warehouses resembled hotels in gala dress, and bunting was displayed from countless masts and spars. The beautiful and capacious harbor, from the head of the Basin clear out as far as the eye could see into the bay, was dotted with white sails of moving vessels, and busy with the evidences of active and prosperous commerce; and in and out among these and among the steamboats, crowded with people to the gunwales, the little tugs darted along, each one a mass of dainty decorative devices, a panoply of flags, pennons, streamers and banners, till they seemed like knights indeed, "glittering in golden coats like images." It was simply wonderful to note how gracefully, with what precision and accuracy they moved at the signal, amid the cheers of the crowd, the booming of cannon, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the screaming of steam-whistles, which—"sonorous metal-blowing exciting sounds"—was not unappropriate to the occasion. The ease, rapidity and grace of motion of the neat and tidy tugboats was a surprise to many who could not imagine such perfectness of drill, nor that celerity and activity could be made so completely the attributes of so much strength and accuracy. Indeed the boats, both when they made the circuit of the harbor and Basin two abreast and when they moved in single file around Fort Carroll and the city's iceboats, were handled as easily as the steeds of those equestrians of old whose pride it was "to witch the world with noble horsemanship." The drill was masterly in its way, showing the capacity to conduct a fleet and maneuver a squadron in those who contrived and controlled it. As a spectacle nothing could be finer, and it was singularly exhilarating to behold all this flutter of nicely harmonized color, all this grace and celerity of motion on the surface of the quivering green waters, with the accompaniment of music and the crisp sea air just enlivened by a gentle breeze, the warm glow of sunshine, and the murmurous applause of myriad voices. It was a regatta and a pageant; it was a triumph of art and skill and taste, and it was at the same time a commercial revelation. This caval-

cade of vessels, moving back and forth through the harbor and down the river like "proud-maned horses" dragging their chariots, their snorting whistles "trumpeting defiance," was a significant tribute to the commerce and transportation facilities of Baltimore, a testimonial meaning as much in its way as the long procession of the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio and other of our railroads on Monday. These boats, so gayly decorated, so festive in their motions and maneuvering, are part and parcel of the city's claim to supremacy in terminal facilities and all the resources and appliances of transportation. They meant as much as the great elevators and railroad piers on each side of the harbor, in front of which they maneuvered; as the huge ships across whose bows and under whose sterns they plied their restless course. They were the symbols of the wealth and solidity of Baltimore's present commerce, and they did not tilt vainly in honor of their queen. It was a fitting thing that the great week of spectacles should be rounded up with such a pageant. That week began with a forcible and comprehensive illustration of the city's industrial resources on land, and Saturday this same exhibition was continued on the waves—it was, so to speak, only Monday's procession that had "suffered a sea change into something rich and strange." The reality of a commerce capable of giving employment to such a corps engaged simply in the towing service will not be disputed by any of Baltimore's rivals, and only in Baltimore could such a purely industrial service design and execute such an artistic and beautiful spectacle."

CHAPTER EIGHTH.

High Carnival.

THE Municipal Executive Committee were careful to announce that their official connection with the great festival closed with the week, the events of which we have chronicled. Further demonstration they would not be responsible for. They had no more money to appropriate, nor would they undertake to direct arrangements. Nevertheless, processions were arranged for both Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 18th and 19th, with a general illumination on the latter evening, in honor to the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On the afternoon and evening of both days the proprietors of the *American* and *Sun* newspapers gave open air concerts to the public from platforms erected in front of their establishments. It had been announced and indeed was part of the original programme of the German societies, that there was to be a concert of sacred music in Druid Hill Park on Sunday afternoon. This was to have been given by the Musical Union of Baltimore, with an orchestra of eighty performers, directed by Prof. J. H. Rosewald. The weather, however, proved unfavorable, and a heavy rain coming up, the performance was not had. The regrets on this account were perhaps palliated to a great extent by the fact that in this way there was nothing in the whole course of the festival to give offence to the susceptibilities of those who are pained at everything which, however innocent in itself, might yet wear the appearance of an intrusion upon the sanctity of the Sabbath. There had been fears of this, and Mr. Wm. Woodward, whose venerable years and lifelong usefulness as a citizen, no less than his official position in the Sabbath Association of Baltimore, entitled him to be heard with respect, had written to Mayor Latrobe before the festival, asking that it should begin on the 12th and terminate the 14th, in order to

avoid imposing unusual activities upon people on Sunday. The programme could not be changed, however, nor were Mr. Woodward's fears realized to any material degree. In proof of this it is only necessary to quote his own congratulatory letter to the Mayor, under date of October 22d, 1880. He wrote: "I received your very courteous reply a short time ago in answer to mine on behalf of the Sabbath Association of Maryland. We appreciated the difficult position you occupied, and regret that our fears and forbodings were to some extent realized, as some of our fellow-citizens did, in some instances, engage in work on Sundays and others held their business meetings both on the 10th and 17th. It is, however, a source of great satisfaction to us, and also to a large body of our Christian and sober-minded people, that the arrangements of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration were conceived and carried out so successfully that few are disposed to criticise adversely, but all seem to approve. The extent of the celebration, and its great magnitude, with so little disorder and with so much good feeling, is a great cause of thankfulness; and, we trust, the moral and material benefits will redound to the honor of our people and the good of our city. To you, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you, is due the high credit for the successful beginning and ending of this grand undertaking. Much credit is due to you personally, we think, for your thoughtful suggestions to the clergy and all Christian people, that the occasion was one that should call forth expressions of devout thanks and gratitude to God for what in His providence has been done for our city; and also to the committee for the decided stand they took against the use of wines, liquors and cigars at the expense of the city or the contributors. The moral effect has no doubt been of immense benefit."

On Monday, therefore, the celebration was under a sort of independent programme, but it was continued with all the previous week's zest and fervor, by the same exhilarated people, and with the same success.

Nearly all the decorations remained remarkably fresh, considering the drenching they received on Sunday; the streets were thronged; a great many strangers came in by every train

and steamboat, and the freshness and gayety of the city charmed all comers, as well as delighted those who are habituated to its ways and its public and private walks. The night afforded a particularly brilliant chapter in the history of the anniversary. In anticipation of a torchlight procession the population streamed forth to occupy eligible sites for seeing along the route prescribed for marching. Various public and private buildings, monuments, business houses, arches, etc., were more brilliantly illuminated than on any preceding occasion. From Eutaw street to the bridge, a mile in distance, Baltimore street was kept as light as midday by electric globes and gas jets flaming in every fashion. The streets throughout all this length were so packed with people that progress was impossible, even on the Belgian blocks, without difficulty. It is believed the street crowds everywhere were greater than on any other night during the anniversary celebration.

The torchlight procession formed on the streets adjacent to the Fifth Regiment armory on Howard street, and was a novel and picturesque display. The flaming torches, calcium lights on wagons, gay trappings on horses, bands of music and uniformed men in line, all gave a beauty and harmony to the scene, and made the parade a novel and interesting one. The route from the armory was to Linden avenue, to Townsend street, to Madison avenue, to Eutaw street, to Baltimore street, to Calvert street, to Lexington street, to Holliday street, to Fayette street, to North street, to Baltimore street, to High street, to Pratt street, to Gist street, to Baltimore street, to South Broadway, to Baltimore street, to Calvert street, to Lexington street, where it was dismissed. The procession, led off by a detachment of police and two bands, was headed by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, the staff being mounted. The men wore fatigue uniform, black belts, and marched in a column of fours, the officers with side arms. The regiment formed in the armory and filed from it, each member carrying a flaming torch, presenting a wild and striking appearance as they emerged from the building. The houses in the neighborhood were illuminated, and an immense crowd had gathered to witness the march. The regiment, though not in military

display, stepped with precision and excited the most favorable comment throughout the line. The men were in high spirits, as was evinced by the frequent use of a number of rattles, trumpets and whistles carried by members of the different companies.

A striking feature in the procession was an imitation Dahlgren gun, eighteen feet long, bringing up the rear of the regiment's line. It was made of a hogshead, a tierce, a barrel and a long sheet-iron drum, inserted one into the other, and covered with black canvas. The resemblance to a regulation gun was such as to deceive a casual observer. It was mounted on a platform twenty-four by ten feet, painted black, drawn by three horses driven tandem. The horses were blanketed in orange and black and heavily plumed, the middle one having a large American flag thrown over him. This piece of heavy ordnance was in charge of Lieut. James S. Gorman and a detail of eleven men drawn from the regiment. From time to time along the route the gun was fired with cannon crackers ten and one-half inches long, two and one-half inches diameter, and excited great applause. The rammer was a pie plate on a broomstick, and the swab a military blanket similarly mounted. The gun was depressed or elevated as required, and moved around on a circular base as if regularly mounted. A basin on each end of the platform burnt, at the City Hall and at other points, chemical powders of different colors with fine effect.

The Grand Army of the Republic turned out strong and made a creditable display of numbers—Wilson Post, four hundred men; Dushane Post, one hundred men; Denison Post of Woodberry, fifty men; and a detail of Cadets and Harry Howard Post, made, with the band and drum corps, about six hundred torches in the line. The Grand Army people all wore fatigue uniform, caps and badges, and each carried a flaming torch. No officer above post commander was allowed out in an official capacity, consequently all above that rank marched in the ranks with the distinction of "high private." Col. Robert G. King commanded the Grand Army. The division moved from the rendezvous at the corner of Holiday and Second streets at 7:30 P. M., and marched by way of

South, Water, Calvert, Pratt and Howard streets to the Fifth Regiment Armory, where they were joined by Denison Post. All along the line of march to the armory the sidewalks and part of the carriage-way were crowded with people. The Grand Army marched by fours, and their burning torches, in one long line, over a block long, stretched out like a train of fire.

About thirty members of the Association of United Firemen were in line, carrying torches. The employes of Meyer & Co.'s packing house, with torches, the Japanese junk of Martin Gillet & Co., burning oriental fireworks, and a mounted delegation from the Corn and Flour Exchange, bearing Chinese lanterns, added to the effect of the procession. It was reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor, assisted by Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, Gen. Gibbons, U. S. A., Mr. F. P. Stevens, and others.

The illuminations on this Monday evening and on Tuesday evening also, were very brilliant. On both evenings the public squares were hung with thousands of Chinese lanterns, and when these were all lighted the effect was charming. Nearly every house in the city was more or less illuminated, and Baltimore street, with its millions of gas jets and Chinese lanterns, and its electric and calcium lights, was bright as day. Chemical lights were burned at divers points. The dome of the City Hall was a swelling hemisphere of stars, and the bands of light about the Battle Monument offered a happy conceit that was charmingly effective. There was a weird grandeur in the illumination of the Washington Monument, which drew lingering throngs—the red flickering flames at the base threw the statue above and part of the shaft into very impressive shadow. The arch at Howard street, with its electric light; the Shoe and Leather arch, with its beautiful gas jets; the splendid illuminations of the wholesale houses; the dozen of electric lights along Newspaper Row, and the general lighting all along down town eastward, displayed the profuse decorations and adornments of the street, and shone down upon thousands upon thousands of spectators. There could not have been fewer than forty thousand persons along this line from Townsend to Pratt streets, and in the

four squares radiating from South and Baltimore streets were packed with not less than eight to ten thousand men, women and children. The cars and omnibuses were running all the while as best they could,* all crowded with sight-seers too timid to trust themselves on foot, but the progress made by them was slow and dangerous oftentimes. Way for them was with difficulty cleared by the police, and when two cars met in the street the rush and jam of people was something terrific. But just as soon as the cars succeeded in resuming their course, the space behind them would be filled up in a second, and a similar scene soon enacted again. And in this throng were numbers of old women and little children. Right at the corner of Baltimore and South streets, in the centre of the crowd, stood a man with his wife clinging to him, and in his arms was a sleeping infant; opposite, in a doorway, were seated a woman with three little children huddled about her knees, all fast asleep, and this while the excitement was at its height. Ladies in parties of two or three were in the thick of the turmoil without escorts. In general, all was well-ordered and good-humored. There was pushing and crowding, and a great deal of it, and not all of it gentle; but the roughness was most all of it "horse-play," and not viciousness.

Not the least attractive feature of the festival week was the abundance of music of all sorts. Probably the circumstance that the "Musical Union of Baltimore" demanded exorbitantly high prices for the bands under their control, was very fortunate in its results, as it compelled the committees in that connection to look for music elsewhere, and finally resulted in the securing of a great amount of musical talent and the discovery of a large number of bands throughout the State the existence of which would probably have otherwise not been suspected out of their own immediate localities. These bands furnished all the extra music needed for the different parades. The wealth of the State in orchestral resources was thus demonstrated in an unexpected volume, and it was shown that musical festivals could easily be got up with the proviso of sufficient time for preparation and adequate funds in hand in advance. The large German ele-

* On Monday night; on Tuesday night the cars were withdrawn from the streets.

ment in the population of Baltimore thus once more verified the adage that "*coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*"

One of the first notices we have of public music in Baltimore is in 1782, when the French army of Rochambeau, returning after the surrender of Yorktown, and the detachment of the Duc de Lauzun, which was stationed in Baltimore until after the end of the war, celebrated a grand high mass in commemoration of the crowning event of the war. On that occasion the French regimental bands took part in the solemn music, the officers and soldiers being in full uniform, and the little St. Peter's church, corner of Saratoga and Charles streets, was filled to suffocation.

In 1776, Barney celebrated the raising of the first American flag in Baltimore by a sort of musical festival. Col. Scharf, in his interesting "Chronicles," says that this flag was the earliest Star-Spangled banner that had been seen in the State of Maryland. "Next morning, at sunrise, Barney had the enviable honor of unfurling it to the music of drum and fife and the heart-stirring sounds of martial instruments, then a novel incident in the history of Baltimore."

Goddard, the editor of the *Maryland Journal*, founded in 1773 as the first newspaper in Baltimore, came near being mobbed, in consequence of his Tory affiliations, in July, 1779. In his letter, dated from Annapolis, and giving an account of these disorderly proceedings, during which he was almost "tarred and feathered and rid in a cart," he notes the fact that "By these means your memorialist happily extricated himself from their power, while he observed, with anguish of soul, two of his less fortunate neighbors, whose sensibility of heart got the better of their prudence, dragged (*amid the din of insulting music*) in carts through the streets, with halters about their necks," &c.

In those times and until a much later period, the dancing assembly was very fashionable. It was exclusive in character, "high toned," and required a band of reed and string instruments. Invitations were written or printed on the backs of playing cards, there was good singing and piano playing, and the best fiddlers in the community were put in active

service, from early evening to next morning's daylight. These assemblies were held both at the leading hotels and the chief coffee houses, and the Chronicles speak of "the singing of praise and the growl of the bass-viol intermingling in curious discord." Our ancestors probably knew more about music than they receive credit for. The festival of the Meschianza, got up in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary war, must have been one of the finest musical fetes upon the water of any period or anywhere.

In 1789, May 19th, the wife of General Washington passed through the city on her way to New York, where the seat of government then was. The citizens met her at Hammond's Ferry with many demonstrations of regard and enthusiasm, with fireworks and music. She was serenaded "by an excellent band of music, of an amateur character, conducted by gentlemen of the town." At the Masonic celebration, May 16th, 1815, when all the population turned out, we read of the ceremonies of the day being prefaced by national airs "from a volunteer band of amateurs, under the leadership of Mr. Bunzie." The history of the song of the Star Spangled Banner is that of a national anthem composed under circumstances more directly those of the ardor of battle than that of any other song ever adopted by a nation as its own. It was composed by a prisoner of war, under fire and under the inspiration of the immediate peril of assault; it was written with a pencil stump on the back of an old letter, and it was printed and sung in public while the people were still shaking hands with one another in enthusiastic congratulations over the happy sequel of the fight. It was at once recited on the stage and has ever since been ardently applauded in the hearts of the people.

The dedication of the Old Masonic Hall, in May, 1815, of the Cathedral, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and of Greenmount Cemetery, were all notable events in the early musical history of Baltimore. The whistling of "Poor Ole Moses," the lemon ice-cream vendor, was a municipal treasure; the visit of Jenny Lind a triumph of music and of management. The history of our leading musical associations, beginning with the Germania under Lenschow, at once anticipates

and surpasses the story of organized vocal and instrumental excellence elsewhere all over the continent. These orchestral and vocal associations culminate in the Peabody Conservatory and the Oratorio Society, which are expected to train to concerted triumphs our great stores of individual skill and knowledge. The Haydn Musical Association, to illustrate by one the history of many of such societies, one of the earliest and ablest and most influential in Baltimore, has been in existence for over eighteen years. It started with a nucleus of but four members, rising to an efficient membership of more than sixty. It is composed almost exclusively of amateurs, with just enough of professionals to give it tone and balance, and embraces performers on all classes of musical instruments. This association, composed of some of our very best citizens—business men—who only play for the love of music, has been giving a series of concerts as each winter season rolls around, during the time above mentioned, and the largest halls that could possibly be secured in the city never failed to be crowded. The members have secured as assistants in that time the very best vocal and instrumental talent the country afforded; all to cater to and foster the love of music among our people. When such talent as that of Brignoli, Castle, Hermans, Kellogg, Thursby, Van Zandt, Levi, Liberati, and a host of other shining musical lights that could be named is mentioned, the benefit of the association is readily seen. It may be justly said that the Haydn, being the oldest musical association in practical existence in this city, and born when the musical taste was at a very low ebb, has done as much for the improvement and musical culture of our people as any other known agency—the Peabody Conservatory not excepted, for that is of but very modern birth. The late displays of music in this city, the Peabody concerts, the Lehman's Hall Festival and the very satisfactory rendition of *The Messiah* by the Oratorio Society, afford evidence of a demonstrable sort that classical music, by scientifically educated performers, is naturalized here, and will not be expelled save upon very hard compulsion.

An amusing and interesting controversy, a sort of "musical duel," sprang up on Monday and Tuesday, the last days of the

Sesqui-Centennial, and certainly those in which the general *abandon* of the whole community was most complete. Musical duels are not always funny affairs, since it is often the case that the incident of an hour to the ordinary business man is the whole romance of a musician's life. The persecutions and mortifications of Beethoven are tragedy as deep-dyed as Othello's. The quarrels of Handel with Porpora, Scarlatti, Hasse, Corelli, Cuzzoni, Senesino, Farinelli and Faustina, belong to the wars of the giants. But harmony comes itself out of discord in music—

“By one pervading spirit
Of tones and numbers all things are controlled,
As sages taught where faith was found to merit
Initiation in that mystery old—”

and the musical contention of the newspaper offices of the *Sun* and the *American*, while it gave no end of amusement to the critics, certainly afforded substantial funds of enjoyment to thousands upon thousands of the people. Let those laugh who win. In this case both parties won, since both of the high contestants contributed substantially to the material of popular enjoyment. A great writer has said that “all is in each and each in all, so that the most barbarous stammering of the Hottentot indicates the secret of man, as clearly as the rudest zoophyte the perfection of organized being, or the first stop on the reed the harmonies of Heaven. But music, by the ready medium, the stimulus and the upbearing elasticity it offers for the inspirations of thought, alone seems to present a living form rather than a dead monument to the desires of Genius.”

Each of the newspaper offices mentioned employed a distinguished band; each erected platforms for the accommodation of these bands and invited guests; each gave two afternoon and two evening orchestral concerts, which were attended by delighted multitudes. The programmes of the two bands left nothing to be desired in the way of both popular and classical music; the performances of both were applauded to the echo. Much criticism was elicited at the time, which long since evaporated and with which anyhow the present chronicler has nothing to do. His knowledge of the science of harmony

may cover as much as is necessary to salvation. It would be egregious vanity, as well as ridiculous presumption, for him to pretend to any more.

The great festival was wound up on Tuesday night with a general carnival. Officially no more was indicated for this period in the programme than the simple statement that there would be "a general grand illumination of the city in commemoration of the anniversary of the capture of Yorktown, (October 19th,) including the public buildings, together with a final parade of the allegorical and other tableaux." Actually, there was a grand high carnival. The people felt a certain lassitude and recklessness from having been so long divorced from their regular occupations. They knew that next day they must go to work again and cease from the feast of beauty and the frolic of self-glorification. Indeed, it had been necessary for the newspapers to tell them, in somewhat accentuated phrase, that they must get to work again to prevent their families from suffering. Accordingly, knowing that on Wednesday the community had determined, in naval parlance, to "ship its quarter-deck face," they seem resolved "to make a night of it" on Tuesday, and, beyond a doubt, succeeded.

The scenes at night were such as are seldom witnessed, even in the largest cities. Baltimore street, through its entire length, was one blaze of light. On telegraph poles and awnings adventurous individuals poised and peered; sidewalks and pavements were blocked with men, women and children; the balconies of business houses were crowded; the stands in front of newspaper offices bloomed like conservatories with ladies in radiant costumes, and high above all, the dome of the City Hall flashed like a beacon light with innumerable gas jets. The crowd was a good-humored one from first to last. It shouted and yelled, it cheered and roared, but never overstepped the bounds of moderation, and when it left for home was evidently as full of spirit as when it first entered into the fray.

What was to have been a grand citizens' pageant turned out to be a motley parade of all kinds of wagons, men on horseback, &c., followed by a good-humored crowd, who seemed as

mercurial as if they were celebrating the Italian carnival. Some of those riding were dressed in fantastic costumes, and many in the wagons blew horns and otherwise exploded their enthusiasm. The streets through which it was advertised that the procession was to pass were literally packed with vehicles and with people massed along the sidewalks and in the streets. The wagons and carriages were thronged with persons who took that means of seeing the illuminations, but they did not seem to care about any organized procession. Mr. F. P. Stevens, the Grand Marshal, contrary to his own judgment, took control of this fantastic parade, in order, if possible, to confine it within rational proportions. He did not succeed in this finally, but by his presence was enabled to prevent much confusion and extravagance. The pageant was to have formed on North Paca street, and the streets crossing it east and west, but as only a few of those who were expected to take part in the procession had arrived at the hour of starting, the Grand Marshal moved what fragments there were out into Baltimore street, the right extending to Eutaw, and there waited a while for the historical feature to come along. Finally "the citizens' pageant" started off, and passing down Baltimore street wheeled into North street, to Lexington street, to Holliday street, and passed in review before the Mayor, who stood upon the grand stand at the City Hall.

At Franklin and Paca and Eutaw streets, where it had been intended that a part of the procession should form, no regular organization could be effected. Hundreds of wagons, barouches, omnibuses, park phaetons and vehicles of all descriptions moved up and down the streets, seeking places in the procession, without regard to order. A part of them were placed in line on the west side of Eutaw street, towards Mulberry street. The majority, however, fell in with the procession or fell out, as they were best able to do.

The most conspicuous and brilliant feature of the procession was the historical display, representing the birth and growth of Baltimore. The tableaux were the same as those used in the parade of Monday, October 11th, but they looked so much better at night than in day time that they appeared

to be different in many respects. The division formed in the vicinity of the Fifth Regiment Armory, and headed by marshal Joseph Raiber and aids, marched down Garden street to Madison street, to Eutaw street and thence to Baltimore street, where they connected with the rest of the procession. Following marshal Raiber were English lords and Maryland gentlemen of the Eighteenth century, costumed in dresses of that period, after whom came the tableaux. The Indian wigwam, showing the condition of the present city of Baltimore when in possession of the red men, was the first chapter in the illustrated history. Reclining near the tent were an Indian chief, his squaw and papoose. The chief was represented by F. H. Schroeter, the squaw by John Ehrend, and papoose by Chas. Zimmerman. Then came the tableau of Capt. John Smith, George G. Deibel and his thirteen adventurers, paddling their canoe up the Patapsco, leading the way of civilization—the first white men seen by the Indians in this part of Maryland. The next chapter in the history was an illustration of the first log cabin, surrounded by trappers and pioneers. A company of continental troops, under command of Sergeant-Major Vaughn, of the Fifth Regiment, was followed by the tableau of the soldiers camping at Valley Forge. There were four continental soldiers, Messrs. Fuller, Pennington, Kestler and O'Brien, members of the Fifth Regiment, in continental uniform, about the camp-fire, while in front of them were the Yankee Doodle trio, two drummers and a fifer, grandfather, father and son. The drummers were Conrad Van Daniker and John V. Clark, and the fifer, whose face showed a wound just received in battle, was represented by A. M. Butts. This had hardly passed when the modern soldiers, twenty members of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, in charge of Lieut. James S. Gorman, marched by with the precision of veterans. The tableau of Religious Liberty, which the sons of Maryland were first to declare, rolled by in stately grandeur, but when the procession reached Eutaw and Baltimore streets the wagon on which the tableau was built broke down and was removed from the line. The old Baltimore court-house (miniature) was followed by grave and dignified personages representing judges of that day, clothed

in wigs and long flowing black gowns. Neptune, Mr. Wm. Holtman, accompanied by a mermaid, Miss Johanna Gerken, rode in his gorgeous car with spouting dolphins and other dwellers of the watery main, as they did on the first day's parade. They had a body-guard of sailors. The miniature Battle Monument was surrounded not only by soldiers of 1814, but by members of the Liederkrantz, who had intended to ride on horseback and sing along the route. Their horses, however, became afflicted with the epizootic, and the programme was somewhat changed. The Liederkrantz representatives, twelve in number, were dressed, six in the style of masters of music of the time of Walter von der Vogelweide and six of the time of Hans Sachs, the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, respectively. Columbia was impersonated by Miss Helen Winkel. The tableau of Baltimore, which broke down during the first day's procession, was in line on this occasion, and was one of the most striking tableaux represented. On a high elevation was Miss Tillie Zinkand, portraying Baltimore's fair daughter; in front was a statue of Americus, and on the side a farmer and fisherman. The Goddess of Liberty, Miss Emma Seng, and Misses Amelia Klepper, Katie Schuppel, Johanna Luckmann, Ella Rhine and Rachel Wise, acting as a body-guard for the goddess, brought up the rear. On the sides of this car were characters representing selections from all the nationalities in the universe seeking a refuge in the land of the free. All along the route fireworks were sent off, adding brilliancy and weirdness to the picturesque scene. As the rockets shot through the air cheer after cheer came from the crowds and could be heard squares away.

The procession in rear of the tableaux was composed of an odd commingling of wagons of all sizes and kinds. These vehicles had from one to six horses each; were in most cases gayly decked, and all contained complete assortments of people bent on having a good time. There was no systematic arrangement; express wagons, omnibuses, transfer wagons, buggies, barouches, doctors' gigs, furniture wagons, grocers' teams, family carriages, hacks and impromptu outfits of all kind fell into line, without a thought as to who or what preceded or followed. Fine silks, satins and fashionable wrap-

pings and headgear and numberless pretty and animated faces were seen in commonplace vehicles. It was a genuine "go-as-you-please" procession. The more juvenile of the persons packed in these different and various equipages blew horns, rang bells, rattled sheet-iron, and added to the hubbub with their lungs as long as they were able. All were in high spirits, and, with the bright lanterns, gay colors and trappings, presented a rare and unequaled sight, not soon to be forgotten. The ladies in this part of the procession were not less in the humor of the occasion than the gentlemen, and were naturally more demonstrative.

The doctors' carriages and express wagons, which were announced to move from Paca and Mulberry streets, did not make their appearance. The truth of the matter is that every kind of vehicle which could be brought out was utilized by the owners for the purpose of driving over the city to see the illuminations. Express wagons well covered with decorations carried large parties of ladies and gentlemen. Owing to the dense crowds progress was very slow, and it is astonishing that there were not a number of accidents. Every one was in a good humor, however, and no one got angry, even if the people in one wagon were thrown into confusion by another wagon behind running into it. The express wagons and doctors' carriages fell into line wherever they could. One noticeable thing was the utter disregard of life and limb on the part of man, woman and child. Finding it impossible to move along through the dense crowds, they would run between vehicles in order to make progress, and it required the utmost vigilance on the part of drivers to keep from trampling people under the horses' hoofs. The police were powerless to preserve anything like system, though they worked hard and did the best they could under the circumstances. A long string of wagons and carriages on Eutaw street, trying to fall into the line on Baltimore street, only moved the distance of one block in about one hour.

All this was accompanied with a very general and a very effective illumination. Baltimore street, from Eutaw street eastward to the Jones' Falls bridge and beyond, was a sea of dazzling light, which set off the gorgeous colorings of the

decorations everywhere, and gave the thoroughfare a strikingly brilliant appearance. As early as six o'clock the illuminating had commenced, and a half hour later the thoroughfare was already filled with people hurrying toward the centre of the city. Every street and avenue poured streams of human beings into Baltimore street, and in a short while it was blocked with pedestrians and vehicles. Every sort and condition of carriage and wagon was out with sight-seers. As a natural consequence, the result of such a crush, the like of which certainly had never before been seen in this city, was almost a blockade. The driver of the vehicle that got through at all was lucky after the struggle of an hour or two. Very many gave up the effort, and got out of the way by the side streets. The pedestrians had a tedious time in making the tour of Baltimore street, and the crowds overflowed far beyond the sidewalks, and were mixed up indiscriminately with horses, street cars, carriages, express wagons, &c. A frightened horse occasionally would create a scramble, and at cross streets, where people and vehicles were trying to turn in and out as inclination led them, the commotion was sometimes dangerous. A number of ladies fainted and were carried into stores and dwellings, but happily no serious casualties occurred. The street was alive with people until midnight.

The business places on Baltimore street that were conspicuous for features in the illumination were numerous. Among them were the Eutaw House, which made a brilliant display, with gas jets and an electric light. The building of the Patent Gas Machine Company, at No. 349 West Baltimore street, had a unique illumination. Day, Jones & Co., No. 336, and Phillips Bros. and Faust & Hohman, No. 333, had the fronts of their warehouses lighted with gas jets. Daniel Miller & Co., No. 329, illuminated the decorations upon their building with an electric light, and an electric light illuminated the arch of the dry goods trade, corner of Howard and Baltimore streets. Stevenson & Slingluff, No. 324, were lighted with gas jets and a calcium, and Frank & Adler, No. 314, made a neat display. The warehouse of Wm. Devries & Co., No. 312, was aglow with light. Prior & Hilgenberg, No. 313, were

lighted by a calcium. John A. Horner & Co., No. 308, and Wm. E. Wood & Co., No. 296, had their warehouses bedecked with gas jets. The beautiful arch of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade was a centre of attraction. R. Lawson & Co., No. 277, showed gas jets in neat designs. Hutzler Bros., No. 273, Cushing & Bailey, No. 262, Tucker, Smith & Co., No. 250, Tucker & Co., No. 246, and Hennigen & Bates, No. 255, illuminated the fronts of their houses with handsome and attractive designs in gas jets, prominently showing the names of the firms, trade mottoes, &c. Strouse & Bros., No. 244, had their house covered with lanterns. The handsome iron-front warehouses of Armstrong, Cator & Co., Nos. 237 and 239, and the Spiller building, adjoining, (Hurst, Purnell & Co.,) were ablaze with light. Adams's shirt house, No. 234, and R. G. Dun & Co., Baltimore and Charles streets, had attractive illuminations. The handsome new building of Towner, Landstreet & Co., northeast corner Charles and Baltimore streets, was shown off by an electric light. H. R. McNally & Co., No. 222, J. Edward Bird & Co., No. 213, Likes, Berwanger & Co., Nos. 216 and 218, Martinez & Co., No. 214, Sadtler, No. 212, had their business fronts illuminated in unique designs of gas jets. The Adams Express building and the marble-front stores of Hamilton Easter & Co. were as brilliant in their illuminations as on previous evenings of the festival. Justis & Armiger, No. 195, and Hartman & Sons, No. 197, made a bright display, the latter showing a representation of the Battle Monument. McKim & Co. and the Bank of Baltimore showed illuminated signs, the bank giving the date of its inauguration—1795. The New York Clothing House, No. 184, Wm. H. Read's, Baltimore and Light streets, Charles E. Keyworth, A. Sigmond, Guggenheimer & Weil, Edward Jenkins & Son, made handsome displays, and the Carrollton Hotel was brought out prominently by the electric light. Rogers, Peet & Co., No. 178, and Geary & Weale, No. 169, were illuminated by gas jets. The statue of Washington on the front of Noah Walker & Co.'s building, with its elegant decorations, was lighted by a calcium from across the street. Samuel Kirk & Son, No. 172, and B. R. Hillman & Co., No. 166, were finely illuminated. The Gazette newspaper establishment, No. 142, and the demo-

cratic headquarters, next door, had names and other designs prominently shown in gas jets. The headquarters had an illuminated rooster as an apex. The Evening News office was illuminated by gas jets and electric lights. The German Correspondent newspaper building was brilliantly illuminated. Cassidy's, No. 123, and E. Maull, No. 138, illuminated with gas jets. The attractive decorations on the fronts of the stores of George H. C. Neal were brought out conspicuously by a brilliant illumination from gas jets. The German Bank was lighted with gas jets on Baltimore and Holliday streets, and the "Pioneer Club" made a conspicuous illumination. S. Fleishman, No. 72, made a fine display; also W. McGuire, No. 74, and R. Lyon. The Gunther building, on South Gay street, near Baltimore, the beautiful and elaborate decorations on which had attracted general attention, was lighted by a calcium. Habliston's pharmacy, Gay and Baltimore streets, and the stores in that vicinity, almost without exception, had neat interior and outside illuminations. Rosenfeld Bros., Baltimore street and Centre Market space, had their extensive building lighted with gas and hung with a myriad of lanterns. The Maryland Institute was tastefully illuminated with gas jets, set off with appropriate designs. The Monumental Theatre was illuminated all over with gas lights in different colors. E. Eareckson, L. Newman, W. Bumgarner, Dr. F. Mathieu and many others had handsome illuminations on East Baltimore street. The handsome arch at Broadway and Baltimore street was brilliant in light and colors. Through the length of Baltimore street, west of Eutaw street, and east as far as the business places extend, stores were nearly all illuminated, outside or inside, or both. Where gas jets were not used, lanterns were hung out; some sections looked as if the city was celebrating a "feast of lanterns." The dwelling houses had their chandeliers all alight and the houses thrown open to the view of passers-by.

The Washington Monument was brilliantly illuminated. The parapet at the top of the column was surrounded with gas jets and rows of jets around the pedestal at its base. Braziers flaming with illuminating fluids were placed on the north and south sides, and strings of streaming flags, hung by

cords, extended from the top of the column to the eaves of Mount Vernon Church, the Peabody Institute and the private houses on the opposite corners of Charles street.

Loyola College had a beautiful arch of gas jets, with various designs under it, which attracted much attention. The Merchants' Shot Tower, on North Front street, was, from its great altitude, one of the most striking objects in the city. A large star of gas jets shone high over its top, and around the indented parapet of the tower were rows of lights. The clock tower over No. 6 Engine House had its summit hung with colored lanterns, and rows arranged at the different stories, presenting a very beautiful sight.

In Northeast Baltimore the illumination was not general, though many of the houses were profusely hung with chinese lanterns on Broadway, Gay, Madison, Eden and Aisquith streets. Around the vicinity of Madison and Gay streets, which was to have been the terminus of the route of the procession, there were some very fine illuminations of gas jets by various persons. Madison Square and Broadway Squares were hung with lighted chinese lanterns, and fireworks were sent up from Patterson Park, where large numbers of people had assembled. Fireworks were set off and colored lights burned along Broadway Squares. The Church Home had the tower lighted up and large colored lanterns hung around the front porch. On South Broadway many of the private houses had colored lanterns hung out. Handsome gas illuminations were in front of many stores below Eastern avenue. The windows of Broadway Institute were illuminated.

Along the route of the procession in Northwest Baltimore the illumination was general. Many of the stores and residences had tiers of chinese lanterns out, and numbers were suspended from the cornices. Awnings were lined with them in front and on sides. The arch of No. 7 Engine House, corner Druid Hill avenue and Eutaw street, was brightly illuminated, and as the procession passed under it a variety of beautiful chemical powders were burned. Lehmann's Hall and the Natatorium, on North Howard street, were made bright with lights inside and out, as were a large number of residences along that street. The Baltimore Female College,

on a high hill at the corner of Park avenue and Wilson street, made a striking picture. The windows were all illuminated from within, and numerous chinese lanterns of different patterns without, made the trees in the yard stand out in bold relief. Along Pennsylvania avenue the bright lights displayed from numerous buildings gave the street a gay look. The most striking display on this street was the Northwestern Station House. Its whole front was aglow with rich-colored lanterns. From the long flagstaff hanging out over the street rows of lanterns hung, and under the hood was a most beautiful and novel arrangement of lanterns in concentric circles.

On Sharp street an electric light, suspended above the centre of the street, between two stores, brilliantly illuminated the magnificent warehouses on both sides of the street, showing the bright colors of the decorations which line and cross this thoroughfare north and south of the arch at its intersection with German street. Another firm, on the northeast corner of these streets, added to the brilliancy by hundreds of gas jets arranged to form the name and business of the firm. Concordia Opera House, and a restaurant, on the opposite side of Eutaw street, were very prettily lighted up with chinese lanterns, which served to illuminate the tastefully arranged banners, flags, bunting and devices displayed on the fronts of these buildings. Germania Männerchor Hall, on Lombard street, hung lanterns and banners on the outer walls, and an electric burner at the intersection of Lombard and Light streets shed its mellow light upon some fine buildings in that vicinity. The Maltby House, and the graceful arch spanning Pratt street from this hotel to the steam bakery opposite, had all the gas jets burning, and these, with a brilliant reflector light in position opposite, made this locality as bright as day. A prismatic star, with 380 jets of gas, erected by several leading firms at or near the corner of Eutaw and Pratt streets, was illuminated, and, as has been the case for more than a week, was universally admired. Numerous stores, business places and dwellings on Light, South, Charles, Hanover, Sharp, Howard, William and other streets in South Baltimore were lighted up with Chinese lanterns. Engine Houses Nos. 2, 10 and 12 looked very pretty

with their many colored lanterns strung from turret to foundation stone. The vicinity of Cross-street market was quite brilliant with every variety of illumination. Columbia avenue and South Paca street, and many other thoroughfares in Southwest Baltimore, joined in the general illumination.

Lafayette Square, Harlem Square, Perkins Spring Square and Eutaw Place were all illuminated with fine effect, and a number of houses in the vicinity of each square were also brilliantly lighted up. At Lafayette Square there was an illumination of all the flower beds by means of colored lanterns forming the shape of the beds. Large lanterns set off the decorations of the four arches. The interior of the square was made bright with crystal illuminators of variegated colors. Meteoric and cannonading balloons were sent off. A band of music added to the attractions at this square. The State Normal School was lighted up, and displayed a fine coat-of-arms of the State. Other houses thereabouts were also finely lighted, chinese lanterns hanging over the front and from the cornice in profusion. All the arches in Harlem Square were brilliant with lanterns, and a band gave lively music throughout the evening. There was a large attendance. Perkins Spring Square also made a fine display. Franklin and Union Squares were brilliantly lighted up, the bright lights showing off to good advantage the handsome decorations. Franklin Square was hung with a great profusion of chinese lanterns, and the display could be seen for quite a distance. Fireworks, such as rockets, Roman candles, Catherine's wheels, &c., were sent up from Federal Hill and Riverside Park.

Red Men's Hall, on North Paca street, was nicely illuminated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, giving a very fine effect to the tasty decorations at each place. All along Eutaw street, from Baltimore to Franklin, the business places were more or less illuminated, some of them with gas jets in front, and several of the private residences were well lighted up. On Franklin street, from Howard to Calvert, several private residences were conspicuous for tasty illuminations. Barnum's Hotel displayed a brilliant electric light. Odd-

Fellows' Hall, on Gay street, was nicely illuminated. The Mansion House, on Fayette street, was illuminated.

The private residences in Monument street, from Calvert out to Eutaw, were one blaze of brilliant illuminations. In the western part of the city the illuminations were not general, most of the people having left their houses to look at the procession. Quite a number of houses were illuminated, however, principally with chinese lanterns. In many squares the parlor windows of private dwellings were thrown open, the gas turned on at full glare and softened by orange-colored paper, which was wrapped around the globes like shades. Wherever this was done the effect was pleasing. The Battle Monument attracted no small share of attention. Guy's Hotel made a fine display with colored glass globes on the gas burners in front of the building, forming an arch. The Young Men's Christian Association building, on North Charles street, was lit up with gas jets, candles and chinese lanterns.

The Madasgras procession reached Broadway before 10 o'clock, though its numbers had by that time greatly diminished, and passed up the east side to McElderry street, where it countermarched to Orleans street and proceeded to the terminus of the route. The tableaux arrived at Broadway about 10:15 o'clock, in excellent order, making a fine show, and passed down South Broadway to the Institute, where it countermarched and continued over the route as had been arranged.

The grand stand in front of the City Hall was thronged with people, who sat in the cool air for about two hours, waiting for the procession to come, and they were very much disappointed when the small pageant, headed by the Grand Marshal, passed by. After a wait of about a half hour, however, during which several persons left the stand, the historical display arrived, and made a very creditable appearance, bringing forth repeated applause from the spectators on the stand as well as the large crowds upon the streets. And with this, and the slow, reluctant, but entirely orderly withdrawal of the medley throng of vehicles in motley but still decent array, the memorable Sesqui-Centennial celebration of Baltimore gradually melted out of sight.

CHAPTER NINTH.

Incidents, Accidents, and Phases of the Popular Temperament, during the Week of Festival.

IT would be both false and presumptuous to assume, as some have tried to do, that Baltimore was particularly favored during the epochal week of its celebration with unusually good and unnaturally bright weather. There is still evidence, however, and of a sort worth producing, even though only as a curiosity, that the weather and the public health were both remarkably good; that the police authorities almost dreaded a complete suspension of their jurisdiction, and that the supersedure of functionarydom in and around the City Hall was so general as to be alarming. We have already presented examples of the large quantity of extra work demanded of the ornamental parts of the City Government. Let us now show what the useful part did, outside of its fine performances in the ornamental line. And first, let us give the special report of the Health Department:

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE, BALTIMORE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

Month and Day 1880.	Barometer.				Thermometer.					
OCTOBER.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean Daily Value.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean Daily Value.	Max	Min
Sunday, 10.	30.341	30.284	30.286	30.299	53	71	62	62.0	72.51	
Monday, 11.	30.316	30.219	30.192	30.230	55	76	66	65.7	77.54	
Tuesday, 12.	30.122	30.029	30.206	30.141	60	79	62	65.7	80.58	
Wednesday, 13. .	30.373	30.302	30.314	30.326	50	62	55	55.5	64.49	
Thursday, 14. . .	30.336	30.206	30.125	30.198	45	63	56	55.0	64.44	
Friday, 15.	30.071	29.971	29.980	30.000	55	72	64	63.7	73.53	
Saturday, 16.	29.917	29.791	29.797	29.825	62	79	72	71.2	81.59	
Means.	30.116	62.7		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

Relative Humidity.			Directions of Wind.			Vel. of Wind.			State of Weather.			Rain.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	In.
80	58	77	N. E.	S. E.	Calm	5	4	0	Clear	Clear	Clear	.00
87	60	79	Calm	S. E.	S. E.	0	5	1	Clear	Clear	Clear	.00
88	47	51	Calm	N. W.	N. W.	0	8	5	Cloudy	Fair	Clear	*. —
58	27	45	N. W.	N.	N.	5	8	4	Clear	Clear	Clear	.00
61	42	63	N.	S. E.	S. E.	3	4	4	Clear	Clear	Clear	.00
74	58	78	Calm	S. E.	S. E.	0	3	1	Cloudy	Fair	Clear	.00
88	58	67	S. E.	S.	S.	4	15	9	Cloudy	Cloudy	Fair	.00
Total.												*. —

* Too small to measure.

The surface of the mercury in the cistern of Barometer is 45.19 feet above the mean level of the sea.

Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation above sea, and instrumental error.

Sesqui-Centennial of Baltimore. Weekly return of deaths and interments. Baltimore Board of Health. James A. Steuart, M. D., Commissioner of Health and Registrar; A. R. Carter, Secretary.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Adults.		CAUSES OF DEATH.	Adults.	
	Adults.	Minors.		Adults.	Minors.
Asthma.....	..	2	Inflammation of Bowels.....	1	..
Cancer, Breast.....	1	..	" Pericardium.....	1	..
" Bowels.....	1	..	" Peritoncum.....	1	2
" Uterus.....	1	..	Defective Nutrition.....	..	1
" Stomach.....	1	..	Marasmus.....	1	3
Child Birth.....	1	..	Meningitis, Tubercular.....	..	1
Congestion of Lungs.....	1	..	" Cerebro Spinal..	..	1
Consumption of Lungs.....	22	4	Nervous Prostration.....	1	..
Convulsions.....	..	12	Old Age.....	4	..
Croup.....	..	3	Paralysis.....	3	1
Dentition.....	..	4	Pneumonia.....	1	1
Diphtheria.....	..	11	Premature Birth.....	..	1
Disease of Heart.....	4	..	Phthisis Laryngeal.....	1	..
Dropsy, (Gen'l).....	1	..	Placenta Prævia.....	1	..
" Scarlatinal.....	..	1	Scrofula.....	..	2
Epithelioma of the Axilla.....	1	..	Suicide.....	..	1
Fever, Malarial.....	..	2	Tetanus.....	1	..
" Typhus.....	..	1	Unknown Infantile.....	..	1
" Scarlet.....	..	8	Whooping Cough.....	..	4
" Typhoid.....	3	1	Wounds, by Cars.....	1	..
Gastro Intestinal Catarrh.....	..	1			
Hemorrhage, Umbilical.....	..	1	Totals.....	54	73
Inanition.....	..	3			

THE DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK INCLUDE

Under 1 year.....	33	Between 30 and 40 years.....	8
Between 1 and 2 years.....	10	“ 40 and 50 “.....	7
“ 2 and 5 “.....	9	“ 50 and 60 “.....	4
	—	“ 60 and 70 “.....	12
Total under 5 years.....	52	“ 70 and 80 “.....	5
Between 5 and 10 years.....	17	“ 80 and 90 “.....	4
“ 10 and 15 “.....	2	“ 90 and 100 “.....	..
“ 15 and 20 “.....	2	“ 100 and 110 “.....	..
“ 20 and 30 “.....	14	Above 110 years.....	..
Males, 62.		Females, 65.	
		Boys, 35.	
		Girls, 38.	

DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

First.....	15	Eleventh.....	6
Second.....	10	Twelfth.....	6
Third.....	5	Thirteenth.....	2
Fourth.....	1	Fourteenth.....	7
Fifth.....	3	Fifteenth.....	6
Sixth.....	5	Sixteenth.....	5
Seventh.....	15	Seventeenth.....	7
Eighth.....	2	Eighteenth.....	6
Ninth.....	5	Nineteenth.....	8
Tenth.....	2	Twentieth.....	11

NATIVITY, ETC.

United States (White).....	85	From the Penitentiary.....	..
Foreign.....	15	“ City Jail.....	..
Unknown.....	..	“ Hospitals.....	3
People of Color.....	27	Inquest Cases.....	4

Premature Birth.....	1	Males.....	0	Females.....	1	Total.....	1
Still-born.....	14	Males.....	9	Females.....	5	Total.....	14

COMPARATIVE WEEKLY MORTALITY.

Population estimated to the middle of the year				
1880.....	393,796	Same Week 1877.	Same Week 1878.	Same Week 1879.
White, 338,384; Colored, 55,412.				Week Ending 1880.
Total deaths registered (exclusive of still-born).....		118	103	137
Annual death rate per thousand during the week was 16.75.				

It will be observed, in connection with the above table, which is in effect the regular weekly report upon the vital statistics of Baltimore, that the death rate for the Centennial week (127), while a little above the weekly average of four

years (122.5), was below those figures actually when the presumptive increase of population is allowed for. The average annual death rate per 1,000 for the Centennial week is shown to be 16.75—for the year it was 20.41—a difference of 18.8 per cent. in favor of the Centennial week, whether we treat the actual population of the city as being that returned by the census bureau—332,190—or that estimated by the local Health Department, upon the basis of data derived from independent and less accessible sources—393,796.

“The benevolent and ingenious Dr. Benjamin Rush,” of Philadelphia—so his biographer calls him, and so indeed he is entitled to be called—in one of the leading and most curious papers included in his *Medical Inquiries and Observations*, (a work in four stout volumes,) attempted to present an *account of the Influence of the Military and Political Events of the American Revolution upon the Human Body*. Corvisart, we are told, in his work on the Lesions and Diseases of the Heart, tried to show the singular increase of such affections in connection with the terrible excitement of the French Revolution. It is unfortunate that Dr. Rush, in his general idea of making popular the discussion of abstruse subjects, should have neglected to furnish the facts essential to confirm his very original and highly probable theories—to give, in other words, the statistical tables upon which alone such assumptions are entitled to stand. Dr. Rush was anyhow a sanguine man, of active fancy and temperament and ardent sympathies. Cobbett, in the squib called the *Rush-light*, which he published after the good doctor had mulcted him \$5000 and damages in a libel suit, probably bled Rush more severely than he had ever bled any of his patients—though any such assertion is of course venturesome, not to say perilous, where historical precision is demanded. This, however, is all by the way. The learned doctor, in the paper already named, proceeded in a regular and methodical fashion to state that “there were several circumstances peculiar to the American Revolution, which should be mentioned previously to an account of the influence of the events which accompanied it upon the human body.” For example, as he pointed out, the Revolution interested every inhabitant of the country,

of both sexes, and of every rank and age that was capable of reflection. "An indifferent or neutral spectator of the controversy was scarcely to be found in any of the States." Both war and the experience of self-government were entirely novel to the people. A great and peculiarly momentous importance was attached to the struggle by the people, who conceived that upon its issue depended the very existence of freedom upon the globe. The people and the men of property and substance in the country were also the soldiers—they served without prospect or desire of pay, for the most part, and clearly understanding what they risked. These general premises being stated, Dr. Rush went on to enumerate the effects of the state of affairs upon the military and then afterwards upon the home population. He showed how the patriotism and intelligence of the soldiers enabled them to overcome the nostalgia, or home-sickness, which is often the most fatal disease to which troops—especially new levies—can be subject. He added that "many persons of infirm and delicate habits were restored to perfect health by the change of place or occupation to which the war exposed them. This was the case in a more especial manner with hysterical women, who were much interested in the successful issue of the contest. The same effects of a civil war upon the hysteria were observed by Dr. Cullen in Scotland, in the years 1745 and 1746. An uncommon cheerfulness prevailed everywhere among the friends of the Revolution. Defeats and even the loss of relations and property were soon forgotten in the great objects of the war. *The population of the United States was more rapid from births during the war than it had ever been in the same number of years since the settlement of the country.* I am disposed," continues Dr. Rush, "to ascribe this increase of births chiefly to the quantity and extensive circulation of money and to the facility of procuring the means of subsistence during the war, which favored marriages among the laboring part of the people. But I have sufficient documents to prove that marriages were more fruitful than in former years, and that a considerable number of unfruitful marriages became fruitful during the war."

There is no chance to ascertain the validity of Dr. Rush's processes of reasoning in this matter, since he has not seen fit to give to the world the figures upon the basis of which he argued. The courtesy and painstaking care, however, of Mr. A. R. Carter, Secretary of the Baltimore Health Department, have enabled the present writer to give some curious figures in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial epoch. It is proper to call that period an epoch, since, like the Revolution, while it lasted, it occupied the minds and thoughts of the people almost to the exclusion of lesser objects. It took nearly the whole population of the city out-doors, and kept them there, together with their eighty thousand guests, the greater part of the time for ten or twelve days, and the police reports show that there was very little of either drunkenness or disorder. No other preface seems necessary to the following tables, beyond the simple reminder of the fact that the best medical authorities consent to agree that the average period of ordinary human gestation is forty weeks, or two hundred and eighty days. When we remember the difference between lunar and calendar months, we will find the knowledge of this rule to be as old anyhow as Ovid's *Fasti*, in which it is said:

*"Luna novum decies implebat cornibus orbem,
Quæ fuerat virgo credita, mater erat."*

1880.		1881.	
BIRTHS REPORTED.		BIRTHS REPORTED.	
October 2d	240	June 4th.....	181
“ 9th.....	187	“ 11th.....	122
“ 16th.....	141	“ 18th.....	123
“ 23d.....	159	“ 25th.....	140
“ 30th.....	150		
Total.....	877	Total.....	566
STILL-BIRTHS REPORTED.		STILL-BIRTHS REPORTED.	
October 2d.....	14	June 4th.....	12
“ 9th.....	9	“ 11th.....	15
“ 16th.....	14	“ 18th.....	12
“ 23d.....	11	“ 25th.....	10
“ 30th.....	5		
Total.....	53	Total.....	49

It will not fail to be noticed by those who are curious in looking into such matters that while the total of births reported for the thirty-five days from the week ending October 2d to that ending October 30th was 930, an average of 26.5 per diem, that for the corresponding fortieth week period of the present year was only 21.9 per diem. If we compare the actual weeks of festival with the weeks in natural order two hundred and eighty days after them, the results are still more striking in the discrepancies suggested. From October 2d to October 16th, 1880, the aggregate of births was 605. From June 4th to June 18th, 1881, the aggregate of births was only 465. The explanation of this neat little conundrum the present writer would prefer to leave to others. "*Darus sum, non Edipus.*"

When the success of the Festival had been insured beyond any doubt, two well-earned badges were presented by some leading citizens to Mr. Francis Putnam Stevens, Chairman of the Municipal Executive Committee, and Col. J. Thomas Scharf, the Secretary of that committee, (and who in fact was also appointed by the Mayor a member of the committee in a very complimentary letter.) The medals were presented at the City Hall, on Monday morning, October 11th, just previous to the march of the first day's procession. The badges, to quote from a contemporary description, combine the symbolic features of the Maryland arms and the city seal. On a centre piece of blue enamel is laid a frosted silver representation of the Battle Monument, with the date of the incorporation of the city, the whole surmounted by the coronet and bannerets of the State seal; the coronet studded with diamonds. The centre piece is flanked with representations of the fisherman and the farmer of the State seal. On each side of the monument are the figures, in gold, "1730-1880." The motto of the State and the words "Sesqui-Centennial Municipal Executive Committee," in black enamel, are on ornamental scroll work. On the back is engraved the words "Presented by citizens of Baltimore." The jewels are heavy gold, and are attached to black velvet badges, bordered with gold bullion, altogether forming a rich and costly souvenir. The presentation was

accompanied by a letter to Messrs. Stevens and Scharf, as follows:

BALTIMORE, October 11th, 1880.

DEAR SIRs:—The undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, wishing to express our appreciation of your very valuable services as Chairman and Secretary of the Municipal Executive Committee having in charge the celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the City of Baltimore, present herewith a small token of our regard, which we ask you to receive, with the assurance of the sincere respect and regard of your friends and fellow-citizens of Baltimore.

Ferdinand C. Latrobe,	Baltimore United Oil Company,
John T. Morris,	Noah Walker & Co.,
Alex. Brown & Sons,	E. Pratt & Bro.,
Robert Garrett & Sons,	John Duer & Sons,
A. Vogeler & Co.,	E. L. Parker & Co.,
Wilson, Burns & Co.,	James R. Herbert,
Johnson, Sutton & Co.,	G. W. Gail & Ax,
Wm. Wilkens & Co.,	Johnston Brothers & Co.,
Daniel Miller & Co.,	A. Schumacher & Co.,
William E. Hooper & Sons,	Hamilton Easter & Sons,
Henry C. Smith,	Wiesenfeld & Co.,
Robert Moore & Co.,	Sickel, Hellen & Co.,
James S. Gary & Son,	William Knabe & Co.,
Woodward, Baldwin & Norris,	T. J. Magruder & Co.,
C. Sidney Norris & Co.,	Campbell W. Pinkney,
Hurst, Purnell & Co.,	Henry McShane & Co.,
Hodges Bros.,	Wm. H. Crawford & Co.,
Wm. Devries & Co.,	Thomas C. Basshor & Co.,
Armstrong, Cator & Co.,	John H. B. Latrobe,
William H. Brown & Bro.,	Robert Gilmor,
McDowell & Co.,	John T. Ford,
John Turnbull, Jr., & Co.,	Henry James & Co.,
Edward Jenkins & Sons,	Wilson, Colston & Co.,
Poole & Hunt, and others.	

The presentations were made by Mr. A. H. Greenfield, President of the Second Branch City Council, who spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN

"In the absence of His Honor Mayor Latrobe, the pleasant duty has been assigned me of presenting to you these magnificent testimonials, which in themselves are of great value and rare beauty. They only represent in a slight degree, however, the high appreciation of your fellow-citizens for your noble and laborious efforts, and the inestimable services you have rendered in bringing to a successful issue the appropriate celebration of our Sesqui-Centennial, upon which we are now about to enter.

"I have been requested by the leading and well-known citizens whose names are signed to this testimonial, to present to you these medals or badges, to be worn during the coming days of rejoicing, and then to be kept as cherished souvenirs. I hope, gentlemen, they will always remind you of this great occasion and of the esteem in which you are held by your fellow-citizens of this Monumental City, and of their recognition of your untiring labor and assiduous attention in the work you have so well accomplished, to render this celebration a grand and imposing success."

The recipients responded appropriately.

The work done by the police on this occasion was undoubtedly lightened by the happy temper of the people, yet it was still herculean in the regard of doubled duties and quadrupled responsibilities. The force, however, had the compensation to know, throughout, that its efficient services were as completely recognized by our own citizens as its splendid physique and solid drill were wondered at while admired by visitors and strangers. The documents which follow speak for themselves, and consequently do not demand any comment.

BALTIMORE, October 22d, 1880.

JOHN T. GRAY, Esq., *Marshal*.

SIR:—The undersigned, merchants and business men, desire to express to you and to the officers and men composing the police force, their appreciation of the manner with which the

laborious duties attending the late Sesqui-Centennial celebration were performed.

The appearance of the force on parade was a gratifying exhibition of thorough discipline and drill, while the efficient and courteous discharge of duty on our crowded streets, both by day and at night, reflects credit upon your organization and upon our city, which it gives us pleasure to acknowledge.

Very truly yours,

R. Garrett & Sons,	Alex. Brown & Sons,
Woodward, Baldwin & Norris,	Robert T. Baldwin,
Henry James & Co.,	Hurst, Purnell & Co.,
Robert A. Fisher & Co.,	Armstrong, Cator & Co.,
Gill & Fisher,	Tucker, Smith & Co.,
Thompson & Ranson,	W. H. Dixon & Bro.,
Barry & Hoogewerff,	Hodges Brothers,
E. Levering & Co.,	C. Morton Stewart & Co.,
W. P. Harvey & Co.,	W. T. Walters & Co.,
Martin Gillett & Co.,	T. Robert Jenkins & Sons,
D. J. Foley, Bros. & Co.,	Charles A. Gambrill & Co.,
George Small,	Robert Turner, Jr., & Son,
G. E. Bowdoin,	I. M. Parr & Son,
Robert Tyson & Co.,	Baer & Brocher,
William R. Howard,	Wylie, Smith & Co.,
Milmine, Bachman & Co.,	James Knox & Co.,
Meixsel & Co.,	Tate, Muller & Co.,
Geo. P. Williar & Son,	E. D. Bigelow & Co.,
R. C. Hays,	Shriver Brothers,
J. I. Middleton & Co.,	A. Seemuller & Sons.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS,

BALTIMORE, October 25th, 1880.

J. T. GRAY, Esq., *Marshal*.

SIR:—The Board of Police Commissioners desire to convey to you, and through you, to the force under your control, their high appreciation of the services of officers and men during the entire period of the late festivities. Those services, at once arduous and exacting in a peculiar degree, and by their nature demanding from each man not only the utmost vigi-

lance and the promptest decision, but also, a constant display of tact and judgment, were, throughout, rendered in such a way as to win the unanimous applause of our citizens, command the encomiums no less than the surprise of strangers and guests, and earn our deep and cordial commendation.

It is claimed and believed that the records of the police force of Baltimore during the festival and race weeks have no precedent in police annals. The entire city was fluttering with decorations and inflammables of every sort, and ablaze with illuminations, yet there were no considerable fires. The entire population, augmented till nearly double in numbers by a vast influx of strangers from every part, was idle, and given up to festivities and pleasure-seeking. A series of spectacles filled the streets constantly with vast concourses of people, sometimes packing the thoroughfares continuously for miles together, all eager, excited, enthusiastic. Night as well as day these throngs were passing, and even meal-times did not always find the people at home; yet, notwithstanding all these departures from the ordinary routine of city life, there was no disorder, no confusion, no accidents, no assaults, no robberies, no house-breaking nor pilfering, not an untoward incident of any kind, and the records show that there were fewer than the average of arrests for drunkenness and kindred disorders.* The efficacy of the thorough discipline and drill which you have maintained, and of the carefully matured police arrangements executed by you under our direction, could not receive a higher testimonial than these facts present.

The white page of the police records during these exciting days will not be the least memorable of the remarkable things to be chronicled in connection with the history of the celebration of Baltimore's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

The good sense, the instinctive courtesy, the easy temper and patriotic loyalty of all our citizens naturally co-operated with the endeavors of the police throughout; but these high civic qualities would not have availed long unaided by the

* The absolute number of arrests, for the keeping of the peace, was rather above the daily average.

skill and effectiveness of the police force, guided like a machine by the Marshal and his Deputy, in giving them direction and free play.

The parade of the force as part of the procession on the 13th instant afforded evidence, if any were needed, that the men under your command could act as well in mass as each officer has shown himself capable of acting in his individual capacity and on his particular round of duty. A more solid and soldierly column than the force then presented has seldom been seen upon our streets.

Such a great and unusual concourse of people brought together during so many days, and so widely and liberally advertised throughout the country, could not fail to cause a large influx of thieves and pickpockets, but these found themselves frustrated in advance by the wise precautions and watchful energy of Chief Detective Crone and his efficient staff; and it is believed that no such crowds were ever gathered, under any circumstances, with so few robberies.

The Commissioners take sincere pleasure in recounting these evidences of high merit and disciplined efficiency, and direct you to communicate their commendations and approval to the force.

Very respectfully,

THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE,

WM. H. B. FUSSELBAUGH,

President

One of the hardest tasks of the Municipal Executive Committee and their clerks, (Messrs. Thomas G. Ridgely, Joseph Neilson and George A. Bennett,) and one they discharged with satisfaction, was that of sending out invitations. It was necessary to neglect no one who should be invited, lest offence should be the result. It was equally necessary to avoid putting the city at the heavy charge of providing subsistence for a multitude. The committee received much valuable aid and many indispensable suggestions from outside persons, and as a consequence, its work in this respect, as in others, was well done. In fact, as soon as the various committees got fairly to

work and the public interest in the success and volume of the festival was fairly aroused, there was no lack of suggestions poured in upon them and upon the press. On the contrary, they received many more propositions even than they could consider and digest, to say nothing of acting upon them. The minds of the community seemed to be brought back forcibly and actively to the past, old landmarks were remembered, old heir-looms hunted up and brought to light, and every one seemed more or less proudly conscious that he, as well as the city, had an ancestry. The original plat of Baltimore town in 1730 was hunted up, the lines of the original survey were traced and staked off so that every one might know them for himself, and the plat itself, as drawn by Philip Jones, county surveyor in 1730, was engraved and distributed for public use.

Old chairs, old spinning-wheels, old china, crockery, plate and garments were brought out of dusty garrets and mouldy cellars, to be put on exhibition in store windows or elsewhere, so that they might be seen and appreciated. It is admitted that the people of Baltimore, while instinctively observant of the duties imposed by the fifth commandment at all times, never thought so much of their grandfathers and their grandmothers as during this Sesqui-Centennial period. For once old fashions had become the fashion.

Great invention and generally much taste were displayed in the contrivance of innumerable cards, handbills, circulars and other Sesqui-Centennial devices for advertising in the processions and connection with them. Millions of these clever things were scattered about in every direction. A complete and exhaustive collection of them will be worth as much in A. D. 1930 as a set of the original plates of Hogarth.

It is amusing to look back upon the new forces which the unanimity, co-operation and good taste of the people of Baltimore in this interval of enthusiasm and sincerity in self-appreciation seemed to give us, not only in our own conceit, but in the opinion also of our neighbors. We appeared suddenly to be invested with new qualities which we had never claimed nor they ever given us credit for, and with common consent, while we shook hands with one another and felt ourselves some inches taller, they set to work to pat us on

the back and tell us what good fellows they discovered us to be. Of the many graceful or gracious compliments then paid us, the text of some is worth preserving. The New York Herald of Tuesday, October 12th, said: "Yesterday our fellow-citizens of Baltimore had a festival in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their city. The event was celebrated with heartiness and enthusiasm. As cities go, even in America, Baltimore is young—the youngest of the group on the Atlantic seaboard. New York is more than a century older; Boston quite a century; Charleston and Philadelphia fifty years. Even Richmond and Norfolk have seen many more years, while Annapolis had all the maturity of municipal dignity when Baltimore was an open field. . . . The prosperity of Baltimore seems to be assured and growing. There is no such a rush as we have seen in Chicago and San Francisco. But there is a steady, sound, wholesome advance in Baltimorean prosperity which reminds us of what we see in England, and gives the city a dignity and gravity of its own. We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the share of good things which has fallen to their lot, and they have our heartiest wishes for a splendid imperial destiny."

From other courteous words of the sort, those which follow have been selected:

Boston Herald: "Although we may not be willing to concede that the people of Baltimore have as much as we have to be grateful for, in looking back over the growth of their city, we think it will be admitted that they throw more heart into the celebration of their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary than we did into our natal festival last month. The Baltimoreans have that gift of expressing their feelings that we do not possess. Fancy the look of dismay that would come over the face of an ordinary Bostonian if he were told that a civic celebration was to last for a week, and that during that time all customary occupations must be subordinated to the general rejoicing. Yet this is what is to be done in Baltimore, and from Monday morning until Saturday night the city and the citizens will be given over to demonstrations in honor of the founders of Baltimore and their numerous

successors. This lightness of spirit, if it may be so termed, seems to be due to climatic and hereditary causes. The fondness for public display is always more strongly marked in southern than in northern people; and added to this is the fact that the Baltimoreans are a peculiarly mixed people. We have here a combination of the stern and unenthusiastic Anglo-Saxon and the somewhat melancholy Celtic races. In Baltimore the English strain is of a lighter and more impulsive type, and there has also been a happy mingling of French, German, Scotch, Spanish, Irish and even Portuguese blood. The consequence is that the inhabitants of the city at the present day are a livelier, easier-going people than we are; and if they don't look as closely after the dollar as we do, and pay less attention to the paving of their streets and the teaching of all of their children in astronomy and chemistry, the average of human contentment and enjoyment is probably higher there than it is here. The address delivered yesterday by Mr. J. Thomas Scharf showed that in spite of these easy-going traits of character, the Baltimoreans have been a shrewd, clear-headed people, whose success has been due to a willingness to avail themselves of their opportunities. In the public spirit of her citizens Baltimore has reason to be proud. They have always been forward in deeds of patriotism and of public charity, and it is fair to assume that the long line that ended with Johns Hopkins will not want for successors. At the same time it is worthy of notice that in Baltimore, as elsewhere, those in this country who have given large fortunes to endow unsectarian charitable and educational institutions are, with rare exceptions, of direct Anglo-Saxon descent."

New York Sun: "Baltimore furnishes the unusual example of a leading city of one of our original American colonies, founded a century after the planting of the colony itself. Time has wrought changes enough in customs and manners and material progress to allow Baltimore a picturesque oddity in her display of illustrative pageants, antique relics and historic tableaux, to tell the story of a hundred and fifty years. As the dates of bygone epochs cannot well be changed to suit modern conveniences, Baltimore is forced to celebrate her one hundred and fiftieth anniversary at a time when the attention

of the rest of the country is very largely engrossed with current politics. That, however, does not prevent the local commemoration from being enthusiastic and successful."

Washington Post: "It is fitting that a city which, in the space of a hundred and fifty years, has grown to be what Baltimore is, should celebrate her Sesqui-Centennial as grandly as Baltimore is doing this week. In its infinite details and in its general result and effect this celebration is more than was predicted and all that the most ardent enthusiast could have expected. It is an event, or rather a brilliant succession of events, that will be remembered until all who witnessed it shall have passed away. It has cost a vast expenditure of time and money. Correct judgment and good taste have been signally displayed. Baltimore may well be proud of the success achieved. The practical man is apt to inquire on occasions of this sort, 'What good does it do? What is the use of all this outlay of capital? What compensation is there for time and money thus appropriated?' We are inclined to believe that in the long run this will be found a paying investment in the strictest utilitarian sense. A large amount of money will be left in Baltimore by hundreds of thousands of visitors. Most of this would have been expended elsewhere for the attractions presented by this festal season. And then we are not to forget that it is a splendid advertising device. The whole country is reading and thinking of Baltimore, and she will be much better known to the American people after this than she has ever before been. As an educator, such a parade as that of Monday is of inestimable value. We are making progress at so rapid a rate that we fail to appreciate our marvelous growth. Take the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as an illustration. Middle-aged men of to-day were among the first to ride on the short line that has grown to be one of our great routes of travel and transportation. Half a century ago the emigrant who left Baltimore for Indiana or Illinois parted from his friends as if there was no hope of seeing them again in this life. It was a far greater journey at that time to go to Pittsburg than it is now to visit Oregon. It is necessary, by such object-teaching as that of Monday's procession, to show the young what has been done since their

parents were children; how time and space have been annihilated, and the whole civilized world made one common neighborhood. It is equal to years of study to get such a view of the progress of Baltimore and the country at large, as shown in that parade. Baltimore is well advanced on the high road to greatness. Her commercial standing and facilities are excelled by but two or three cities in the Union. Her railways and lines of ocean steamers are great factors in her prosperity. Her educational, benevolent and charitable institutions rank with any of the continent. She has been singularly fortunate in having been munificently remembered by her wealthy sons."

Cincinnati Commercial: "The city of Baltimore, Monday, celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth birthday anniversary. It was a general holiday in the city, with such decoration of houses and streets, with such parading and orating and pyrotechning as became a wealthy city on so auspicious an occasion. The site chosen for Baltimore, at the head of navigation on the bay of Chesapeake, with its splendid basin for the shipping of the world, and with superior facilities for transportation to the interior, determined the question of rapid transportation in her favor; and yet, though much is due to natural advantages, more is to be ascribed to the enterprise, the energy and the far-sightedness of the men who laid the foundation of the city's prosperity. When it became apparent to Baltimore that if she was to command any portion of the great trade developing in the Mississippi Valley—if she was to compete at all with New York and Philadelphia on the north and the gulf cities on the south, she must carve for herself a highway through the Alleghanies, she took hold of it resolutely, and, with a courage and persistence that won the admiration of the world, ceased not her labor until her iron horses, more worthy of fame than the bronze steeds of Venice, drank water from the Ohio river at Wheeling. The completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad assured the commercial position of Baltimore for all time to come."

Philadelphia Press: "Baltimore began the celebration of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary with great eclat. There was a grand procession, in which every trade and nearly

everybody in the city participated, and which was doubtless a striking illustration of the present proportions and prosperity of the city founded a century and a half ago as an asylum for the persecuted Roman Catholics, but which was tolerant of all faiths. Later on there was an oration, in which the future of the Maryland metropolis was painted in brilliant colors, and the day when its people fondly believe they will grasp the trade of the whole continent, dimly foreshadowed. Baltimore is not 'a mean city' by many degrees, and it is well that she encourages the pride of her people."

Newark (N. J.) Advertiser: "Every good citizen of the republic will heartily rejoice over Baltimore's prosperity. It should be the brightest and best, if not the most populous and wealthiest city in the Union. It is beautiful in situation, temperate in climate, the metropolis of a State that is a Garden of Eden in fruitfulness. Baltimore is southern in its aspect, but northern in its energies, and is one of the most purely American cities in the Union. There are very few of the tenement houses that disgrace New York, and labor is fairly rewarded. Aside from the railroads, very few strikes are ever heard of there, although the manufactures are numerous. The city is too far from the sea to command an extensive foreign commerce, but it has developed great energies, and has made rapid progress in that direction. Baltimore has splendid railroads reaching out to the far West and to the South, and it possesses still the only completed monument to Washington in the entire country. In its public buildings, squares, parks and general architecture, as well as in its hotels, charities and private hospitalities, Baltimore is a queen among cities, and the words of welcome that will flow towards it on this occasion will not be limited by geographical lines or by political divisions. We send it a sesquimultitude of congratulations."

Frederick (Md.) Examiner: "This week is devoted to the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the founding of the Monumental City. Its citizens are furnishing, day by day, processions, comprising its religious, military, beneficial and social organizations, which, with historical representations,

are setting forth the changes they have respectively witnessed during the years that have come and gone since Baltimore Town began its career of honor, wealth and renown. The pageantry has drawn tens of thousands to the city to witness and participate in the celebration, and to rejoice that such wonderful prosperity has been the lot of the chief city of Maryland. In all this, every citizen of the State feels like tendering his congratulations to his brethren in Baltimore."

Chestertown (Md.) Transcript: "Baltimore has probably never before in her history had at one time so many people within her limits. It is to be hoped that the activity and enterprise displayed in getting up this big celebration will cling to Baltimore after the celebration is over, and that she will shoot ahead and become, as she ought to be, the first commercial city in the country. As a commercial city she is now second only to New York, and she has commercial facilities equal, if not superior, to those of New York."

New York Herald: "Baltimore's enthusiasm over her Sesqui-Centennial celebration is worthy of imitation. For four days there have been all sorts of processions and festivities, and the end is not yet. If an equal degree of patriotic fervor existed throughout the country neither political party could do much harm."

"The All-embracing Procession" was the theme of a sermon preached by Rev. W. T. Brantly in the Seventh Baptist Church, on Sunday, October 17th, from the text, "The fashion of this world passeth away." He spoke of the various processions which had passed through the streets of Baltimore during the week, illustrating so forcibly the progress made in one hundred and fifty years in every branch of the mechanic arts, commercial enterprise, and the organization and advancement of social, benevolent and religious societies, as well as the military, police and fire departments, all supplanting those of former days, which had passed away, like the shifting scenes of a drama, and all in demonstration of the fact that the fashion of this world passeth away. Baltimore, he said, is a great city, and as such she was very properly esteemed by her

citizens, and now more than ever by the world. But cities as great had flourished and decayed, until now no trace could be found. Babylon and her rival, Nineveh, were of the past, and Jerusalem, where David prayed and sang, where Solomon reigned in all his glory, and whose magnificent temple was the wonder of the world, was now an insignificant city. The history of these were but impressive illustrations of his text. The lessons, he said, taught by all these were that his hearers should not inordinately love the fashions of this world, on account of its evanescent character; even if permanent, the things of this world could not satisfy the desires of the soul. In conclusion he urged his hearers to be prepared to join that all-embracing procession which is wending its way to that ever-abiding city that hath foundations whose builder and maker is God.

A Te Deum was sung in all the Catholic churches of Baltimore on the same Sabbath, as requested by the Archbishop in the circular read in the churches the preceding Sunday. A song of praise and thanksgiving for so many years of prosperity was not an inappropriate feature in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth year of the city. The services began at 7:30 p. m. with solemn vespers, and closed with the benediction of the blessed sacrament, during which the Te Deum Laudamus was sung. In the majority of the churches the Te Deum was sung by the choir alone, but in the German Catholic churches the congregation joined in the song of praise, the melody of so many voices of men, women and children pealing among the groined arches with a grand and solemn effect. The Archbishop was present at the Cathedral. The music was rendered by the ordinary choir and the Gregorian choir also, and was worthy of the occasion. The soprano solo, Laudate Domino, was one of the finest features. At the Immaculate Conception Church a violoncello accompaniment added its attractions. In nearly all the Catholic churches the Te Deum was sung at the benediction between the O! Salutaris and the Tantum Ergo. The congregations at all the churches were large.

It will be understood, of course, that this detail of newspaper and also theological congratulation, has been selected by the editor, as was the case with innumerable other matters, he will not say hap-hazard, for that would be to confess himself guilty of negligence, but certainly without the consciousness of discrimination, out of such a body of material as it was impossible to winnow effectively, and on the principle of "first come first served."

A few figures, in every case within the mark, may be useful to remember in connection with this great celebration. The population of Baltimore, as ascertained by the census of 1880, was 332,190. The number of visitors to the city, so far as they could be ascertained by the returns made by the different railroad, steamboat and other routes, between October 11th and October 19th, inclusive, was 328,000. The population of the city, when we allow for shortness in the returns, was thus more than doubled in the course of the week, but probably never during any particular twenty-four hours in the week. The largest number of visitors on any particular day, so far as the obvious record reveals it, was on Tuesday, October 12th.

It is useless to go into any calculation, in money, of the profits and losses of the venture, since there is no "common denominator," so to speak, by which people will divide, in order to equalize and appreciate their conclusions. Probably the whole thing might be summed up in the shortest way in the words of a well-known dry-goods dealer, of excellent experience, who said: "It has already done vast good, because it has awakened the people of Baltimore to a proper realization of the importance of their own city." Of course, this is very well said; but it still remains to be established whether the people of Baltimore have not already gone to sleep again, or are not liable to do so in the near future, the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration to the contrary notwithstanding.

The entire official receipts and expenditures on account of the festival, as summarized from the report made by the Executive Committee in their final report to the Mayor on January 12th, 1881, was:

Collected	\$20,683 85
Expended	19,326 37
<hr/>	
Balance in hand.....	1,357 48
Balance uncollected.....	200 00
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It may be possible, in a brief appendix, to give these figures more in detail, from official returns.

CHAPTER TENTH.

The Industries and other Resources of Baltimore—a Retrospect, with some Glimpses of the Future.

IT is not expected nor required of a volume like the present one, mainly retrospect and in the nature of a chronicle, that it should exhibit with any degree of exact detail all the excellencies, much less all the promises, of such a great and growing city as Baltimore. Its industries, its resources, no less than its institutions and its immense funds of active or endowed charities and benevolences, would demand a separate and a very large volume to present them descriptively. It is still permissible to sketch, in a brief and, so to speak, skeletonized form, some leading circumstances of the city's resources, with considerations upon their apparent bearings as respects the future. Obviously it is more easy to take up and treat such large subjects in a large and general way than to minimize them for observation under the microscope. Neither time nor space, however, are at the present editor's command to accomplish so broad a design or to perfect so minute an execution. He still hopes to give many new facts, to offer some valuable suggestions, and to point out the way, to those who may follow his footsteps in this province, to do serviceable work for the benefit of a generous community.

When we speak of "the resources" of a city, it is apparent that a very broad term is used, and more than that, a very indefinite one. It may mean nothing in particular; it may mean everything in general; but probably the conscientious compiler will have sufficient intelligence to shape out a notion of his own and enough knowledge and sense of duty to present that notion in definite and illustrative forms. In the report made to Mayor Latrobe from the committee on this memorial volume, it was suggested that "the committee propose then to include in the history of the celebration a brief

sketch of the history of Baltimore, with an account of its municipal government, its commerce, (foreign and domestic,) its manufactures, its industries of every description, its institutions—educational, scientific and artistic,—in fine, without going more into detail, to present, along with the events of the celebration, a picture of the past and present of the city, as a memorial of an epoch in its existence.”

In the little antecedent sketch* of the city's history, the facts and conclusions embodied in the orations given subsequently, have been, as far as could be done, held back from repetition. The city's government and “institutions,” whether of municipal or individual origin, will be touched upon in the chapter succeeding the present one. In the chapter now in hand an attempt will be made to give some illustration of our “resources.” As has been said, the word is indefinite. It may mean present wealth or command of temporary expedients; it may mean not simply the natural and stored-up wealth derived from present control of productive activities, but also what an energetic people have proved themselves capable of eliciting from application of accumulated capital to the steadfast development of great natural facilities.

Take an instance or two: Ninety years ago, Baltimore, with a good and wide-extended foreign trade, happened, also, in consequence of its position on the Chesapeake Bay, to be the nearest commercial trading point for the millers on the Genesee, the pioneers on the Ohio and the pioneers in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Here was a case in which, if the country wished to develop its own resources in the cheapest and readiest manner, it was satisfied it could do so by developing incidentally the resources of Baltimore at the same time. A great turnpike road system was inaugurated, in which the United States did their part and the State of Maryland certainly did its part. If, by any accident, it should become a proper measure of national policy for the Federal Government to help to cheapen the rates of transportation of grain to Europe, it might become expedient to shorten and cheapen the route from Chicago to Liverpool via Baltimore, or that from St. Louis to Liverpool via New Orleans, or, per-

* Chapter First.

haps, both of them. In the former case Congress would, as we think it should, give Baltimore and the twenty-five States back of it the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal. In the other case Congress would improve the levees and the passes of the Mississippi and promote the construction of a Florida Ship Canal. These are cases where contingent advantages to the special public become constructive liabilities of the general government. They are not always actual resources, but always contingent and possible ones.

It was an actual resource of Baltimore, one hundred years ago, that Jones' Falls was where it is. It was another, perhaps, that the original growth of the city proceeded out of the transference to its docks and snug harbor, of the land-transport demands of the West concurrently with the acquired sea-faring habits of the schooner-building people "down the bay."

It is not the plan of this book to introduce any "far fetched" notions into it. Its object is to preserve and chronicle only indigenous, "seasoned" and well-cured ideas. Were it not for such restrictions it could perhaps be shown that our existing "Corn Exchange," the liveliest and most active of all and any of the commercial organizations of Baltimore, found its original in the old so-called "exchange" on Plowman street, and that the latter mart, as it came into existence with all its original imperfections on its head, was no more at one time than a meeting between Franklin and Howard streets, Baltimore street and Gay street teamsters, and the shipping clerks, buyers and agents of the old Fell's Point ocean transport firms, who bought everything that was salable; had a market for pretty much all that was producible; bargained like merchants of Hamburg, and lived like lords of England. In the beginning of this war of the movers of other people's products, the old ship-owners, who had those fine old mansions on Exeter, High, Front, Frederick, Gay, Philpot, Thames, Block, Gough, Fell, Alicanna, Lancaster, Wilkes, Eden, Shakespeare, Spring, Gough and some other streets which could be named, "ruled the roast," because they had the best part of the bargain. Commerce paid more than land transportation; the wagoner was worthy of his hire, to be sure, but still he

brought more than the ships could carry away, and had to wait the ship-master's pleasure.* The historic facts connected with the relations between and the antagonisms of the owners of the mansions east of and adjacent to the falls and the merchants who have since become prominent west of them, has not yet been written. It cannot be written here, although it seems to involve much of the secret of the change in Baltimore's commerce from that of a city of production and direct trade into that of a city possessing a substantial foreign commerce, in conjunction with extraordinary means of cheap transportation to the seaboard, of the products of the means of "the interior," more or less remote.

This history, however, should have no place here, since this volume deals only with admitted and generally known facts, and necessarily has no room or place for controversy. Let us proceed therefore to the indisputable.

In a letter addressed to the Municipal Commission on Manufactures in 1877, Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, said: "Your city of Baltimore has a reason for existing. It was not built because somebody arbitrarily decided that he would bring together a mass of people at that spot rather than some other ten miles away. It grew up because the population of a large district had certain wants which could only be satisfied by commerce. They, therefore, sought a convenient seaport, and they built the city where nature offered the greatest conveniences for the port. In the process of time you have come to be a port for an immense territory behind you, and you have come into competition with all the other Atlantic ports. Each one has its advantages and its disadvantages, and in this competition all that you can do legitimately is to develop your advantages, and counteract your disadvantages. In the first place, therefore, you need to examine these natural conditions as carefully as possible, and to see to it that the means you employ are truly adjusted to your circumstances. I think that you will need to be careful, furthermore, that the measures you take, even if legitimate in

*This fact ought not to be left out of the account by any one who wishes to treat Baltimore's "natural advantages." Trade comes here still, as it always has come from the first, much more rapidly than it can be provided for.

form, are economically sound. I remember that Hezekiah Niles, who used to publish his *Register* in your city, was a fanatical advocate of 'public improvements,' and that he advocated a great many projects and methods which were economically unsound. I believe that there is one test without which no project should be entertained at all, and that is: Will it pay? This is to be applied to all projects for railroads, canals, docks, etc., etc. If they will pay, private capital will not let public corporations take them in hand. If they will not pay, public corporations ought not to undertake them, for, if they do, they will find that they have only furnished the capital and taken the risk while private individuals reap all the gains of construction and management. If we examine the history of any of our worst governed cities, we shall find that there have been loud boasts of enterprise and public spirit, grand ideals of what a city ought to be, but the execution of the works proposed has been in the hands of selfish and interested parties, and all the public spirit has borne the character of a cloak for selfish schemes. If, then, we can remove the obstacles to development which have been created by ignorance, error or neglect, and can create such conditions of prosperity as are general in their character, without extravagance, the city will simply grow up to the best it is capable of, and with that we shall have to be content. I suppose no one would believe it wise to build an artificial port, like Liverpool, on our Atlantic coast in competition with the grand natural harbors. It cannot be any wiser to expend capital in other improvements in order to draw population and business out of the easiest and most profitable situations. It is only bringing capital into competition with nature, which is sure to be disastrous to capital. All schemes of this kind which I have studied, have seemed to me to come under these types: 1. They try to get out of the field more hay than the grass there is in it. 2. They are like paying a man \$1.25 to make a transaction with you, out of which your profit is \$1.00. 3. They lay a burden on the community to create circumstances out of which a few make a gain. It ought never to be forgotten in discussions of this kind, that each city's prosperity is bound up with that of the whole

country. The great grain trade of the United States is one of the few great commercial movements which restrictive legislation has left us. Competition is concentrated upon it to such a degree as to destroy the profit of it, both for the transportation interest and the commercial interest. I suppose that this is the reason why the commercial or seaport towns are turning so much attention to manufactures. I could not write on this subject at all without expressing my opinion that all this is short-sighted to the last degree. We make up our minds that we want just one kind of gain and want to get it in just one way. We strangle all our natural resources of abundance down to two or three whose circumstances defy our restraints. We concentrate mercantile competition on these until they are unremunerative. Then we try to find some other means of employing our time and labor, and only entangle ourselves more and more in arbitrary restrictions and piddling contrivances. This is pure charlatanism, and it is no wonder that it comes out in childish confidence in legislation and quack schemes of currency. Let us stop and take a fresh look at the case. Is not this continent able to support fifty millions of people in abundance? Does it not produce for little labor some of the chief objects of desire for mankind? Can we not, therefore, see right before us means of employing our labor to produce goods for which mankind will give us in abundance all the good things which the earth produces? Will not the production, transportation and exchange of these goods employ at high remuneration double the population which we now have? Will not the division and organization of labor go on as it is called for, and as it becomes profitable? Is there any need of all this scheming and planning to find out how to use what we need only pick up and use? If the patient has been bled and dosed and tormented by quacks of every school, it seems plain enough that the only hope is to let him alone and the recuperative force of nature will give him back as much health and life as he could well have. For any commercial city the interest at stake in freeing commerce is plain and direct."

All this comes straight home to us. Baltimore is a natural seaport, the natural centre of an ever-widening field of inter-

nal transportation, the focus of a tributary district which ought to yield increasing products and large sources of wealth, at least in proportion as the country grows. Natural advantages, quality and texture of populations derived from these and from the political discriminations touched upon above, splendid interior lines of transportation, giving us Napoleonic resources in the battle of rival city with city—instinctive commerce, in a word, fed by instinctively-attracted inland trade, and supplemented by good government and such manufactures as the genius of the site fosters—this is the summary of Baltimore's material resources. The exhibits of the trade reports, the census tables and of all our statistical expositions, confirm, interpret and develop this view of the case. All tend to show that that "splendid imperial destiny" which the New York *Herald* wished for Baltimore is the city's to grasp if the people will only rise to the full height of its superb advantages.

Let us look into these advantages and these resources a little more in detail. In the report of the Commission on Manufactures, which has been quoted from above, it was established upon evidence the present writer knows to be sufficient, that the average price of the best steamer and manufacturing coal is lower in Baltimore than in any other Atlantic seaboard city. It was shown that the costs of living for a wage-earning population was cheaper also than in any of our large cities; that water, for manufacturing and all other purposes, is cheaper than elsewhere, and that this city possesses or has access to, in unstinted volume and at the minimum of cheapness, a major proportion of the leading raw material entering into manufactures. Iron and its flux, limestone; brick clay, fire-brick clay, kaolin, potter's clay, black oak bark for tanning, hard woods, coopers' stuffs, superior grains for all the varieties of highest priced breadstuffs, indigenous tobacco—all these were comprehended in the list, and, as the writer added, with more significance than he then fancied, "we are nearer the centres of petroleum production than Philadelphia." This was understating the case. Until the Standard Oil monopoly acquired its "right" (which only very peremptory legislation can set aside) to regulate railroad

rates, irrespective of distance, market or demand, Baltimore was in a fair way to become the greatest petroleum market, for it was nearer than any other seaboard city to *all* the petroleum centres; to the Bradford and the Kanawha as well as to the Oil Creek region. It is due to the disastrous, impetuous, selfish and unwarrantable discriminations of monopoly, and by no means to any natural course of trade, that the petroleum exports of Baltimore, which in 1877 rose to 44,861,967 gallons, should have declined to their present minimum, instead of continuing to rise in the same proportions. In 1879-80, when the Bradford producers still dreamed of contending with the Standard monopoly, it was to Baltimore that they naturally looked, offering to our capitalists, if they would contribute pro rata, the practical control, by means of a pipe line along natural flow routes to the cheapest focus of delivery, of an export of 350,000,000 gallons per annum of an indispensable product, which can be cheapest refined at the port of export. The proposition was considered and—declined.

In this report of 1877 it was further noted that, “in lumber, Baltimore is the meeting-point of the Susquehanna hemlock, the Carolina yellow pine and cypress, the West Virginia poplar and hickory, and the West Indian and Central American hard woods and veneering materials; the Chesapeake and its shores are the original beginning place of the canning business in oysters, vegetables and fruits; we are five hundred miles nearer than Boston is to the great cotton marts; we have slate, chromic iron ore, granite, emery, steatite, flake mica and fine building marble all in our immediate vicinity, &c.” The point of natural resources in all this is too obvious to need indicating.

Look for a moment at another resource of Baltimore which can never be reduced in value except through the nullifying inaction of its own citizens. The supremacy which is aimed at by New York in the grain trade, through the Erie Canal, is forced to encounter an annual closure of that canal, by frost, averaging 140 days in every year of 365 days. The average closure of navigation which Montreal can never overcome is equal to five months in each year—155 days, say, out of 365.

The medium of these is 147.5 days, in which Baltimore need not trouble itself about the competition of New York and Montreal and Boston—in which, in other words, the railroad lines to Baltimore can, if they please, deliver grain freight in Liverpool with all the advantages of shorter distance to points in the West proved, demonstrated, and, if CLAIMED, ALLOWED. This average period is 10.4 per cent. of the actual year, and much more than that of the so-called “grain year.” The writer is not aware whether this part of the question of discrimination has ever been presented to Mr. Railroad Commissioner Albert Fink, or not. Before it is presented authoritatively, however, our grain merchants in Baltimore, or else our municipal authorities, must be able, by means of competent iceboats, competently managed, to give adequate assurance that the harbor, and subsequently the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal, (when that is constructed,) shall be practically kept open the whole year round. When we recollect that New York harbor is, on the average, closed from ten to twelve days in the year, by ice, tides, storms or what not, and that the average annual closure of Baltimore harbor and the Choptank does not exceed fifteen days a year, the pledge would seem easy to make and to keep.

Now, turning to New Orleans, the rival seems to be no more a man of buckram. It cannot be doubted nor disputed that as soon as the terminal facilities which this city needs, and the intermediate river improvements (such as leveeing, &c.) which are equally indispensable; have been accomplished, (and if nothing interferes, they will be at least *provided for* during the existing Federal administration,) New Orleans will be in a position to become the cheapest port in the United States for shipping grain to Europe. But here again Baltimore is exceptionally favored. For at least four months in the year—120 days, from the middle of June to the middle of October—New Orleans is as much fever-bound as New York and the St. Lawrence are ice-bound. If Mr. Waring's new sanitary measures could ever be completed, or accomplish the effect expected of them, we should abandon the dilemma upon this horn of it. But it seems to be impossible to make New Orleans as salubrious a city as Baltimore ought to be under

all circumstances, and it is therefore worth dwelling upon. Baltimore has, upon the presumption of 120 days sickly season for the average of New Orleans, an advantage not at present recoverable from it, of 30 per cent. over the cheap rates which New Orleans can and will offer. These may not win, but undoubtedly they give our city opportunities for the final competition with the Mississippi for the control of the grain trade, which no other city ought to be able to offer.

It must be remembered that this contest, when it comes, (and assuming that it has not begun already,) is one between the cities alone. The railroads have nothing to do with it. It may indeed suit some of the North and South roads to contend for business which they know perfectly well in advance the rivers will carry cheaper; but as to the East and West roads, to take an example which comes home to us, it practically makes no difference, so long as the transportation service is maintained, whether the Ohio and Mississippi delivers west-bound freight at East St. Louis aboard barges bound to New Orleans, or west-bound freight at Locust Point elevators for Liverpool. Freight is freight; transportation is transportation, and that Mr. Albert Fink will tell us, and New York and Philadelphia and Boston, quickly enough, when the time comes. In a word, it is the business of railroad corporations to make money for their stockholders. It is the business, at the same time, of municipal incorporations, to look after the interests of their own communities.

A striking proof of Baltimore's *permanence* in the line of great cities, of its value, in other words, both to itself and to the world as a port of commerce and a centre of internal transportation, which our own citizens appreciate as much as foreign traders, is to be found in the steady progress and advance of population. The New York *Herald* did not go at all amiss in seizing the key-note of the last year's festival. Baltimore, already New York's impending rival, is actually the junior city of any of the large ones which flourish upon our Atlantic seaboard. In no place do people quarrel so much with the apparently slow ratio of increase of population. Yet its rates ought to be satisfactory even to an immigrant from Chicago or Kansas City. The population of Baltimore in 1730

was, as we have seen, only 43; in 1752 it was 200; in 1774 it had risen to about 5,000; in 1776, by actual count, 6,755; in 1782, 8,000; in 1790 it was 13,503; in 1800, 26,114, (very nearly doubling); in 1810 it was 35,583; in 1820, 62,738; in 1830, 80,625; in 1840, 102,313; in 1850, 169,054; in 1860, 212,418; in 1870, 267,599; in 1880 it is 332,190. Taking the *average* of the decennial increase in the city's population since the first census in 1790, and we find that its rate of growth from the date of its incorporation has been about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, (44.7 per cent. for the decennial period.) From 1840 to 1850 the increase was 67 per cent.; from 1790 to 1800 it was 97 per cent.; from 1810 to 1820 it was 73 per cent. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase was (nominally) only 24 per cent., but really much more, for we have been populating Baltimore county and sending our workers to live at way stations on every railroad that runs into the city. With its true limits recognized, Baltimore, if it should maintain its average rate of increase, will in 1890 have 550,000 inhabitants, and in 1900 its population will reach 800,000. These are not guess-work figures, but accurate projections of the well-known rules for estimating the growth of population. Nothing but pestilence or bitter and prolonged disaster can retard this rate of growth.

The growth of property has been still more rapid and, indeed, amazing. While population, between 1730 and 1880, has expanded 7,600 times, property has expanded 95,000 times, by the most moderate estimates. In 1774, Baltimore paid about \$26,000 in poll taxes to the proprietary government, making, with feudal rents and fees, a taxation of at least \$30,000. Assuming that this taxation was equal (and the estimate is a moderate one) to 2 per cent. upon actual values, and the property of the town at that date would be \$1,500,000. In 1785 the assessment for town and county was on the basis of £1,700,000, equal to about \$4,500,000. The city's share in this was about \$1,000,000, representing an actual value in real and personal property of \$4,000,000, the assessments being about one-fourth of real values. In 1798 the basis of assessment of the newly incorporated city was put at \$2,240,000. The revenue that year was \$32,865; the previous year only \$14,412. In 1798, in other words, taxes

were higher than now, being, on assessed values, \$1.50 per \$100. In 1808 the basis of assessment, reduced to dollars, was \$2,522,870, (obviously very low,) and the revenue \$53,731—over \$2 on the \$100, or 2 per cent. In 1813 the assessment basis was \$3,325,848, revenue \$90,000. In 1829 the assessment basis was \$3,424,240, and taxes \$314,288, equal to 10 per cent. on assessed values, which, however, were less than one-fifth the actual values. Taking these at about \$17,000,000, we can understand that in 1839 the values were put at \$55,793,370; in 1850 at \$74,847,546, and 1860 at \$138,505,765. The present rate of growth of property is very rapid. The census valuations of Baltimore property are not yet absolutely and exactly attainable, but it is easy to approximate them. In 1870 these valuations were obtained, for Baltimore, by the addition of 70 per cent. to assessed valuations. The value of assessed property, real and personal, is given at \$244,043,181. The value of unassessed and exempt property is given at \$150,000,000. The value of Baltimoreans' property nominally in Baltimore county and there taxed is \$30,000,000, to which must be added \$10,000,000 unassessed. These figures give the following results, in round numbers:

Baltimore assessment, 1880.....	\$244,000,000
Add 70 per cent. for real value.....	170,800,000
Baltimore's share in Baltimore county....	30,000,000
Add 100 per cent. for real value. (This is the county clerk's estimate).....	30,000,000
Baltimore property unassessed.....	150,000,000
Baltimore county property unassessed.....	10,000,000
Actual value of Baltimore in 1880.	<u>\$634,800,000</u>

This is only \$9,000,000 less than the true census valuation of all the property in Maryland in 1870; it is \$223,000,000 more than the true valuation of Baltimore city and county in 1870. It shows that the increase of property has been 60 per cent. since 1870, a rate which is two and one-half times more rapid than the apparent rate of increase of population. Actually this growth has been in still greater proportion, since valuations in 1870 were upon an inflated currency basis,

before the decline in prices, and they are computed in hard money.

Some aggregates and particulars may here be given of Baltimore's trade and commerce:

	BUSH.
Receipts of grain for 1880.....	59,722,872
“ “ 1870.....	8,522,228

Increase for ten years—equal to 600 per cent. 51,200,644

Receipts of wheat have quintupled since 1876; those of corn have doubled. Exports of flour and grain from Baltimore have risen from 11,411,029 bushels in 1875 to 50,987,711 in 1880—an increase of 450 per cent. The increase at New York in the same interval has only been 120 per cent. Exports of wheat (by monthly returns) for 1880, 33,768,985 bushels; corn, 14,686,908 bushels; oats, 19,825 bushels; flour, (in sacks,) 120,970; flour, (in barrels,) 400,947; corn meal, barrels, 6,566; barley, sacks, 250; bread, barrels, 18,225; bread, packages, 221; cheese, pounds, 640,602; butter, 244,357 pounds; lard, 34,797,502 pounds; lard oil, 113,052 gallons; hams, 2,003,352 pounds; timber, 2,214 logs; lumber, 8,251,000 feet; shooks and heads, 100,811; staves, 797,000; hoops, 2,836,000; petroleum, gallons, refined, 18,986,003; petroleum, crude, gallons, 517,904; lubricating, 249,556 gallons; naptha, gallons, 283,592; clover and timothy seed, bags, 4,065; clover and timothy seed, bushels, 3,392; hominy and grits, barrels, 5,569; canned goods, cases, 25,995; dried apples, barrels, 1,131; extr. bark, barrels and hogsheads, 25; extr. bark, boxes, 8,102; bark, hogsheads, 60; bark, casks, 463; bark, bags, 70,293; shingles, number, 636,000; tree-nails, 47,633; tobacco, leaf, hogsheads, 48,352; tobacco, seroons, 488; tobacco, stems, hogsheads, 5,522; tobacco, leaf, cases, 2,437; tobacco, manufactured, pounds, 357,782; tallow, pounds, 3,684,549; grease, pounds, 17,156; oil-cake, sacks and bags, 19,774; rice, bags, 391; cotton, bales, 148,036; glassware, packages, 1,649; paper, reams, 14,040; leather, rolls, 73; hair, bales, 1,478; bristles, boxes, 624; beef, barrels, 2,634; bacon, pounds, 26,555,038; pork, barrels, 4,348; pork, packages, 820; rosin, barrels, 13,796; coal, tons, 44,885; oilmeal, packages, 1,548; oil meal, pounds, 233,567; candles, pounds, 26,462;

bricks, numbering 24,000; cattle, 10,771; sheep, 2,984; horses, 72; mules, 121; hogs, 1,080; syrup, hogsheads, 99; coffee, bags, 474; bran, bushels, 8,424; peas, bushels, 13,215; acid, carboys, 1,484; glue stock, packages, 22; apples, barrels, 542; potatoes, bushels, 8,847; nails, kegs, 4; matches, cases, 812; empty tierces, 336; empty hogsheads, 3,850; fish, barrels, 186; fish, boxes, 1,335; empty barrels, 839; tongue, pounds, 179,360; alcohol, barrels, 822; beans, bushels, 211; potash, casks, 1,625; sassafras roots, tons, 135; ironware, pieces, 2,125; cotton duck, bales, 626; laths, 4,200; cattle hoofs, bags, 702; soaps, tubs and boxes, 607; sugar, barrels, 350; oatmeal, bags, 23,542; hickory blocks, number, 78,041; hops, bales, 2; salt, in sacks, 104; residuum, gallons, 570,500.

Imports, according to Custom House monthly returns, at Baltimore in 1880: pumice-stone, crates, 50; carbolic acid, cases, 85; soap, cases, 1,193; skins, bales, 117; iron, scrap and spiegel, 18,160 tons; steel, tons, 4,918; brass, pounds, 27,638; prunes, cases, 2,103; iron, bundles, 52,586; cement, casks and barrels, 5,454; grape fruit, number, 834; limes, barrels, 75; hay, bales, 120; soda, nitrate, bags, 5,442; rails, 19,461; cocoanuts, bags, 6,326; railway iron, tons, 34,759; old rails, pieces, 66,728; currants, barrels, 1,000; raisins, boxes, 24,214; cattle, heads, 111; hair, bales, 240; bone ash, tons, 2,635; dry bones, tons, 2,049; clay, raw and burnt, cases, 3,710; sheep, 41 head; iron ore, tons, 168,656; conch shells, 6,577,000; cotton ties, bundles, 20,763; drugs, bales, 112; grapes, barrels, 1,510; vinegar, casks, 2,870; pickles, casks, 200; mineral water, cases and packages, 11,684; potatoes, bushels, 11,156; horns, 8,500; fruit, boxes, 2,607; lumber, 212,000 feet; copper, bars, 5,868; chemicals, cases, 30,321; gas-strips, 15,592; fish, barrels, 1,446; brimstone, tons, 3,142; earthenware, packages, 3,319; marble blocks, 957; Dundee, bales, 136; India rubber, pounds, 2,932; oil, cases, 200; rice in bags, 714; sumac, bags, 2,316; molasses, hogsheads, 12,046; molasses, puncheons, 4,273; molasses, tierces, 997; molasses, barrels, 149; coffee, bags, 429,520; guano, tons, 3,407; phosphate, tons, 1,491; kainit, &c., tons, 19,759; kainit, in sacks, 44,046; sugar, tierces, 208; sugar, hogsheads, 5,328; sugar, barrels, 302; sugar, bags, 16,087; oranges, cases, 1,017; oranges, barrels, 2,327; oranges, boxes, 44,788; oranges, number, 689,700;

ivory nuts, tons, 979; pine-apples, cases, 4,000; pine-apples, dozens, 65,752; salt, tons, 25,318; salt, sacks, 113,905; salt, bushels, 88,427; pig iron, tons, 65,314; bar iron, bars, 10,476; tin plates, boxes, 304,585; fire brick, number, 88,000; coal, tons, 16; plaster, tons, 12,820; laths, 8,024,000; lemons, boxes, 17,483; cocoanuts, 2,770,000; bananas, bunches, 58,521; sulphur, tons, 10,464.

The wheat coming by rail to Baltimore which received inspection in 1880 amounted to an aggregate of 64,768 car loads, of which 52,818 loads were classed as "No. 2 Red Amber." This is 81 per cent. of one single variety of wheat. The grade of "steamer wheat" only aggregated 4,247 car loads, or 6 per cent., while that which was totally rejected, 844 car loads, was only 1.3 per cent. of the whole. The corn inspected in the same time was 26,314 car loads, of which 22,249 was graded as "mixed," or white and yellow together.

The distillers in Baltimore produced, in 1880, 43,201 packages, yielding 1,836,890 proof gallons of high wines; also, 951 packages, containing 42,856 proof gallons of fruit brandy; there was at the same time received from Western distillers about 50,000 barrels of high wines, yielding about 2,250,000 gallons. The price, averaging \$1.14½ per proof gallon, represents first sales of over \$9,000,000, and a retail package trade of at least \$20,000,000, not to speak at all of the retailing by single drink.

The Baltimore live stock market for 1880 shows receipts of 139,795 beeves, 241,598 sheep and lambs and 335,867 hogs, a total of 717,260 head of stock. The sale of beeves during the weeks ending October 12th and October 19th aggregated 12,384 head, against 7,997 for the week preceding and succeeding. This would indicate an increase of population averaging about 57½ per cent. for the fortnight.

Some mention has been already made of the management of the Standard Oil Company, by the crude but effective contrivances of which the exports of refined oil from Baltimore, which in 1878 were 37,712,900 gallons, fell to 23,322,482 gallons in 1879, and to 14,781,980 gallons in 1880. This business is so closely and carefully regulated by the powerful monopoly which controls it, that it has no future but at sellers' option,

and it is practically out of the line of legitimate trade. In 1878 ships came to Baltimore for cargoes of refined petroleum from fifty-seven leading seaports of the world. They still came in 1879, but could get no oil. In 1880 they came no more. The "Standard" owned all our refineries; it encouraged them to produce all they could, but took care they should dispose of none, except occasionally, with its leave, and when it could not do elsewhere the business it aimed to establish.

The Corn Exchange reports encourage our merchants on Exchange Place to believe it possible for them to establish a good business in butter and cheese. But the Northern Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, while they connect very closely with the Eastern and Western cheese and butter regions, do not yet possess the facilities for regular transatlantic steam-shipping, which are absolutely necessary for the permanent, profitable development of this trade. In respect to cotton, better things seem to be approaching. Baltimore should command a large cotton trade, and together with that the exterior and interior commerce also which those things control. An increasing amount of cotton is coming hither by coast routes, but we need to have it come by inland routes, if it is to come to the essential profit of the port. This begins to be the case. The receipts for 1880 aggregate 249,981 bales, against 173,252 bales in 1879. The exports for the year reached 148,046 bales, against 93,755 bales in 1879. As the excellent annual report of the Corn Exchange puts it: "The trade in cotton at our port has been greatly promoted since the establishment of the new and powerful compress, which is believed to have no superior, and the encouragement which it gives to steamers to load here ought to be appreciated." The receipts per rail, which were only 9,489 bales in 1877, rose to 19,516 bales in 1878, 27,060 in 1879, and 32,027 in 1880. The export trade was 16,747 bales in 1872; it rose to 27,410 bales in 1876, and was 37,094 bales in 1877, 83,295 bales in 1878, 93,755 bales in 1879, and 148,046 bales in 1880. As to fish, tobacco, petroleum, provisions, naval stores, sugar and molasses, enough has been said. Our elevators have already a

storage capacity of 4,000,000 bushels, soon to be largely increased.

The commerce of Baltimore with the interior of the country, receipts and shipments during the year 1880, as calculated in pounds by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northern Central, is very large. The receipts in the course of the year by the former road aggregate 4,972,186,962 pounds; by the latter road 2,938,038,514 pounds. The shipments over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad aggregate 1,304,127,964 pounds; over the Northern Central Railroad 700,001,754 pounds. To these must be added 10 per cent. for goods received and shipped by other roads and routes, and we will have—

1880—Receipts by Baltimore and Ohio.....	4,972,186,962 lbs.
“ by Northern Central.....	2,938,038,514 “
“ by other routes.....	790,000,000 “
1880—Shipments by Baltimore and Ohio. ..	1,304,127,964 “
“ by Northern Central.....	700,001,754 “
“ by other routes.....	200,000,000 “
Total inland trade.....	10,904,355,194 “
Equal to 5,452,178 tons per annum.	

To transport so much of these receipts and shipments as went to foreign countries, our port in 1880 showed a total of vessels entering from foreign ports amounting to 1,326,991 tons, clearing to foreign ports 1,429,385 tons. The increase of the volume of business, whenever it can be made visible, seems to be in proportion to the above enormous aggregates. Thus, our foreign trade has grown from \$56,934,859 in 1875 to \$83,523,468 in 1879, an increase of 46 per cent. In 1870 our foreign trade was \$34,042,941, so that its growth in nine years has been 146 per cent., or $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a year. In the course of the decade, immigration by way of this port has increased 116 per cent. In 1873 Baltimore exported 1,651,411 bushels of wheat; in 1879, 33,507,718 bushels—an increase of 1900 per cent. In 1873 the exports of corn were 5,869,519 bushels; in 1879 they were 19,000,000 bushels—an increase of 325 per cent. The receipts of flour and grain show the same rapid

increase. In 1874 the aggregate in bushels was 24,971,426; in 1879, 66,822,083—an increment of 41,850,657 bushels, or 168 per cent., in six years. In 1870 there were 604 vessels, aggregating 246,569 tons, cleared from Baltimore for foreign countries; in 1879 there were 1814 vessels, 1,481,971 tons cleared—an increase of 460 per cent.

These are some of the ratios of increase where the figures are known. We can apply them to other industries where the statistics are not accessible, making proper reductions where they seem to be called for. The result justifies the conclusion that the general industrial growth of Baltimore since 1870, while not so rapid as its growth in commerce and commercial resources, (which averages about 200 per cent.) has been much greater than the apparent growth of population, and has probably equalled the rate of growth of property—that is to say, has been 60 per cent., or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The actual industrial returns are still more remarkable when we examine them by the light which the tenth census throws upon the figures returned over to us from the ninth. These industrial figures have been very hard to procure, and it will be remarked that they are still not complete. They have not, however, been before published in anything like so perfect a shape as here, and they are full enough, even as here given, to supply all the requisite means for comparison with previous census data.

CITY OF BALTIMORE—STATE OF MARYLAND.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.

BUSINESS.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
General Summary.....	3,547	\$22,449,773	62,983	\$12,576,493	\$44,654,383	\$71,744,776
Agricultural Implements.....	5	108,030	146	49,250	101,600	229,550
Awings and Tents.....	3	4,600	45	7,900	6,800	56,160
Babbit Metal and Solder.....	3	25,000	18	5,200	87,000	107,900
Bags—Paper.....	3	78,300	54	17,704	132,270	236,700
Bags—other than Paper.....	2	185,000	146	33,052	770,660	830,960
Baking and Yeast Powders.....	4	70,600	31	16,000	111,610	167,803
Baskets—Rattan and Willow Ware.....	16	5,110	19	5,168	5,335	18,823
Bells.....	2	480,000	535	189,640	295,000	580,000
Blacking, Bluing and Polishing Preparations.....	3	2,525	9	1,256	7,800	17,500
Blacksmithing.....	116	127,520	329	123,894	98,925	348,635
Book-binding.....	17	91,556	266	61,593	59,304	103,988
Books and Shoes.....	635	875,037	3,031	953,216	1,659,623	3,453,011
Boxes—Cigar.....	13	19,225	55	15,163	28,883	58,823
Boxes—Fancy and Paper.....	8	34,020	226	32,617	82,883	140,625
Boxes—Wooden.....	13	139,012	436	147,077	300,573	531,000
Brass—Castings and Finishing.....	10	19,500	57	16,279	33,541	51,101
Bread, Crackers and other Bakery Products.....	316	832,372	857	261,463	1,449,459	2,172,062

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
Brick and Tile.....	28	\$ 640,000	1,078	\$ 321,839	\$ 156,648	\$ 626,813
Bridges.....	2	202,000	153	48,972	79,000	143,000
Brooms and Brushes.....	28	83,115	290	74,758	156,978	293,619
Building Materials other than Hardware.....	3	50,000	42	19,191	31,860	62,273
Carpentering.....	112	1,097,800	2,030	651,834	1,886,628	3,172,398
Carpets—Rug.....	17	23,525	37	10,521	23,078	48,506
Carriages and Wagons.....	38	233,700	454	151,201	166,063	409,849
Carrriages and Sleds—Children's.....	3	15,600	39	10,740	33,500	53,080
Car Wheels and Axles.....	1	75,000	50	14,586	60,000	85,000
Clothing—Men's.....	189	3,850,351	13,997	1,823,641	6,015,663	9,451,293
Clothing—Women's.....	24	141,950	705	83,748	286,993	486,288
Coffee and Spices—Roasted and Ground.....	13	124,570	69	24,503	221,108	269,874
Coffins, Burial Cases and Undertakers' Goods.....	52	91,275	86	31,984	72,103	184,423
Confectionery.....	52	3,8565	353	108,318	780,452	1,103,038
Cooperage.....	43	220,800	446	146,282	325,432	560,696
Coppersmithing.....	8	50,200	34	11,900	15,600	32,250
Cordage and Twine.....	3	18,000	46	6,645	20,542	29,855
Corsets.....	2	18,000	38	6,640	14,000	28,600
Cutlery and Edge Tools, including Grinding and Polishing.....	8	17,550	19	6,600	8,400	22,326
Dentistry—Mechanical.....	10	10,800	13	6,323	3,075	29,200

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	\$ 552,200	206	\$ 75,114	\$ 520,785	\$ 856,065
Dyeing and Cleaning.....	26	40,785	53	19,031	11,030	58,602
Electro-Plating.....	5	17,525	41	10,166	7,350	36,600
Elevators and Hoisting Apparatus	2	50,000	85	35,812	49,482	95,000
Engraving and Die Sinking	7	1,925	10	3,300	1,450	14,050
Engraving—Wood.....	5	14,250	35	10,920	6,905	24,500
Fertilizers	16	3,190,670	643	250,515	2,673,210	4,263,308
Files.....	4	31,850	43	15,206	9,830	31,320
Fire Engines and Extinguishers.....	2	42,000	18	6,984	17,086	32,943
Flags and Banners.....	3	7,500	19	4,800	10,360	24,710
Flavoring Extracts.....	4	7,200	15	4,584	13,330	26,100
Flouring and Grist Mill Products.....	8	562,000	132	46,118	1,192,188	1,339,970
Food Preparations—Farinaceous and Vegetable.....	2	2,250	11	915	14,000	18,500
Fruits and Vegetables—Canned and Preserved.....	41	1,959,100	14,267	815,613	3,851,550	5,201,268
Furniture.....	67	729,652	1,114	400,540	771,783	1,510,134
Furniture—Chairs	5	152,750	163	48,400	133,750	286,650
Furs—Dressed.....	4	30,000	26	8,125	10,635	33,915
Gas Meters.....	2	45,000	90	33,000	104,000	131,000
Gold Leaf and Foil.....	3	6,000	47	10,500	26,000	49,200
Grease and Tallow.....	6	101,500	28	10,254	213,449	238,621

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
		%		%	%	\$	%	\$
Hair Work.....	11	12,250	35	5,654	16.575	34,998		
Hardware.....	8	28,650	70	20,944	21,050	57,264		
Hats and Caps.....	6	26,900	56	13,415	33,000	63,380		
Hydrants.....	2	1,800	7	900	2,145	5,091		
Instruments—Professional and Scientific.....	6	49,000	26	18,244	3,850	31,600		
Iron Castings—Architectural and Ornamental.....	2	13,500	15	5,338	5,800	15,156		
Iron—Castings and Finishing.....	9	485,500	678	246,406	432,578	795,108		
Iron Castings—Stove, Heaters and Hollow Ware.....	11	474,742	518	169,668	273,876	659,712		
Iron Castings—Nails, Spikes—Cut and Wrought.....	2	30,800	24	7,108	37,635	59,752		
Iron Railings—Wrought.....	6	5,300	28	8,200	13,000	32,800		
Jewelry.....	2	16,000	18	9,044	12,535	30,200		
Kaolin and Ground Earthenware.....	1	350,000	150	75,000	300,000	596,000		
Kindling Wood.....	12	49,935	95	23,881	43,145	87,596		
Lamps and Reflectors.....	2	1,500	3	1,452	3,250	7,500		
Lard—Refined.....	2	240,000	67	20,000	1,445,000	1,544,000		
Lead.....	2	135,000	32	7,464	161,193	192,933		
Leather—Curried.....	18	115,017	81	29,117	310,527	405,317		
Leather—Tanned.....	17	134,768	123	39,379	206,654	287,980		
Leather—Morocco—Tanned and Curried.....	1	75,000	80	22,544	156,300	190,000		
Lithographing.....	2	128,000	90	42,184	39,250	131,184		

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
Lock and Gunsmithing.....	20	\$ 28,100	41	\$ 15,332	\$ 12,143	\$ 42,286
Looking Glass and Picture Frames.....	31	118,550	285	98,653	160,492	402,423
Lumber—Planed.....	3	36,000	27	15,569	33,090	60,700
Lumber—Sawed.....	2	89,229	75	23,841	163,600	241,792
Machinery.....	15	96,559	116	43,896	52,618	139,914
Machinery—Engines and Boilers.....	27	1,156,812	1,901	862,531	1,185,827	2,410,580
Malt.....	2	250,000	45	20,000	300,000	425,000
Marble.....	2	23,000	32	8,388	10,782	30,205
Marble—State, Marble and Marbleized.....	39	641,701	991	318,570	439,236	940,368
Masonry—Brick and Stone.....	21	133,200	482	170,782	315,649	552,586
Mattresses and Spring Beds.....	5	6,825	13	4,442	32,443	44,125
Men's Furnishing Goods.....	3	4,500	33	5,955	17,539	33,121
Millinery and Lace Goods.....	11	70,100	226	35,896	148,249	229,466
Millwrighting.....	2	10,000	47	13,130	19,605	43,659
Models and Patterns.....	3	1,450	5	2,070	1,700	8,190
Musical Instruments and Materials.....	6	4,900	7	1,395	1,975	7,400
Musical Instruments—Organs and Materials.....	3	16,550	23	8,000	4,810	41,000
Musical Instruments—Pianos and Materials.....	4	628,382	410	200,988	157,639	534,049
Oil—Lard.....	1	75,000	18	10,000	500,000	550,000
Oil—Linseed.....	1	25,000	2	775	20,415	22,454

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
		§		%	§	%
Oleomargarine.....	1	20,000	24	5,000	57,000	85,000
Painting.....	55	34,620	355	92,329	61,113	925,081
Paints.....	5	17,200	28	9,798	39,200	69,690
Paints, Lead and Zinc.....	5	250,000	80	39,143	152,985	269,058
Paper Hanging.....	33	64,585	163	52,532	107,585	227,862
Patent Medicines and Compounds.....	34	237,650	329	85,467	453,027	706,493
Perfumery and Cosmetics.....	4	22,210	39	7,902	14,651	41,399
Photographing.....	25	70,150	70	25,005	22,426	95,228
Pickles, Preserves and Sauces.....	6	21,850	48	5,532	48,250	71,300
Pipes—Tobacco.....	2	16,200	33	7,797	15,500	15,500
Plaster—Ground.....	2	51,300	28	3,540	16,013	24,000
Plastering.....	26	70,400	354	96,107	83,898	215,360
Plated and Britannia Ware.....	3	16,200	48	20,780	18,500	52,000
Plumbing, Gas Fitting.....	87	196,385	271	81,142	174,041	407,795
Printing—Job.....	25	237,000	352	112,504	186,524	399,397
Printing and Publishing Books.....	3	113,000	25	11,080	85,900	122,000
Printing and Publishing Newspapers.....	18	1,591,200	457	276,847	282,933	834,771
Pumps.....	9	8,475	26	8,460	14,550	39,050
Refrigerators.....	3	16,200	32	7,099	13,020	27,900
Roofing and Roofing Materials.....	6	80,625	63	16,769	39,450	78,917

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
					\$	%	\$	%
Saddlery and Harness.....	76	\$ 304,025	565	\$ 223,187	\$ 388,092	% 857,810		
Sails.....	17	45,850	108	46,290	168,935	278,900		
Shut, Doors and Blinds.....	8	344,525	443	188,115	322,113	663,755		
Saws.....	3	6,500	8	2,921	2,744	10,281		
Scales and Balances.....	3	9,200	14	4,181	2,819	11,077		
Sewing Machines and Repairs.....	6	20,500	33	11,620	9,450	35,595		
Shirts.....	38	313,930	1,934	307,867	425,947	949,524		
Show Cases.....	5	14,300	42	15,785	27,389	74,320		
Silver Ware.....	4	98,703	43	26,979	49,542	112,061		
Slaughtering and Meat Packing.....	6	705,000	232	85,300	2,559,662	2,742,645		
Soap and Candles.....	7	250,432	83	43,145	215,238	323,350		
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....	2	1,400	6	2,874	1,700	7,500		
Stencils and Brands.....	3	2,800	7	3,526	2,200	9,500		
Stone and Earthenware.....	6	125,760	271	115,004	74,923	254,594		
Straw Goods.....	3	160,800	544	57,761	264,507	362,982		
Sugar and Molasses—Raw Cane.....	3	260,000	113	31,000	756,763	840,986		
Surgical Appliances.....	3	800	1	472	800	2,700		
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.....	152	1,024,310	1,963	551,642	2,178,300	3,200,331		
Tobacco—Chewing, Smoking and Snuff.....	10	602,660	1,204	165,107	1,152,906	1,581,424		
Tobacco—Cigars.....	329	468,282	1,429	462,099	617,585	1,551,611		

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—(CONCLUDED).

BUSINESS.						
ESTABLISHMENTS.	CAPITAL.	NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.	WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	COST OF MATERIALS.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Trunks and Valises.....	24,150	58	19,228	36,810	75,466	
Type Foundry.....	50,000	62	21,090	12,800	45,000	
Umbrellas and Canes.....	8,550	10	2,080	8,500	17,100	
Upholstering.....	174,325	185	74,320	178,781	311,589	
Vinegar.....	46,750	19	6,700	54,112	80,700	
Watch and Clock Repairing.....	19,800	32	15,583	6,779	44,215	
Wheelwrighting.....	77,445	194	54,057	54,013	166,325	
Whips.....	21,300	38	13,936	25,800	52,925	
Window Blinds and Shades.....	5,500	24	3,200	11,500	18,900	
Wire Work.....	23,500	52	24,000	26,000	77,000	
Wood—Turned and Carved.....	5,669	24	8,263	9,020	26,436	
Wooden Ware.....	86,000	96	27,500	62,500	114,260	
Unspecified Industries, as per note below.....	112,000	228	61,497	143,492	267,783	

NOTE.—The above seventeen (17) establishments consolidated embrace the following manufactures: Bellows and Hose, Leather, Billiard Tables, Cork Cutting, Explosives and Fire Works, Glass (Cut, Stained and Ornamental), Glaziers' (Diamonds, House-Furnishing Goods, Ivory Turned, Japan Work, Lactis, Lime, Millstones, Paper Tissue, Printing Materials, Safes, (Fire-Proof), Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus and Supplies, Toys and Games. The above figures are still subject to possible modification by additions to be made from data that may be received hereafter. The above Industries do not include the statistics of Breweries, Cotton Goods, Coal, Distilleries, the Fisheries, Gas, Glass, Iron and Steel Manufactures, Mixed Textile Fabrics, Oyster-Canning and Packing, Petroleum, Shining and Reboiling, Print Works, Railroad Repairing, Salt, Ship Building, Silk Goods, Wooden Goods, and the Mining Industries of the country,—these branches having been assigned to special experts, without regard to locality, whose reports will be hereafter published in detail.

These tables are, as it will at once be noticed, fuller than those of previous censuses, yet they are not complete. In the first place, the editor, in order the better to perfect them for comparison with the census returns of 1870, has ignored several interesting points about labor, average number of hands employed, average number of hours, and the relation of hours of labor to wages. These are interesting and important sociological data. They do not seem, however, to pertain to the domain of pure industrial research, which looks rather to the relations of capital, wages, cost of product and result, in order to establish a middle way for capital and labor and both, as employed in the development of manufactures.

It is useful to compare the growth of manufactures, as far as it can be done, by giving the condition of industries in 1870, with that condition in 1880. This can only be done approximately, however, since in 1870 the returns were made from Baltimore county, including the city, while in 1880, although they have been made for Baltimore city alone, the list is incomplete, so far as some twenty-two industries, which were committed to "special experts," have not been fully returned upon. It can still be shown, however, approximately, that the industries of Baltimore city alone, when all due allowances have been made for the elimination of the county's share and for the city industries not yet returned, the number of establishments rated in 1870 has nearly doubled; the capital employed has increased over 60 per cent.; the hands employed have augmented 170 per cent.; the wages 60 per cent.; the cost of materials 55 per cent., and the annual value of products about the same, or, in fact, still more. These figures are rather surprising on the surface, but they should not astonish any one when the real measure of Baltimore's growth during the decade is taken into the account. Baltimore does one of the largest businesses in agricultural implements, in fertilizers and in clothing. Its foreign trade in breadstuffs and provisions is enormous, and it has not yet lost by a great deal that controlling trade in flour in which it was at one time supreme the world over. Its proximity to Jones' and Gwynn's Falls, to the Gunpowder and the Monocacy, has never been overcome as an industrial fact,

and until this is finally done all talk of the flour empire being transferred to the James, the Ohio, the Missouri or upper Mississippi would seem to be idle.

Look at and consider the table of distances which we give here below :

TABLE OF DISTANCES BY RAILWAY FROM BALTIMORE TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Annapolis, Md.....	35	Louisville, Ky.....	716
Boston, Mass.....	421	Lynchburg, Va.....	216
Charleston, S. C.....	606	Manassas, Va.....	72
Charlottesville, Va.....	155	Martinsburg, Va.....	100
Chicago, Ill.....	801	Milwaukie, Wis.....	886
Cincinnati, O.....	580	Montreal, Canada.....	586
Cleveland, O.....	517	Nashville, Tenn.....	900
Columbus, O.....	512	New Orleans, La.....	1,384
Culpeper, Va.....	107	New York, N. Y.....	185
Cumberland, Md.....	178	Petersburg, Va.....	191
Detroit, Mich.....	697	Philadelphia, Pa.....	98
Frederick, Md.....	62	Richmond, Va.....	170
Fredericksburg, Va.....	108	Sandusky, O.....	595
Gettysburg, Pa.....	63	Savannah, Ga.....	716
Gordonsville, Va.....	134	St. Louis, Mo.....	920
Hanover, Pa.....	46	Washington, D. C.....	38
Harper's Ferry, Va.....	81	Westminster, Md.....	20
Harrisburg, Pa.....	85	Wilmington, Del.....	70
Indianapolis, Ind.....	700	Wilmington, N. C.....	406
Lancaster, Pa.....	80	York, Pa.....	57

The situation of Baltimore at the head of navigation gives it an average advantage of 175 miles over other Atlantic seaboard cities in its connections with the centres of Western traffic. To have the full benefit of this nearness to Western trade, however, Baltimore must get nearer to Europe by means of the cut-off ship canal from the Patapsco across the Eastern Shore peninsula to some point near the capes of the Delaware. This ship canal will ultimately be built, if for no other reason that 30,000,000 bushels of grain now come annually from all points north of the Ohio and east of Duluth for shipment via Baltimore, usually coming eastward to Buffalo

before seeking to come to Baltimore by rail. The Board of Trade of this city, in an exhaustive report on the subject, embodying also a memorial to Congress, said:

“Unquestionably Congress looks upon the shortening and cheapening of routes of transportation as works of national importance, for it otherwise would not have endowed all these various railroads, canals, cut-offs, and river and harbor improvements with so much money and so much land. But the object of all these various grants was to cheapen transportation to and from the seaboard; not to and from any particular and specific points on the seaboard. The railroad centre on the Chesapeake happens, by means of its railroad connections, to be nearer than other railroad debouches on the seaboard, by an average of nearly 175 miles, to the centres of collection and distribution of produce in the West, Northwest and South.

“The number of States and the diversity and volume of commerce to be served by the construction of this proposed cut-off, stamp it as a work of signal national importance. The 65,000,000 bushels of grain (and flour reduced to bushels) received at Baltimore in the year 1879, the cotton, tobacco and live stock, were gathered from very wide fields, all of them reaching out in search of the cheapest transportation. Canada and Manitoba contributed their quotas. Western New York and Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee and Georgia, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio were all glad to avail themselves of the cheap, short routes to the Chesapeake. Elevators and produce depots at Oswego and Rochester, at Williamsport and Erie, at Toronto and Collingwood, at Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Duluth, St. Paul and Bismarck, Cheyenne and Omaha, Kansas City and Keokuk, St. Louis and Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati, gathered in for our elevators and piers with incessant activity. Let those who like such problems try to cipher out how many pounds of this produce were shipped to our port out of sentimental esteem for Baltimore, and how many came hither in quest of the cheapest possible route to market. If Congress can shorten that route, from the

Mississippi to Liverpool, from 22 to 24 hours, (which is the saving in time reported by Colonel Craighill as capable of being effected by the proposed ship canal,) and lessen freights, insurance, shortage and other charges in proportion, will it not in fact be building a bridge over part of the Atlantic Ocean?"

At the same time Baltimore must get nearer to the West and the South by increasing its railroad connections and facilities and cheapening its charges. "It will not do," boldly said Mr. J. I. Middleton, last retiring President of the Corn Exchange, "to rely upon our natural and artificial advantages and lull ourselves into a false security, waiting for the trade to come back to us. Our corn trade was the result of the energy, skill and enterprise of our merchants, which made of a provincial market the successful rival of New York; and nothing but skill, energy and enterprise well and intelligently directed can restore to us the prize which seems now well nigh lost."

"What we need in Baltimore most of all," said Mr. Middleton, "is first to develop this through business, even if Baltimore thereby becomes only a way station on the grand line; and secondly, to make our city one of the great warehouses of the seaboard. We are as yet only on the threshold of the prosperity which this city is capable of enjoying, if we, her business men, make a proper use of our many advantages. But there must be in the future no question of adequate elevator storage accommodation. No matter how great the accumulation of grain and other merchandise, our railroads must be taught to remember that they have invited these precious freights; that their welfare and our welfare demands that the Western producer and the Eastern shipper or speculator, or whatever we may style the owner of this grain, should find in Baltimore the amplest opportunity of holding and storing at uniform and moderate charges all or any goods that he may choose to bring here. We never hear that New York refuses business, or confesses her inability to give storage room to the West or to the world. Nor do her business men ever forget themselves or their business so far as to denounce the spirit of speculation as one of the deadly sins. True chil-

dren of Mammon, they do all in their power to encourage what they recognize justly to be the very vital breath of all commercial activity!"

In concluding this chapter we cannot do better than employ the excellent words of Mayor Latrobé, in his last annual message to the City Council of Baltimore. "We are all interested," he says, "in the advancement of the prosperity and increase in the population of Baltimore. How can this be materially aided? Nature has done much for the city. It has contributed a healthy climate and a location on navigable tidewater in close proximity to the great coal-fields, and nearer to the Western cities than any point on the Atlantic seaboard. Private enterprise has constructed through lines of double track railways to the West, and established here terminal facilities for the receipt and trans-shipment of merchandise from rail to shipboard unequalled in the world. Municipal enterprise, assisted by liberal appropriations from the United States Government, has so deepened the channels to the port that any vessel which can enter the harbor of New York can come up to the wharves of Baltimore. The result of this combination of natural advantages with human enterprise has already made Baltimore a great commercial city. What more does it want? Increased commerce and manufactures. The former requires an increased depth of water in the harbor. We have made it twenty-four feet; let us make it twenty-seven feet. This, in connection with a continuance of the annual liberal appropriations by the City Council, to be expended by the Harbor Board in deepening and widening our upper channels, will, in a few years, accomplish the desired result. But we want manufactures. They are the life-blood of a great city. Our sister cities are all offering premiums for their establishment; let us endeavor to outbid them. We must have a low rate of taxation. Manufactures will not go where taxes are excessive. This is to be accomplished in several ways: *First*—By an economical municipal government. It is for this reason that I earnestly urge upon your Honorable Body to keep the taxes down. The city government should be managed on strictly business principles undertake nothing we cannot afford create no

superfluous offices; make the levy early, and make no appropriations after the levy is made. *Second*—We can secure a reduction of the tax rate by an increase in the taxable basis; this is aided by whatever advances the prosperity of the city. All that is done for commerce to attract trade to the port; all done for manufactures, inducing them to come here with their plant and machinery and employ operatives, who must build houses and purchase supplies for their support; all done, through the judicious expenditure of only what we can afford, in the way of repaving our business streets and improving the outer portion of the city, thus encouraging the erection of buildings for warehouses and dwellings, which are added to the taxable basis, tends to accomplish this result."

CHAPTER ELEVENTH.

The City—Its Government and Institutions—Moral, Intellectual, Benevolent and Social.

BALTIMORE was chartered by Act of General Assembly in 1796, under the corporate name of "The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore."* The city government is prohibited from creating debt for internal improvement works or otherwise, except by specific sanction of the General Assembly, and ratification by the qualified voters at the polls. The Mayor is elected biennially, and has a veto power, which requires a vote of three-fourths of each branch of the City Council to overcome. His salary is \$5,000 a year. City Councilmen receive \$1,000 a year, each. The First Branch has twenty members and the Second Branch ten members. Subordinate officers of the city government are appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council in convention. The collector of State and city taxes is appointed annually. His salary is \$2,000, and he is allowed in addition one per cent. of the State taxes collected by him. His bond is \$75,000. The Appeal Tax Court, comprising three judges, receive each \$1,800 a year. They appoint a clerk, salary \$1,600 a year, an assessor and other officers provided by law. This Court is authorized to assess the property of persons failing to make their own returns, and also to make alterations, additions or deductions in assessments, as it may deem proper. A part of the duty of the Appeal Tax Court is to grant permits for the erection of buildings within the city limits, without charge.

The City Register is elected biennially by the two branches of the Council in convention. He has charge of the moneys

*This initial sketch is in part an abridgment of a report made to the census bureau by Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, Chairman of the Committee on the Memorial Volume, and President of the Maryland Historical Society.

and securities of the corporation and is its accounting officer. He gives bond in the sum of \$50,000 and has a salary of \$3,000. No money can be paid, however, except through a warrant of the Comptroller. The Comptroller is appointed biennially by the Mayor. He performs the duties indicated by his title; gives bond in the sum of \$10,000, and has a salary of \$3,000. The Comptroller, although appointed by the Mayor, can only be removed by the joint action of the City Council.

The public debt of the city of Baltimore is (January 1, 1881) \$36,092,298.06, against which, including a sinking fund of \$7,859,757.78, there are interest-bearing securities of \$28,099,036.02, leaving a balance of debt over and above interest-bearing securities of \$6,924,762.04, for which the city holds unproductive assets, of more or less value, amounting to \$4,807,472.57, besides a large amount of real estate, in its court-house, record office, city hall, jail, police stations, fire-engine houses and apparatus, school-houses, almshouse, steam-tugs, Marine Hospital grounds, public parks, etc.

The public debt of the city, its investments and finances generally, are in charge of a board, consisting of the Mayor and two citizens, who are elected by the Councils in convention annually, and styled "the Commissioners of Finance." No salary is attached to the office.

The law officers of the city government are a Counselor, at a salary of \$2,500; a Solicitor, whose salary is \$4,000, and an Examiner of Titles, with a salary of \$3,000.

There is a City Librarian, at a salary of \$1,500, with an assistant, at a salary of \$900. In addition to his other duties, the librarian procures all the stationery and printed matter required by the heads of the several departments.

The Board of Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore hold their offices for six years. The Commissioners are elected by the State Legislature—one at each biennial session. They give a bond to the State in the penalty of \$10,000 each, and there is a salary of \$2,500 attached to the office. They choose their own president and a treasurer, who must be one of their number; a clerk, with a salary of \$1,500, who gives bond in the penalty of \$5,000, and is virtually the treasurer; a marshal, with a salary of \$2,500, and a deputy marshal,

whose salary is \$2,000. They enroll and organize a permanent police force of five hundred men. The captains on the force receive \$22 per week, the lieutenants \$20, sergeants \$19, and the privates \$18. Including officers, sergeants, keepers of stations, turnkeys, &c., the whole regular police force consists of about six hundred men, and is maintained at an annual expense of about \$590,000. The Police Commissioners are authorized to increase the force on special occasions, when the pay of each person added to the force is \$2.50 per diem while he remains in service. While the State appoints the Police Commissioners, the expense of supporting the force is borne by the city.

The schools of the city are in charge of a board, entitled "the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools," consisting of a member from each ward, chosen by the Councils, in convention, for four years. One-fourth of the whole number go out of office annually. The office is not a salaried one. The board elects one of its members president; also a secretary, with a salary fixed by the board, and a superintendent of public schools, with an assistant. The salary of the superintendent is fixed by the board, subject to the approval of the councils, and at this time is \$2,500 per annum. The salary of the assistant superintendent is \$1,800. The board appoints the teachers, determines their salaries, and prescribes the course of studies and the books to be used. There is no charge for tuition, but each pupil is required to pay, in advance, one dollar per quarter for the use of books, except in cases where the indigence of the parents prevents it. There are separate schools for colored children, and also German-English schools, where the German language is taught as well as English. The whole number of schools is one hundred and twenty-five, and the buildings are valued at \$1,169,544. There is one city college for boys, two high schools for girls, thirty-eight grammar, fifty-nine primary schools, five English-German schools, fourteen colored day schools, four colored evening schools, one white evening school and one normal school, with one hundred and six male and seven hundred and sixteen female teachers, and an average daily attendance of 31,477—the whole number of pupils during the year 1879

being 48,988, of whom 5,126 were colored. The number of pupils paying nothing was 25,528. The expense of public schools in 1879 was \$620,000.

The Fire Department of Baltimore is under the control of an unpaid commission of citizens, the Mayor being *ex officio* a member thereof. They hold their offices for four years, two going out of office every second year. They appoint a chief engineer, at a salary of \$2,000, and two assistant engineers, with a salary of \$1,400 each. If a fireman is injured while on duty, so as to be prevented from following his daily occupation or attending to his duties in the department, he is paid his salary for one year, if his disability so long continues. If a fireman loses his life while in the discharge of his duties, the family of the deceased, including father and mother, are to be paid \$500. In addition to this, the fire commissioners are authorized to effect insurances on the lives of the firemen. The annual expense of the Fire Department is \$175,000.

The water supply of the city is governed by a board of six commissioners, appointed biennially, who, with the Mayor, receive no compensation for the service they render in this connection. They appoint and fix the compensation of a water engineer, a civil engineer, a water registrar, clerks and collectors. The supply is derived from Jones' Falls and the Gunpowder Falls, the work connected with the latter being now (1880) on the eve of completion. The minimum supply from Jones' Falls is 15,000,000 gallons per day, and from the Gunpowder 165,000,000—the two affording an aggregate daily supply of 190,000,000 gallons. The Gunpowder tunnel is capable of passing 170,000,000 gallons per diem. That of New York is limited to 100,000,000. There are four reservoirs connected with the Jones' Falls supply, of 8½, 5, 53 and 4½ acres, respectively, storing in the aggregate 535,000,000 gallons, and two reservoirs connected with the Gunpowder supply, of 60 and 30 acres, respectively, with an aggregate storage of 765,000,000 gallons, making the entire storage supply 1,300,000,000 gallons. The supply from the Gunpowder involved the construction of a tunnel seven miles in length and twelve feet in diameter, the greater part of which is through rock, and the excellence and beauty of all the works apper-

taining to which have already become noted in the engineering world. It is the third largest tunnel in the world, being only surpassed by the Mont Cenis and the St. Gothard. One of the chief storage lakes of the Gunpowder system was completed December 16th, 1880. This lake is two miles from the northeastern limits of the city. It is called Montebello. It is one and a half miles around, thirty-one feet depth, and covers an area of sixty acres. Clifton reservoir, lying between Montebello and the city limits, will be completed in September, 1881.

All matters connected with the harbor of Baltimore are in charge of a board of six commissioners, who hold their offices for four years, two going out of office biennially. They receive no compensation. The Mayor is the president. The Harbor Board has authority to make contracts, employ labor, and do all that may be necessary to maintain and improve the harbor. The harbor is at this time kept open during the winter by two iceboats.

The parks of Baltimore consist of Druid Hill Park, containing 693 acres; Patterson Park, of 56 acres; Riverside Park, 17½ acres; Federal Hill Park, 8½ acres, and other smaller areas called squares, which are in charge of unpaid commissioners, appointed from persons residing in the respective neighborhoods. The first four parks are in charge of a board, also unpaid, of four persons, of whom the Mayor is *ex-officio* chairman. They hold their offices during good behavior, with power to fill vacancies occurring in their body, subject to the approval of the City Councils. The parks are supported by a tax of twelve per cent. on the gross earnings of the city passenger railways, from which there is deducted the interest on the bonds issued for the purchase of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks. One-fifth of what remains is then invested as a sinking fund to redeem the bonds at maturity, and the balance is expended by the park commissioners in the maintenance and improvement of the parks. They appoint an engineer and general superintendent, superintendents of the particular parks, a naturalist, a gardener, and generally the laboring force required. Riverside and Federal Hill Parks are maintained by special appropriations, from time to time, as necessary.

The jail of the city is in charge of a board of five "visitors," who serve without compensation, and who appoint a warden with the necessary assistants, and fix their salaries. They are required to employ the prisoners at such work in and about the premises as may be consistent with their safe-keeping. When discharged, the prisoners may be paid two-thirds of their net earnings, to be ascertained by the visitors.

There are five trustees of the almshouse, who receive \$2 per diem for each day of their meetings in the discharge of their duties. The almshouse at Bayview is under their control, and each trustee has the power to direct, in writing, the admission of a pauper. This power is also possessed by the ward managers of the poor, of whom there is one appointed annually by the Mayor and City Council for each ward of the city.

The sanitary department of the city government is carried on by a Board of Health, consisting of a Health Commissioner, with a salary of \$2,500, and an assistant, with a salary of \$1,500. There is also a Marine Hospital physician subordinate to the Board of Health, with a salary of \$3,000, whose duties appertain to the sanitary condition of the port. The duty of attending to the streets of the city devolves upon a "City Commissioner," with a salary of \$3,000, and three assistants, with a salary of \$1,500 each. There is also a City Surveyor elected biennially by the qualified voters of the city. The compensation is fixed by a table of rates, according to the services performed by him. Besides the City Commissioner, there is a board of three persons, called "The Commissioners for Opening Streets in the City of Baltimore," which determines matters connected with the laying out, opening, grading, widening or closing up of any streets, lanes and alleys. They hold their offices for three years—one going out of office every year—and have each a salary of \$1,200.

There is an Inspector of Public Buildings, five Inspectors of Streets, two Inspectors of Sewers and two Inspectors of Public Cemeteries, who perform the duties indicated by their respective titles. This enumeration of the officers of the city government does not include all of its employes, but will suffice to give a correct idea of the system provided for the conduct of its affairs.

A few notes in illustration of the preceding sketch may be taken from a paper published in *The Sun* newspaper on January 12th, 1880, on the founding of Baltimore. In regard to the transition to an incorporated form of government, this article said:

Government by Legislature through boards of commissioners is too slow a process to suit large cities. It besides creates too many irresponsibilities. A Legislature has no time to govern a State and a city at the same time—to regulate general affairs and details at once. The General Assembly of the State from 1774 to 1796 had to make no end of municipal regulations for Baltimore Town: to regulate the gauging of casks, the paving of streets, the placing and lighting of lamps, the appointing of Port Wardens, the cleaning of the basin, the ordering of the night watch, the conduct of the markets, &c. At last the Legislature got as tired of this as did the petitioning people of Baltimore, and the “Act to erect Baltimore Town, in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof,” was passed November Session, 1796, the Act specifying that “the good order, health, peace and safety of large cities and towns cannot be preserved, nor the evils and accidents to which they are exposed avoided or remedied, without an internal power competent to establish a police and regulations fitted to their particular circumstances and exigencies.” This charter and its subsequent amendments comprise the Constitution of Baltimore. The city was to have a seal; to be divided into wards, (eight at first); to have a Council of two branches, (the First Branch to be elected *viva voce* by voters worth not less than \$1,000). The voters at the time of voting for members of First Branch were to vote for one elector in each ward, and these were to meet and choose the Mayor and members of Second Branch. The corporation was given power to enact all laws and ordinances necessary to preserve the health of the city, to remove nuisances, have the streets lighted and patrolled, care for docks, basin, harbor and river, license auctions, &c., &c., levy taxes, collect fines, &c.

James Calhoun was elected first Mayor of Baltimore, and amongst the names of electors and councilmen who were

chosen we find such prominent citizens as George Reinecker, Dr. George Buchanan, Samuel Owings, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Jesse Hollingsworth, David McMechen, Hercules Courtenay, Jeremiah Yellott, Adam Fonerden, Philip Rogers, James A. Buchanan, Peter Frick, Englehardt Yeiser, Joseph Biays, Nicholas Rogers, John Merryman, Robert Gilmor, Edward Johnson, Job Smith, Baltzer Schaeffer, &c. It will be noted how the Pennsylvania German and Scotch-Irish names loom up in this list, alongside of good old English names, however, and those of Huguenots. James Calhoun himself was of Scotch-Irish stock, coming into the province about 1771. He made himself prominent on the patriot side during the Revolution, and was on several of the most active committees. At the date of Mr. Calhoun's election to the honorable place of first Mayor of Baltimore he was President of the Chesapeake Insurance Company, and lived "cross North lane, on East street"—that is to say, on Fayette street, south side, one door west of North street, his office being on the corner.

Mr. Richard H. Moale, son of John Moale, was Register of the City; Mr. James Carey, President of the First Branch of the earliest City Council, Mr. John Merryman being President of the Second Branch. The first Council met in its first session in February, 1797, at the court-house, as directed by the Act of Incorporation. They continued to meet here until March, 1801, when commissioners were appointed to choose a site and build a City Hall, and until the building was erected the commissioners and Mayor were to "provide forthwith a suitable house for the accommodation of the City Council and for the office of the Mayor and Register." The first City Hall and Mayor's office was on South street, nearly opposite Lovely lane, on the site of the banking-house of the Messrs. Garrett. This property seems to have belonged to Mr. James Long, and was rented for \$200 a year. Afterwards the building erected by Rembrandt Peale, on Holliday street, and called Peale's Museum, was bought for a City Hall, the picture galleries being turned into Council chambers, and this site served until the present City Hall was finished.

The city officers were not numerous nor the salaries large. Each branch of the Council had a Clerk and a Messenger.

There were five City Commissioners, three Commissioners of the Watch and Lighting the City, nine Health Commissioners, three Commissioners to Survey the Harbor, two Inspectors of Flour, one Inspector of Salted Meats, a Superintendent of Pumps for each ward, a Harbor Master, a Collector, a Superintendent of Streets, a City Constable, a Superintendent of the Mud Machine, three Assessors, a Clerk for each of the three markets, four Measurers of Lumber, four Woodcorders, two Hay Weighers, one Gauger, Keeper of the Powder Magazine and three Sweepmasters. The Mayor received \$2,400 a year and office rent, Register \$1,400, Harbor Master \$300, Mud Machine Superintendent \$666.66, Clerks of markets \$280 for the three, City Commissioners \$2 per diem for each day's actual service, Council Clerks \$5 per diem, Messengers \$1.50 per diem during actual service. The members of the Council received \$1.50 per diem for each day's session, but if absent, were fined \$2 per diem. Such were our first lawmakers.

The first ordinance, after continuing over some necessary officers of the town and providing for the proper custody of the moneys and records, was to establish a seal for the corporation of Baltimore. It was decided to retain the old seal of the town commissioners, some necessary alterations being made in it. The next ordinances established the office of register and the treasury department, and the collector of dues and arrearages, fines and licenses, and the seventh ordinance restrained gaming and licensed and regulated theatrical and other exhibitions, in the interest of "true religion and good morals," which are declared to be "the only solid foundations of public liberty and happiness." The subsequent ordinances take up inspections, health, night-watch, policing, nuisances, lighting of streets, &c., in natural order.

The total revenue of the city from all sources during 1797, the first year of municipal existence, was \$14,412; for 1798 it was \$32,865. Small as these sums were, they sufficed to meet all expenditures. In 1810, with 35,000 people, the expenditures, were about \$60,000. In 1880, with 350,000, a tenfold increase in population, the expenditures of every sort are estimated at \$5,500,000, or an increase of more than ninetyfold. Still the assets of the corporation and the wealth of the people

have grown very rapidly. The wealth of the city in 1798 was assessed at \$699,519, and in 1810 at about \$2,500,000, whereas it is now \$250,000,000, so that taxation is really not any heavier, counting the increment of wealth. The sources of revenue in 1797 and 1798 were (1) licenses, (2) fines, (3) inspections, (4) taxes. The ordinance of March 19, 1798, imposes a tax of fifteen shillings per one hundred pounds of real and personal property, equal to 75 cents on the \$100. The basis of assessment was directed, by an ordinance approved April 29, 1797, to be ascertained by the Register, Treasurer and Collector, who are to examine and collect into one statement all the taxes levied by the Assembly, and find out by whom they were paid.

Some of the sources of revenue were onerous and restrictive. Auctioneers were taxed five per cent. on gross sales; taverns were heavily licensed; license fees and inspection charges were imposed upon the visible part of every branch of industry. Other sources of revenue were founded in a mistaken policy—now pretty generally exploded—that if the State or municipality can get the people to pay money to it willingly and unconsciously without grumbling, it had the right to take from the people all they can spare.

This is the spurious philosophy of what is called "indirect taxation," of tariffs in general, of the Paris *octroi* in particular, and of all the lottery "systems" which have helped so materially to impoverish the improvident and unreflecting classes. Maryland and Baltimore no longer tolerate lotteries by law or in practice, but they used to be the very hot-beds of this "Simon-says-wiggle-waggle" style of gaming. The columns of the old Maryland Gazette teem with advertisements of lottery schemes. They occupy the next largest space to advertisements of runaway slaves and redemptioners.

Up to somewhere near the end of the Revolutionary war the streets of Baltimore town had not begun to be paved. In swampy places pole roads and causeways were laid, as in the case of Lombard, then called Water street, where it crossed Harrison's marsh to the "lower bridge" over Jones' Falls, and later, in the case of Wilkes street, where it passed over the head of "the cove" and the debouch of Harford run, on its

way to "the Point." Individuals made sidewalks here and there, to suit their fancy, but there was no law, and no compulsion. Baltimore was a village, and its streets were village roads and paths. At November Session (1782) of the Legislature, after Howard's, Ridgely's and Rogers' additions to the town, there was a law passed "for the more effectual paving of the streets of Baltimore town." This Act levied, for the purpose of paving, cleaning and repairing the streets, a tax of 12s. and 6d. per front foot on streets ordered to be paved, of 6s. and 3d. on alleys, four-wheeled carriages 30s. a year, chairs and sulkies 15s., drays 25s., wagons and carts 25s., saddle horses 20s., billiard tables £15, (additional to license,) the "playhouse" £50; 30s. fine (additional) for chimneys catching fire; selling liquor without license 30s. additional fine; £5 additional on tavern licenses, and 2s. 6d. per £100 on assessed property of all sorts, (equal to 12½ cents on the \$100.) These tax rates were heavy and unequal, but they were not so bad probably as unpaved streets. Street commissioners were appointed, fines set for obstructing streets and sewers, scavengers directed to be employed, people ordered to remove their own filth, nuisances forbidden, and various other pre-municipal regulations enforced. In subsequent Acts the streets were ordered to be surveyed, and many of the lanes and alleys widened and graded down. The present municipality of Baltimore is still involved in expenses incurred in the street plans of the old founders of the city. Many hills must yet be cut down, grades changed and streets widened and cut through before convenience and symmetry will be secured.

Baltimore now expends, for schools, colleges, institutes, academies, universities, libraries, and other direct means of education, an annual sum of \$1,100,000, representing, at 5 per cent., the income of an endowment amounting to not less than \$22,000,000. Some of this is absolutely permanent, and the greater part of the remainder is quite as permanent as any popular institutions can be made.

The municipal expenditures, aggregating somewhere about \$5,500,000 a year, of which about \$4,000,000 are derived from taxation, are devoted to the daily business of municipal government, over 10 per cent. taking the form of investments for

purposes of permanent improvements, parks, wharves, streets, markets, &c. At an average cost of less than one per cent. upon their estates, the citizens of Baltimore secure good municipal government, all the modern comforts and conveniences of modern city life, all the advantages of swift transit and carriage, good light and water, with the addition of about one-tenth of their annual subscriptions to local government being disbursed in the increase and development of the comforts and conveniences of the city of the future.

In addition to what has been said above in regard to the city's water supply and its parks, we are glad to be able to furnish some fresh and as yet unpublished new materials.*

The water works of Baltimore are of the most extensive and elaborate character. Two streams are brought into the service; the actual storage resource is 1,300,000,000 gallons; the minimum daily supply from Jones' Falls and the Gunpowder is about 115,000,000 gallons. This, with the storage, will give 370 gallons per capita for 350,000 people during one hundred days of the driest season. At the maximum daily supply of 50 gallons per capita, it will accommodate a population of 2,500,000—unless the present sources of supply should diminish before our city attains a population so great. The supply may thus be looked upon as being as permanent as the works.

The reservoirs, for storage, purification and distribution, are Lake Roland, one hundred and sixteen acres, on Jones' Falls, capacity 500,000,000 gallons, cost \$112,752; conduit to Hampden, \$536,000; dam at Lake Roland, \$152,000; Hampden reservoir, eight acres, two hundred and seventeen feet above tide, capacity 50,000,000 gallons, cost \$206,000. Pipes to Mount Royal reservoir, \$140,000; capacity of that, 30,000,000 gallons, cost \$112,000; Druid Lake, capacity 429,000,000 gallons, cost not given; Montebello reservoir, capacity 500,000,000 gallons, cost \$660,000; Clifton reservoir, capacity 265,000,000 gallons. This water supply is distributed throughout the city by two hundred miles of pipe, with nine hundred fire-plugs. The

* From "The Stranger in Baltimore," by J. F. Weishampel, Jr. A new edition of this capital little work is just going through the press, and Mr. W. has kindly sent us some of his revised sheets. It is one of the neatest complications of the sort we ever saw.

entire system will come into operation in September or October of this year, and water will be abundant. It ought also to be cheap. The entire cost of the system, from first to last, has been about \$9,000,000. On this basis and assuming that population increases *pari passu* with expenses, water ought to be supplied to every inhabitant at a cost of 1½ cents per one thousand gallons.

The Park system of Baltimore is all that Mr. Latrobe claims for it—probably more. Druid Hill Park is probably the finest in the world. But, in addition to the parks and squares enumerated by him in his account and containing seven hundred and seventy-five acres, there is the Clifton estate of the Johns Hopkins University, and Harlem, Lafayette, Franklin, Union, Madison and Jackson Squares, Eutaw Place, and the various public walks and places of the sort, aggregating at least four hundred and fifty more acres, all of which belong to the city so far as their use and enjoyment are the citizens'.

So of our monuments, which do not need either guide book or description. They commemorate great events or great men in a signal and effective way, are never mean in design or tawdry or commonplace in execution, but they are too familiar to call for description or index here. So of our cemeteries, in which, indeed, some of our gracefulest monuments are erected. But every one knows of Greenmount, Loudon Park, Baltimore Cemetery, Mount Olivet, Western, Mount Carmel, Laurel, of the Cathedral Cemetery, Old St. Paul's, the Quaker burying-ground on Aisquith street, and the Dunkard's, on Paca street. No need to repeat these things.

There are over three hundred church buildings in Baltimore, besides many halls used by religious denominations. It is uncertain how much room or how many seats all these are able to furnish, or how much property they own. The figures given on this subject in the ninth census are totally unreliable. Those gathered for the tenth census have not yet been compared or published. The City Directory, upon a careful examination, proves to be neither full nor accurate. If we had the figures of the tenth census, we would still give them, defective as they probably are, judging by the compila-

tion of the ninth; but it would be absurd to predicate any attempt at full or accurate statement upon the returns of the ninth census. It may be observed here that if Baltimore were not already styled "the city of monuments," it would better deserve to be called "the city of churches" than Brooklyn, which now enjoys that cognomen. To show this we have only to compare the statistics of churches of King's county, New York, which includes Brooklyn, with those of Baltimore county, Maryland, which includes Baltimore city, as displayed in the ninth census (1870.) Relatively to population, the increase in churches during the decade is about the same in each county. We cannot give the figures for the cities separate from the counties, since the census was not taken that way. It may be stated, however, that while the population of Brooklyn in 1870 was 94 per cent. of the whole of King's county, that of Baltimore was only 80.9 of the whole of Baltimore county.

Brooklyn, 94 per cent. of the population of King's county, had 276 congregations, 262 churches, 197,125 seats, \$12,025,000 property, for a total of 419,921 people. Baltimore county, of which Baltimore has 80.9 of total population, had 288 congregations, 289 church-edifices, seating 169,720 people in a population of 330,471. The Brooklyn churches were fewer, larger and more costly, yet they did not seat so large a proportion of the community as those of Baltimore. The Brooklyn churches, in fact, cost \$28.60 per capita of the whole population, while the Baltimore churches cost \$24.30 per capita. But then, on the other hand, while the Brooklyn churches had sitting room for only 47 per cent. of the people, those of Baltimore could accommodate 51 per cent. Baltimore had a church for each 1,167 of the population; Brooklyn only one for every 1,602. These figures show conclusively that Baltimore, not Brooklyn, is entitled to be called "the city of churches."

The summary of the educational system of Baltimore, as given above, from Mr. Latrobe's report, is admirably complete as well as compact. It still is not historical but only municipal, and would seem to require a brief supplement. It would please us to be able to give—but for the fact that there are

absolutely no data—some account of the “dames’ schools” which preceded the regular primary schools, and of the Latin schools, often conducted (especially in the rural districts) by Irish teachers of clever scholarship, who taught book-keeping and English history, as well as algebra and Latin, at the point of the ferule. When the county grammar school and academy system began to be established, these men did good work. They were poor, irregular in habits, and still more irregular in temper, but they knew how to teach, and they did teach, many things, thoroughly. The author recalls the history of many of these, sometimes told by sufferers who found it difficult to remember the good instructions given them under the irregular shower of blows accompanying, but much more often by elders who confessed that their impatience under stripes robbed them of many chances to get substantial knowledge. These were the old “school-masters,” a very different class, it will be confessed, from the school-teachers who succeeded them.

Their schools, the dame schools, and some very few State institutions of a higher order, constituted all the means for education which existed prior to 1800. St. John’s College at Annapolis and Washington College at Chestertown had indeed been endowed before that, and not very long afterwards, Georgetown College and Emmitsburg filed into the line. There were “county academies,” select schools for gentlemen’s sons, in nearly every county, and, in the case of Charlotte Hall, a county academy supported by the funds of St. Mary’s, Charles and Calvert counties, the results were very successful, as they still continue to be. But, in 1851, when the present writer was preparing for college, there was no place where he could “eat his commons,” as a Baltimorean, besides “old St. Mary’s”—and in a year or two this school, which had done so much to give classical educations to our best youth, subsided into a “seminarium” and left our young men the option of Loyola College or some extra State institution.

These were good classical schools—none better than “Baltimore College”—and good private schools—yet neither the State nor the city had any system of education. But this was

remedied in 1829, with the first establishment of the common school system. That, which started in the humblest way, has grown, flourished and branched until it includes every child, and the private schools have virtually perished before it. It takes in every child and its branches spread so wide that none need leave Baltimore, no matter how broad or how various his aspirations for general or special education may be. From the primary to the grammar school; from the grammar school to the Business College, the workshop, the School of Design, or the City College; thence to the University, to the Medical Colleges, the Law School, or the School of Theology—all may be had here in our midst, without even crossing beyond the city limits into the "Belt."

Our Law School rests upon a firm foundation, compact of the best modern methods expounded by able and experienced practitioners. Our Medical Schools, old and well established, have always conjoined the ablest professors and demonstrators with hospitals which afforded the widest opportunities for the study of pathology and for clinical lectures. When, in the course of a few years, they are supplemented by the richly endowed Johns Hopkins Hospital and by the active studies in biology and chemistry pursued in the Johns Hopkins University, there is nothing to prevent them from becoming the best schools in the world.

The Johns Hopkins University, endowed with \$3,000,000 of the hard earnings and careful savings of one of our greatest merchants, a man whose genius for trade, broad as that was, was yet narrow alongside his unerring conception of the proper uses of money, was formally opened to the work of higher education on February 22d, 1876. It has been faithful to its motto: *VERITAS, VOS, LIBERABIT*. Its trustees have cordially responded to the high executive ability and the wonderful power and fertility of suggestion of its president, D. C. Gilman, and already, when not yet five years old, it stands before the world the best intellectual workshop in America—the accepted model of all more recent foundations. Its professors study while teaching; their discoveries are eagerly watched for by the scientific world, and they are continually making great and important contributions to the resources of

philology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, history and philosophy. There is not space here to explain the deep and comprehensive, broad and liberal, sound and practical plan of this admirable institution—a university indeed. The system of fellowships inaugurated by this university has enabled it to do much of its excellent work. In the University circular for April, 1880, this system is thus explained:

“The system of fellowships was instituted for the purpose of affording to young men of talent from any place, an opportunity to continue their studies in the Johns Hopkins University, while looking forward to positions as professors, teachers and investigators, or to other literary and scientific vocations. The appointments have not been made as rewards for good work already done, but as aids and incentives to good work in the future; in other words, the fellowships are not so much honors and prizes bestowed for past achievements, as helps to further progress and stepping-stones to honorable intellectual careers. They have not been offered to those who are definitely looking forward to the practice of either of the three learned professions, (though such persons have not been formally excluded from the competition), but have been bestowed almost exclusively on young men desirous of becoming teachers of science and literature, or determined to devote their lives to special branches of learning which lie outside of the ordinary studies of the lawyer, the physician and the minister.

“Every candidate is expected to submit his college diploma or other certificate of proficiency from the institution where he has been taught, with recommendations from those who are qualified to speak of his character and knowledge. But this is only introductory. He must also submit, orally or in writing, such evidence of his past success in study, and of his plans for the future, together with such examples of his literary or scientific work, as will enable the professors to judge of his fitness for the post. The examination is indeed, in a certain sense, competitive; but not with uniform tests, nor by formal questions and answers submitted to the candidates. First, the head of a given department considers, with such counsel as he may command the applicant's record. The

professors then collectively deliberate on the nominations made by individual members of their body. The list upon which they agree, with the reasons for it, is finally submitted by the president of the university to the executive committee, and by them to the trustees for final registration and appointment. By all these precautions, the highest results which were anticipated have been secured. A company of most promising students has been brought together, and their ability as teachers and scholars has been recognized by the calls they have received to permanent and attractive posts in different parts of the country."

The history of the beneficiaries up to that date is thus summarized:

"Of the thirty-three appointed since instructions began in the university, fourteen commenced their career here as graduate students. The departments of study of those appointed were as follows: mathematics, 7; physics, 6; chemistry, 9; biology, 10; Greek, 8; comparative philology, 3; history and political science, 3; philosophy, including aesthetics, 4; engineering, 2; mineralogy, 1. Of thirty-three who have left, seventeen are now instructors in colleges and universities, (eight here and nine elsewhere); two are engaged as teachers in classical schools; two are attached to the United States Coast Survey, and one to the United States Fish Commission; one is attached to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York city; four others are engaged in the practice of professions other than teaching, (one chemist, one civil engineer, one physician, one lawyer); four are still pursuing their studies here or abroad."

The university supports four scientific journals of the highest class; it sustains, within its own organization, a Scientific Association, a Philological Association, an association for the pursuit of Historical and Political Science, a Mathematical Seminary and a Metaphysical club. It has a Naturalist's Field Club, and a Chesapeake Zoological Laboratory, which, under the very competent direction of Dr. W. K. Brooks, has found out how to tell us more about our "oyster fundum" than was ever discovered by the ablest old "tongs' man" of

Tangier's or the most accomplished *gourmet* at Guy's. All this means work—work of that heroic sort which the poets delight to contemplate, as witness Sidney Lanier's Ode on Commemoration Day—

“And here, O finer Pallas, long remain—
 Sit on these Maryland hills, and fix thy reign,
 And frame a fairer Athens than of yore
 In these blest bounds of Baltimore—
 Here, where the climates meet
 That each may make the other's lack complete—
 Where Florida's soft Favonian airs beguile
 The nipping North—where nature's powers smile—
 Where Chesapeake holds frankly forth her hands
 Spread wide with invitation to all lands—
 Where now the eager people yearn to find
 The organizing hand that fast may bind
 Loose straws of aimless aspiration fain
 In sheaves of serviceable grain—
 Here, old and new in one,
 Through nobler cycles round a richer sun
 O'er-rule our modern ways,
 O blest Minerva of these larger days!
 Call here thy congress of the great, the wise,
 The hearing ears, the seeing eyes—
 Enrich us out of every farthest clime—
 Yea, make all ages native to our time,
 Till thou the freedom of the city grant
 To each most antique habitant
 Of Fame—
 Bring Shakspeare back, a man and not a name—
 Let every player that shall mimic us
 In audience see old Godlike Aeschylus—
 Bring Homer, Dante, Plato, Socrates—
 Bring Virgil from the visionary seas
 Of old romance—bring Milton, no more blind—
 Bring large Lucretius, with unmaniac mind—
 Bring all gold hearts and high resolved wills
 To be with us about these happy hills—
 Bring old Renown
 To walk familiar citizen of the town—
 Bring Tolerance, that can kiss and disagree—
 Bring Virtue, Honor, Truth, and Loyalty—
 Bring Faith that sees with undissembling eyes—
 Bring all large Loves and heavenly Charities—
 Till man seem less a riddle unto man
 And fair Utopia less Utopian,
 And many peoples call from shore to shore,
The world has bloomed again, at Baltimore!”

It means honest work, too—as Prof. C. D. Morris, in one of his presentation addresses, has taken pains to explain.

"Our matriculation standard," said he, "is placed, and will no doubt be kept at a high level, so that it may fairly be assumed that a student who passes it with credit is fully on a par with the average American sophomore. After this the time that must elapse before the A. B. degree is reached is not with us determined by any hard and fast line. A definite amount of work is prescribed, which the student has to absolve, be the time longer or shorter. The one thing that is certain is that mere lapse of time will not help him in the slightest degree. But every encouragement is offered to the able and diligent student to use his best efforts to put his work behind him as fast as he can; while the student who, from unfavorable circumstances of any sort, is unable to use any great expedition, is not made to feel that he is left behind by his contemporaries in any sense that need lower his self-respect.

"The result of this system is seen in the absolutely universal diligence that pervades the whole place. I have had considerable experimental acquaintance with other seats of learning, and I assert with the greatest confidence that in no place of which I have any knowledge is there anything like the universal spirit of work which prevails here. We have students, no doubt, of various degrees of capacity and attainment; but I do not believe that the class of idlers is represented here by a single specimen.

"Of the three young men whose names I shall presently read, one has been three years with us, and each of the others two years and a half, since the completion of their matriculation; and in June last the degree was conferred on a student who had been here but two years. I wish to call special attention to these facts, as I think a misapprehension exists as to the length of time required for graduating here. One result of this comparative shortness of undergraduate time is seen in the fact that our students do not think it necessary to leave us as soon as they have gained their A. B. Of the three who graduated in June, two are still studying here; and I believe that it is the intention of the three whom I am to present to-night to do the same thing."

LIBRARIES OF BALTIMORE.*

PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Mr. P. R. Uhler, Librarian.

This library was founded in 1857 by Mr. George Peabody, as a part of the institute which bears his name. The collection was begun in 1861, and it was opened to the public in 1866, with a nucleus of 16,000 volumes. It now contains 67,850 volumes, representing every branch of literature and science, of which about one-tenth are works of fiction. It is especially rich in large and costly works of science and art, which but few private libraries can afford, and in some departments is better provided than any other in the country. It is a library for reading and reference only.

The new hall, in the east wing of the institute, where its stores are now assembled, is admirably designed, both for beauty and convenience. The cases are arranged in alcoves with double windows, so that whenever the growth of the library may require it, the number of cases, and consequently the storage capacity of the hall, can be doubled.

The reading-room is open to the public from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. In this room are arranged encyclopædias, dictionaries and other works of general reference, which readers can consult at pleasure; while books from the alcoves are brought as desired by the assistants. The work of building up the library is steadily carried on.

LIBRARY OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, Librarian.

This library has four departments—

(a.) A general reference collection of books, including not only cyclopædias and dictionaries, but copies of the works of great authors, ancient and modern, in different branches of literature and science.

(b.) Several special collections of books, which have been bought as the working apparatus of those departments of

*Abstract of an article prepared by Dr. Wm. H. Browne.

study now instituted among us, from lists which have been furnished by the several instructors.

(c.) A transient collection of *new* books, English, French and German, brought here for examination as soon as published, sometimes by purchase, and sometimes by the courtesy of dealers.

(d.) A very full collection of current periodical literature, so selected as to supplement the lists of the Peabody, the Mercantile Library and other reading-rooms of Baltimore.

It was desired to make the library so far encyclopædic, that no profitable branch of independent study or reflection could be entered upon, to which at least some clue or guide might not be found here to help the student on his way. To secure this twofold end, there has been established a small but compact library of general reference, and a series of special libraries for each department of work, arranged, as far as possible, on the plan of keeping kindred subjects, such as mathematics and physics, closely together.

In order that the university, in all its branches, may keep fully abreast of the rapid progress of thought and discovery, a large proportion of the leading journals in the chief departments of knowledge are taken.

The library at present contains 7,800 bound volumes and about 800 unbound, including pamphlets, but not periodicals.

The number of periodicals taken, exclusive of the issues of publication societies, is 265, of which 26 are received in exchange for journals proceeding from the university, 7 are gratuitous, and 232 are subscribed for. They are published in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Greece, India and the United States, and represent all the leading branches of knowledge and literature. A printed list of the periodicals taken by the principal libraries of Baltimore has been published by the university.

The library is open to all members of the university from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., and books may be taken out, under certain limitations, for reading at home. The reading-room is large and well lighted, and contains the general reference library and current files of periodicals, while the rooms containing

the special libraries are open to all who prefer to carry on their studies there. Readers have free access to all the shelves and to the card-catalogue, which is kept always complete to date.

LIBRARY COMPANY OF THE BALTIMORE BAR.

Mr. J. Holmes Converse, Librarian.

This company, which is a voluntary association of members of the Baltimore Bar, was incorporated by an Act of Assembly in 1840. It is supported altogether by subscription, the yearly payment being ten dollars. It is used for reference only; but books from its shelves may be carried into the courts and there referred to as needed. The affairs of the company are managed by a president and board of five directors, elected annually.

The present membership is 327. The number of volumes is nearly 8,000, including almost complete sets of the English and American reports, and most of the latest text-books. It is open every day, except on Sundays and legal holidays, from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. during ten months of the year, and in July and August from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LIBRARY OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. J. W. M. Lee, Librarian; Mr. J. G. Gatchell, Assistant Librarian.

This society was founded in 1844. In 1855 its library, which, though not large, was a very valuable collection, was increased by the transfer to it of the books of the Library Company of Baltimore. It now contains 15,000 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets.

This collection is especially rich in the department of history—general, State and local. It is also well supplied with works of voyages and travels, and the leading writers on political science; has a good collection of maps, and very full files of newspapers. Beside these, the other departments of knowledge are fairly well represented, and it possesses many rare works and bibliographical curiosities. Among its manuscript collections it includes many valuable papers, chiefly bearing upon the history of the State.

The rooms are open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The membership subscription is five dollars yearly; but all students or others seeking information are made welcome to the rooms, and every assistance rendered them in their researches.

When the Maryland Historical Society was founded, there was incorporated in its charter a gallery of the Fine Arts; and when it united with the old Library Company and the Mercantile Library Association in the erection of the present Athenæum building at the corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets, the uppermost of the three stories was appropriated to it on account of the facility of having there a picture gallery some fifty-two feet square, of a proper height, with a large skylight, and with adjacent rooms for the other purposes of the society. Here, year after year, exhibitions were held, the profits of which were devoted to the purchase of admirable copies by eminent artists of the masterpieces of the world—the Madonna of St. Sixtus, of Raphael, the Notte, of Corregio, the Communion of St. Jerome, of Domenichino, the Peter Martyr, of Titian, and the Marriage of Cana, of Paul Veronese. These still remain upon its walls, along with numbers of other paintings, original and copies, given or loaned by their owners to the society or deposited for safe-keeping—the whole forming a collection in charge of a custodian, and open to the public gratuitously, daily, from 10 until 4 o'clock, and on Sundays from 2 until 4 o'clock. The visitors, both during the week and on Sundays, are numerous. In connection with it there is a collection of plaster models of the most renowned of the statues of antiquity. The gallery is open to copyists, who are at all times to be seen at work there; and the use of the rooms has been accorded to the Decorative Art Society, whose numerous pupils, under the care of an experienced and accomplished instructor, have the benefit of the collections of painting and sculpture of the Historical Society. When the Library Company was merged in the Historical Society, the latter moved from its rooms in the third story of the building down into those occupied by the former in the second, leaving the whole of the third story to art.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. W. M. Lee, Librarian.

This association was organized in 1839, more especially for the advantage of clerks and others employed in business houses, though the use of the books was extended to all members of the community, on the payment of a slightly increased subscription. It has grown steadily, if not rapidly, and now numbers 36,000 volumes in all departments of literature. It is well supplied with works of biography, history and travels, and possesses many valuable and uncommon books relating to American history. It has also a fine collection of English literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Being a circulating library, it includes, of course, a large proportion of works of fiction. Its pamphlet collection now numbers about 12,000, being particularly full in pamphlets relating to the State and city, and in publications, official and others, of the late Confederate States.

The reading-room is supplied with the leading American and foreign periodicals. The rooms, at the corner of Saratoga and St. Paul streets, are open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The price of the stock is five dollars per share, with yearly dues of three dollars. Non-stockholders pay a subscription of five dollars per year; three dollars, six months: two dollars, three months.

LIBRARY OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

Mr. A. F. Lusby, Librarian.

From the foundation of this institution, in 1848, the library has been one of its leading features. The first design was that it should be especially rich in books of reference and instruction bearing upon the mechanic arts, as it was to promote those that the institute had been founded. Before long, however, it was plainly seen that to attract subscriptions a more miscellaneous and popular character must be given to the collection, and consequently, at present more than four-fifths of its contents are works of fiction.

This library now contains about 19,000 volumes, and circulates about 800 weekly. Its use is limited to members of the

institute, the membership subscription being five dollars yearly for men, and three for women and children.

LIBRARY OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY.

Dr. J. D. Fiske, Librarian.

The association to which this library belongs, and with which it is co-existent, was founded in 1799. It is supported by the annual appropriation of about one-third of the membership dues. The bound volumes number about 3,000, but most of the expenditure is for periodicals, of which thirty-three are taken. The collection of books is gradually increasing, chiefly by gift. Members are entitled to take out books for a fortnight, with privilege of renewal. The library is open, at 122 West Fayette street, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOUTH BALTIMORE MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

Mr. W. S. Harrington, Librarian.

In the year 1859, when the volunteer fire companies of the city were superseded by the present organization, a number of citizens of South Baltimore, thinking a circulating library in that section of the city a desirable thing, especially for mechanics and their families, formed themselves into a library association, and fitted up for their purpose a disused engine-house at No. 158 Montgomery street.

This library has about 2,000 volumes, with an average daily circulation of twenty. It is open every evening, except Saturdays, from 7 to 10. The annual subscription is one dollar, and adult subscribers have a voice and vote in the administration. The present membership is about 150, and the library, according to the librarian's account, barely holds its own.

LIBRARY OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Mr. A. T. King, Librarian.

This library was founded in 1840, and is supported by *pro rata* contributions from the funds of the various lodges and encampments. It is a library of circulation as well as reference, and is open to all members of the order in the city. It

contains about 20,500 volumes, of which 8,000 are German, and about one-fourth of the whole are works of fiction.

The readers of this library average 75 daily, and it circulates about 400 volumes a week. The hours of admission are from 7 to 10 p. m., from Monday to Friday.

CONCORDIA CLUB LIBRARY.

Mr. G. Schwegendeck, Librarian.

The Concordia, a German club, was founded in 1850, and a library for the use of its members was included in its organization. This library contains about 3,500 volumes, chiefly German works. A number of leading journals and periodicals, both German and American, are taken. The membership subscription is thirty dollars yearly, including the use of the library and the right to take out books. The library is open from 1 to 2:30 p. m., Tuesdays and Fridays, in the Concordia building, 10 South Eutaw street.

There are accessible, under various conditions, to readers in Baltimore, about 197,450 volumes, located as follows:

	VOLS.
Peabody Institute Library.....	67,850
Johns Hopkins University Library.....	8,600
Maryland Historical Society Library.....	17,000
Mercantile Library.....	48,000
Baltimore Bar Library.....	8,000
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Library.....	3,000
Maryland Institute Library.....	19,000
Odd-Fellows' Library.....	20,500
Concordia Club Library.....	3,500
South Baltimore Mechanics' Library	2,000
Total.....	197,450

More than 600 different periodicals are also received at the libraries above mentioned.

There are, besides those above enumerated, a number of minor libraries attached to schools, churches and other institutions, or maintained by subscription in various parts of the city.

The Peabody Institute is much more than a mere library for reference, carefully arranged, a store-house for those pursuing literary research. Mr. Peabody's broad mind, in alliance with his liberal and noble heart, took in the idea that culture meant more than any one thing. Goethe's aphorism that "Thought expands but lames, action animates but narrows," seems to have made a deep impression upon his mind. He recognized the ancient division of true education into the Humanities, and strove to be guided by the old schoolmen's definition of the Quadrivium: "GRAMMATICA loquitur; DIALECTICA vera docet; RHETORICA verba colorat; MUSICA canit; ARITHMETICA numerat; GEOMETRIA ponderat; ASTRONOMIA colit astra." He thought that grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy might be trusted to the library and the lectures provided for by him, but music and the fine arts were not so safe. He therefore made special provisions for a conservatory of music and for a gallery of paintings and sculpture as part of the educational fund of the Baltimore which he so faithfully loved, and, just as his wise instinct showed him would be the case, the art-teaching of the Peabody Institute, endowed with the great banker's millions, and liberally equipped with a splendid building and growing galleries and library, is playing its part as a branch of the coming great university of Baltimore. It is also training the men and women who will be the painters and sculptors of the future—the men and women who will furnish cultivated voices and trained orchestral talent for the service of the nascent Oratorio Society which is to revive in our happy city the glorious musical contests of the Minnesingers at the old-time Provençal courts.

The High Schools and City Colleges will help to feed the Johns Hopkins University, and it must be the work of the Maryland Institute to supply pupils to the Technological School which is assuming shape at Annapolis and the Art Academy coming into being at the Peabody. The School of Design at this institute, which is already more than thirty years old, is doing good work in a thorough way, and it must be recognized and encouraged. Mr. S. T. Wallis has told us,

in his charming manner, how this institute and its gold medal made an artist of William H. Rinehart. We may expect its School of Design, its library and its annual exhibitions to make artists of many of our youth who might otherwise graduate as low mechanics or idlers and corner rowdies. If a young man finds that there is some aspiration in him, something he wants to do and delights in doing out of the common, and that there is a place where he can learn all that men know about it, and where he can be taught that extent of knowledge—Heavens! how proudly, faithfully, wonderfully he will work! The Maryland Institute is such a place, or, if it is not, it can readily be made so.

Mr. Wallis, in the address to which reference has just been made, does not think our Baltimoreans to be liberal givers. He says: "The truth undoubtedly is, that the past history of Baltimore, and, indeed, of Maryland, has not been one of liberality to institutions of benevolence or education or general usefulness. I do not speak of legislative or municipal liberality, nor is either in my mind. I speak of individual liberality—of the willingness of our citizens to contribute, of their own means and according to their means, to such institutions as I have described—institutions which cannot be used for patronage, for power or for influence, and from which he who gives them endowment can expect no other return than that which comes to him in common with the rest of the community. Until of late years it is true that we have had among us but few really great fortunes. Even now the number is, of course, far smaller in Baltimore than in many other cities—less, in fact, than in several of its own class and population. But the community has always been a prosperous one when it chose to be, and no one remembers the time when there were not rich men among us who had abundance and to spare. It is a city of very large wealth to-day, and there is great ability to give among its people—supposing always the desire to give. And yet we can readily count upon our fingers all the large endowments which have ever been bestowed upon public institutions in Baltimore. One would be sorry to think and should be slow to believe that this has arisen from

a greater unwillingness to part with money than exists elsewhere. In many ways our people are proverbially free-handed, and we all know how prodigally at times their money has followed their sympathies. Their backwardness in the matter to which I am referring arises very obviously, it seems to me, from other causes."

But this is a narrow view of the case, after all, for in no place is endowed benevolence greater than in Baltimore. The grain which is sowed broadcast over a wide area may not show conspicuously as that which is gathered in lofty granaries and elevators, but it measures more, nevertheless, and does more good.

Baltimore is strong and rich in many possessions, richest in its precious homes and home-life and the influences which go out from these in radiant emanations, touching every social feature of the beloved city with a genial, kindly glow. In the homes of Baltimore are bred and cherished those hospitable instincts of our people which are as well known abroad and the wide world over as the fame of our beautiful women. In the homes of Baltimore are nursed those instantaneous impulses of our citizens to charity which adorn the city with a higher, more gracious and spiritual beauty than the blue sky which bends over it and the bright sunshine which gilds its domes and lights up its shapely spires. In these homes, from the earliest period of the city's history, her grateful sons have learned the crucial lesson of benevolence, that the giver is blessed in giving, and they make haste to prove their sense of its value by bestowing their goods upon the city and its institutions and people as far as their means allow.

The community gives as it is given to, freely and lavishly, and the open hand of Baltimore's benevolence has touched heart-strings to gratitude throughout the uttermost parts of the globe. The beneficent actions of individuals have reacted upon the entire fabric of society, and these, conjoined with the genially hospitable tendencies of our people and their talents for social gatherings and social interchange, have made Baltimore the centre and headquarters of social benevo-

lent orders and organizations—some secret, some religious—of which the parades of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afforded abundant illustrations. Yet, though they were long as the length of all our streets and wide as their width, they could not compass by long odds the whole extent of the city's organized benevolence.

The collective, organized and endowed charity of Baltimore, as represented by its hospitals, asylums, "homes," institutions and societies of every sort, is certainly very large, and no less surprising is the amount of money applied to its support and the annual income which is disbursed by it. The last published volume of the City Directory contained a list, not by any means fully complete, of the institutions, establishments and societies of this sort. There are over a hundred of these which are given by name, with mention of the sphere of usefulness and beneficence which they seek to fill. The list includes sixteen dispensaries where medical advice and medicine may be had for the asking by the needy and destitute. It includes a dozen hospitals and infirmaries of a general character, besides establishments for the relief of special diseases. There are thirty or forty asylums—nearly all with delightful significance called "homes"—where orphans and the aged, the infirm and helpless in mind and body may be cared for and housed, and as many benevolent societies, some of which have special supporters and subscribers, some are endowed with liberal permanent funds, and others derive their income from the general public benevolence, which does not look upon frequent contributions as a tax levied, but as a thank-offering freely and gladly rendered.

These are in addition, as a rule, to the more immediate work of the numerous churches and religious societies in their own particular circles and congregations. This broad hand of a liberal and comprehensive benevolence touches the needy members of society and leaves scarcely any unprovided for and destitute. It acts upon the community, likewise, in such a way that no sooner is a case of distress discovered and made known, be it in our own midst or in Europe, Asia or Africa, than kind hearts hasten to the rescue. Collections

are made, fairs held, subscriptions opened, and money pours in as water flowed from the rock when the prophet's rod smote it.

The organized institutions of benevolence in Baltimore are not only well endowed, but characterized by a broad and comprehensive scope and purpose. Not alms-giving, but charity is their aim; not so much temporary as permanent relief; not merely the penny and crust, but the sandals and staff to the way-worn pilgrim, who needs not only present succor, but the helping hand that lifts and elevates. In this respect our institutions of this class do an incalculable amount of good in the community. No one who watched the procession of Monday could have failed to be struck by the exhibition made by the St. Mary's Industrial School and the pupils of the House of Refuge, and to recognize a sort of education in progress in these institutions which "looks before and after," and teaches its recipients the folly and futility of "pining for what is not." These are the institutions which prevent the foul blotches upon the crowded, festering civilization of our cities from spreading and contaminating the whole mass; which take the crippled and stunted and wretched vice-shackled starvelings of our garrets and alleys and transform them into men and women, putting knowledge and capacity in their brains, and giving their hands the mastery of a trade and the independence and free place in the world which are gained thereby. These two schools are but types of a dozen of the same sort which are part of the riches of Baltimore. Some of them are the products of individual beneficence and private endowment; others have attained their rounded perfection and usefulness through the matured and deliberate exertions of societies and collective beneficence. Some of these institutes are moral hospitals, which treat poor maimed souls and deeply wounded spiritual natures in the same incisive way—compact of firmness and kindness mingled—that our surgeons use in dealing with the wounds and imposthumes of the body. Their sacred offices are pursued in silence and secrecy, but the many poor souls whom they have restored to society, to duty and to honorable labor hold them

in gratitude which is deep enough to recompense even such deeds as these.

There is a most excellent and useful co-operation and division of labor in the charities and benevolence of Baltimore. Each fills its own private sphere, and does its part in the general work with as little clash and collision as possible. The different religious sects recognize that after all there is but one type of humanity, one color of blood, one meaning of charity and gratitude in all this world. They work together, and the different institutions work with them, like the bees, which, each framing its particular cell, yet contrive the symmetrical fabric of a perfect comb, the honey in which is abundant and sweet to every lip. The private and individually endowed institutions take what these cannot reach, and thus a complete cycle of charities results, which crowns fair Baltimore like a halo about the brow of a saint. In this system none are neglected. The virtuous are cared for, but the vicious and depraved are not passed by. The deformed, the blind, the deaf mutes, the idiotic and imbecile, the maimed, the halt, are all included in this comprehensive system; the waif is gathered in and the wanderer taught the nature and beauties of home-life.

The home-life of Baltimore, which has given birth to so much of Baltimore's collective benevolence, has also been the leading inspiration of private and individual beneficence in our midst. The extent to which this class of charities has been carried by Baltimoreans has not been known as it should be. "Cheerful givers" have abounded among us from the town's earliest days. Dr. Stevenson, who did so much towards building up Baltimore town before the Revolution, converted his fine mansion on Jones' Falls into a small-pox hospital, thus giving up his property to the public. In the yellow fever seasons of 1800 and 1819, and the cholera season of 1832, all the people who stayed at home became nurses and kept open houses. The spirit of Baltimore's givers when they endowed its charities and public institutions is very clearly reflected by that positive old merchant, William Patterson, the father of Madame Bonaparte, who gave to the city the

nucleus of what is now Patterson's Park. In his will, dated August, 1827, he said: "In the course of an active and extensive pursuit in commerce for more than half a century, it now affords me some pleasure to believe and to say that in the course of that time *I have made the fortunes of some, saved others from ruin, and have found employment and bread for thousands of my fellow-mortals.*" This has been the motto of our princely benefactors from Stevenson down.

Those benefactors have been numerous enough, so many, in fact, that the names of some of them have slipped almost out of general memory. Our citizens recollect and know of George Peabody and Johns Hopkins, of Thomas Wilson, Moses Shepherd and John McDonogh, but how many can tell about Henry Watson and Samuel Ready, of John Oliver and the founder of the Colvin Institute? Yet the endowments of the four charities instituted by these exceeded \$600,000. Over thirteen million dollars has been given to the city of Baltimore and its benevolent institutions by men who can be counted upon the fingers of two hands. The permanent endowment funds, bestowed in smaller sums to accomplish the same purposes, have amounted to more than double that sum, while the annual moneys given to charitable institutions, and not including church charities nor the disbursements of the poor association, amount to at least as much as the income derived from these permanent funds. This appears like an enormous aggregate, but it is by no means overstated. The impulse to give, and give liberally, has, by a process of natural selection, the survival of the fittest, and the contagious influence of repeated and inherited example, become the habit and characteristic of the community. The men who defended Baltimore, who fought for it, who built it up, and who got rich by the fruits of their industry exercised in its trades and occupations, could not spend their wealth upon it too lavishly. They felt it a duty and a pleasure to deck forth the city of their pride and their affection like a bride. These were the sons of the men who tithed their estates over and over again in aid of the war of the Revolution; they were the men who assessed their fortunes to defend Baltimore in 1814; they were the fathers of the men

who pledged their entire earnings to the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, actually embarking with boldness and confidence upon an enterprise which cost more to complete it than the whole property of the city amounted to when it was begun. It was the mothers of these men who turned the ball-room in Lafayette's honor in 1780 into a tailor shop to make clothes for his soldiers; and their granddaughters and great-granddaughters are not behind them, as the sanitary commission and Southern relief fairs will abundantly testify. Plenty of men can be found who will give their last \$500 to aid a patriotic cause, but not so many capable of cutting out 500 pair of soldiers' trowsers in a ball-room. That did David Poe's wife, a Baltimore lady, for Lafayette's brave ragamuffins.

John Eager Howard, after defending the country and the State in one war and lending four of his sons to the battles of another, gave some of the best parts of his estate to the embellishment of Baltimore. His lands furnished, free of cost, the site of Washington's Monument and the Lexington market. When these men thought a public improvement was needed they advocated it, and with them to advocate an improvement or an institution meant to contribute towards it likewise. It was this sort of men who founded the Maryland Institute. It was their fathers who built the wharves and docks along the basin, who established our engine-houses as well as our churches. Every new tide of prosperity and wealth has been tithed by our liberal citizens in the shape of new endowments, new foundations, new charities, new public works. The spirit of philanthropy has been abroad since the city's foundation, and it is to-day as active in benevolence, as princely in giving, and far more sagacious in the character of its gifts than ever before.

An early and wasteful form of securing these endowments was by means of lotteries. This was long the favorite plan for procuring funds for the promotion of public undertakings. It was based on false ideas of political economy, and, as has been said, was wasteful, making the poor poorer and promoting a spirit of speculation and gambling. Still, by means of it every person in the community became a contributor to

the largest enterprises, and the system, not having become disreputable, was not yet tainted with fraud. To the lottery we owe the completion of the Cathedral and the Washington's monument, the old Masonic Hall and nearly all our market-houses, the Medical College on Lombard street, and the first City Hall on Holliday street.

It may be thought necessary to enumerate some of these humane institutions. The first almshouse of Baltimore was badly located. Its site was the cause of the deflection of streets beginning at the Richmond market. The property, Mr. Wm. Lux's, was bought for £350 and occupied the square formed by Eutaw, Biddle, Garden and Madison streets. This was occupied in 1773 and burned in 1776, rebuilt and retained until 1816, when the Calverton estate of Dennis A. Smith, was secured. In 1866, when the city and county had long since dissolved partnership, the Bayview property was bought of the Canton Company and the present handsome almshouse erected there. The site of the old almshouse is now occupied in part by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, a noble and very successful charity.

The House of Refuge and the St. Mary's Industrial School have already been spoken of. A similar institution for negro children exists at Cheltenham, in Prince George's county.

The Maryland Hospital for the Insane was incorporated in 1798, and established on ground which now forms part of the Johns Hopkins Hospital property. About 1850, Dr. Richard S. Steuart, who had been at the head of the old Maryland Hospital for many years, conceived the idea of purchasing ground at a distance from the city for the erection of an insane asylum. Contributions were collected. One hundred and thirty-six acres of land were purchased in the neighborhood of Catonsville, and given to the State for the purpose. In 1852, work was commenced upon the structure, under the supervision of Dr. Steuart and a building committee, consisting of Judge Dobbin, J. Howard McHenry, Dr. James A. Steuart, A. Bowie Davis and Frank Howard. From time to time the different Legislatures made appropriations aggregating \$400,000, and a plain, massive and substantial edifice has arisen, which is likely to prove a benefit to generations yet

unborn. It is constructed of Ellicott city granite, very neatly finished. The building is three stories in height, with an attic. The wings recede from the main building, and form in the rear a kind of open hexagon. The entire structure is five hundred feet in length, and is built to accommodate comfortably three hundred persons, though a much larger number could be cared for without interfering with the discipline of the institution. The main building is prepared for the quarters of the officers and the convalescent cases of lunacy. To the left and right, the cells of the more violent patients are situated. Between these and the milder lunatics a number of apartments, laundries, water-closets and bath-rooms intervene to break the unpleasant noises, and cause a complete separation of the two classes. In the extremities of the wings the raving patients are confined. All the floors are thoroughly provided with laundries, wash-rooms, water-closets and bathing apparatus. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the corridors ample for enjoyments, and will give that air of freedom which so few asylums possess.

In addition to these we might name, but really have no space to describe, the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor—than which none has done more good in our midst. As its report for 1865 specifies:

“The aim of the Association for Improving the Condition of Poor is what its name imports, to aid the poor—not to support them. Our agents visit, and see for themselves, the needs and condition of applicants for relief, ere they relieve them. Those who are found to be really unable to support themselves are aided at once with what they most need, either fuel, food, clothing or medicine. They do not expend the bounty of the charitable upon imposters; but it is their duty—and they do it—to see that the money so freely and trustfully given is worthily bestowed and its benefits not lost to the really necessitous by being expended upon those who are able to live without it. And herein lays the great secret of practical philanthropy. How many there are in our community who think that they are exercising real charity, in giving indiscriminately to every applicant for relief. Did

these but pay the same amount into our association, they would find that only such as were true and proper objects for relief would be benefited, and their money prove indeed a blessing, where too often, by injudicious almsgiving, it becomes a curse, by enabling the unknown beggar to brutalize himself with drink, and whilst in this state to abuse his wife and children. Who gives to us to be expended by our agents, has a moral certainty that his alms will fill no drunkard's mouth with whiskey—but rather a mother's mouth with bread. It will warm no inebriate's head with the fevered fires of intemperance; but it will warm the shivering form of girlhood and of womanhood, aye, and too often those of widowhood, who have been bereft by war and disease of those who would have worked for their support, had they been spared to do so. There are hundreds, thousands, of such deserving poor within the limits of our growing city! Poor, shrinking, modest wing women and girls, who live on scanty wages, just sufficient to buy food, but not enough to buy fuel and clothing—women who do not seek you—but who must be sought out either by you or your agents, or else suffer hunger, cold, or sickness.”

Then, there is the Blind Asylum on Boundary avenue, the Baltimore Orphan Asylum on Stricker street, which has been in active existence since 1801; the Children's Aid Society, founded in 1864; the Boys' Home; the German Orphan Asylum; the Soldiers' Home; the McDonogh School; the Baltimore Manual Labor School; the Infants' Hospital; the Society for the relief of the Indigent Sick; the Union Protestant Infirmary; the Aged Women's and Aged Men's Homes; the various national beneficiary societies; the Young Men's Christian Association, &c.

The beneficent and secret “societies” and “orders” of Baltimore deserve a chapter to themselves. This city has always been peculiarly distinguished for the interest which its citizens take in “societies” and “orders,” the organization of which, whether secret or open, is social and ceremonial, and the purposes of which are friendly and benevolent. Such societies have always flourished here, and, in proportion to population, their Baltimore membership is perhaps larger

than that contributed by any other city. This proceeds from the fact that we are peculiarly a social community, and accustomed to bring the principle of association to bear upon the development of our enterprises. From the earliest period Maryland, and particularly Annapolis, was renowned for its many social clubs. This sort of spirit made the introduction of societies with a ceremonial ritual, a regular day of meeting, and a plan of benevolent care for and relief of its members, an easy and natural process.

The ancient and venerable order of Freemasons was early established in our midst. There was a lodge in the country in 1733, from which a Maryland lodge soon sprung up. The war of the revolution partly disorganized this, but in 1783 the Grand Lodge of Maryland was started at Easton, Talbot county, where it remained until 1794, when it was removed to Baltimore. The Rev. John Crawford, grand master for a long time, and who died in 1813, brought the Maryland order and the Baltimore lodges into a very flourishing condition. In 1814 the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall (now the Circuit Court house, on St. Paul street), was laid, the architect being Maximilian Godefroi, who also designed the Battle Monument.

The procession on that day formed at "the riding school on George street," where "Gray's Garden" (a famous resort in the olden time) used to be, and where also the grand stand of the old Baltimore race course was placed, and thence marched to "the Presbyterian church on East street," the site of which is now occupied by the United States Court House. The masons also took a conspicuous part in laying the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when the gavel was held by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the "last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence," and was, with the trowel used on the same occasion, a feature in the procession of the 11th of October, 1880. At that day their grand chaplain was Rev. Dr. Wyatt. The procession started from South Bond street and marched to Gwynn's Falls. When the corner-stone of the Susquehanna road (now the Northern Central) was laid, the procession started from the Masonic Hall. At that time the Knights Templar was organized and a Royal

Arch chapter was present. The gavel was the same one used by Washington in laying the corner-stone of the National Capitol. This same gavel was used again at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in 1866. At this procession there were 8,000 men in line. There are at present in Baltimore about 30 lodges of this highly respectable order, numbering about 5,000 members, active and affiliated.

As the Wildey Monument on North Broadway commemorates, Odd-Fellowship was introduced in the United States by Thomas Wildey, of Baltimore, the "father" of that order in this country. Wildey's children now number half a million and the order has a revenue of four or five millions. It has expended \$70,000,000 in relief of members and families, and done an immense work of charity. Washington Lodge, No. 1, the cradle of American Odd-Fellowship, was established in Baltimore in 1819 by Thomas Wildey and John Welch, both Englishmen and members of English lodges. They advertised a meeting to form a lodge, to be held April 2, 1819, at the Seven Stars tavern, Second street. Five men came together at this tavern on Monday, April 26, 1819, and opened Washington Lodge. It received its warrant from England in 1821, and thence proceeded onward on its broad career. The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States still has its headquarters in this city. The Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Gay street, was dedicated in 1831, at which time there were about 1,500 members. At present there are in Baltimore 17,500 Odd-Fellows in encampments and lodges. The order has survived all opposition outside of it, and is recognized as an important and valuable social power, doing great works of beneficence and charity, and educating many youth throughout the country. The names of Vansant, Ridgely, Garey and others of the Baltimore lodges are acknowledged throughout the country as those of the most influential successors of the patriarchs Wildey, Welch, Boyd, Entwisle, Matthiot, Marley.

The Order of Red Men was established in Baltimore in 1833 by the founding of Logan Tribe, No. 1. In 1835 the Great Council of Maryland was organized in this city. This order has a handsome hall on Paca street, dedicated in 1856, and numbers a good many wigwams in the Grand Council. The

Independent Order of Red Men, which meets in Metamora Hall, Lombard street, near Hanover, was founded in 1847.

The Order of Knights of Pythias was instituted in this city in 1867, November 27, when two lodges were started. It has grown rapidly, and now has a large and influential membership. The Order of Heptasophs, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Sons of Jonadab, the Independent Order of Mechanics, the Order of United American Mechanics, the Forresters and the Royal Arcanum, are all societies of the same class, with a large membership here in this city. It is often the case that a man becomes a member of several of these orders at once, and their influence in one way or another permeates the social system of our city to a remarkable extent. The colored people have a great number of these societies, under different names, some of which must be at least fifty years old. The greater part of the secret societies of Baltimore were represented in the several parades of the week in a very creditable way.

The temperance societies, some of which are secret, some with ritual and ceremonial, like those of other orders, are old institutions in this city, and the Sons of Temperance were at one time very strong in membership. The earliest temperance society was founded here in 1829, when, on October 6th, a meeting was held at the Athenæum, at which Judge Brice presided. The "Washingtonians" was the earliest considerable society which took up the temperance cause. These societies are now numerous, but the Washingtonians seem to have disappeared. The Catholic temperance societies, which are of comparatively recent establishment, have a very large membership, and do much good, as do all the societies in the interest of this important and inestimably valuable reform. The parade of the temperance societies, Thursday and Friday, gave spectators a good idea of their strength in this community.

In the way of societies representing nationalities, there are, besides the Society of the Cincinnati, which is composed of the descendants of the heroes of the Continental army of the Revolution, and still has representatives in Baltimore, there are the Hibernian and St. Patrick's Societies, the St. George's,

the St. Andrew's, the German Society, and the Italian and French Benevolent Societies. These organizations were early established to promote immigration and succor needy and sick immigrants, and they also seek to keep up memories of fatherland in the minds of its members and associates. The German Society, a most respectable organization, was founded in 1784, and incorporated in 1815, and has done much good. It was the pioneer of all the numerous German societies which now exist in this city. The St. Andrew's Society, which held the right of the line Thursday, was formed in 1806, and incorporated in 1814. The St. George's Society was founded in 1800, and it and the St. Andrew's have always been famous for their annual dinners, which have made many a gourmand wish himself, for the nonce, at least, a North or South Briton. The way those trenchermen used to sing "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne" after midnight, was a caution. The rumor is current, but has no foundation, that each member of the St. Andrew's Society has to buy a bottle of liniment and rub his knees after every procession in which he sports the tartan, claymore, bonnet and phillibeg.

The Hibernian Society was founded in 1803, and incorporated in 1817. The St. Patrick's Society was founded in June, 1815, by Rev. John Francis Moranville, the pastor of St. Patrick's Church. In 1824 John Oliver, who had been president of the Hibernian Society, bequeathed to it \$20,000 for the endowment of a free school, which was built on North street, and occupied in 1827. All these societies have received considerable sums of money since they were founded and have done an immense amount of good. Later orders of this class are the French and Italian benevolent societies, which include in their membership the greater part of the best and most active gentlemen of these nationalities in our city. They look after their compatriots with faithful care and consideration, and take a proud interest in Baltimore, as their part in the processions witnessed.

The benevolent societies of the Catholic Church, which does not countenance secret societies, are very numerous. It is impossible to give even their names in a brief sketch of

this sort, and they have legions of members. They perform an important part in the economy of this active church and spoke for themselves on parade, Thursday. The Hebrew benevolent societies occupy a similar relation to the people of that ancient faith.

The first agricultural society in the United States was formed in Baltimore, March 3d, 1786. Of this society Harry Dorsey Gough was the first president, and Zebulon Hollingsworth the earliest secretary. At the same time a society was founded, called "The Association of Tradesmen and Manufacturers in Baltimore Town," the members of which determined to wear none but goods of home manufacture. The Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge was founded in 1800; the Medical Society in 1789, and the Baltimore Anti-Slavery Society the same year. The old Academy of Sciences was started in 1819 and incorporated in 1826, to be revived again in 1863.

The Wildey (Odd-Fellows') Monument, on North Broadway, commemorates, in an emphatic way, the truth of the text, "how great a matter a little fire kindleth." In the year 1819, two obscure Englishmen, one of whom was Thomas Wildey, then residing in this city, put an advertisement in the *Baltimore American* to the following effect:

"NOTICE TO ALL ODD-FELLOWS.—A few members of the society of Odd-Fellows will be glad to meet their brethren for consultation upon the subject of forming a Lodge. The meeting will be held on Friday evening, the 2d March, 1819."

This advertisement was continued for one month, but failed to assemble a sufficient number for the purpose indicated, and again the advertisement was reinserted in the same paper on the 27th day of March, 1819, which produced the desired effect. On the 13th day of April, 1819, Messrs. John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rushworth assembled at the dwelling of Thomas Wildey, and arranged with him the preliminaries for the formation of a Lodge of Odd-Fellows, and on the 26th day of the same month and year the purpose was consummated by the Institution of Washington Lodge No. 1

Judge Garey, in an eloquent address at the dedication of Wildey's monument, summed up the sequel:

"The inscription upon his tomb is thus written in the archives of the order: 'Four hundred and twenty-seven thousand members initiated; twenty-one millions of dollars paid into the treasury; more than five millions of dollars paid for needful and ordinary expenses; about nine millions of dollars to bury the dead, nurse the sick and educate the orphan, with a fund in reserve for the same purposes, of about seven millions of dollars; five hundred and sixty thousand brothers relieved; thirty-eight thousand bereaved families administered to; and in Maryland alone, about three thousand orphans educated, and more than five hundred placed at trades or other industrial employments; thousands of noble structures dedicated to the purposes of the order; numerous and splendid libraries opened freely to the membership, and an influence through that membership directly exerted upon more than one million individuals of the race!'

"Baltimore has been called the City of Monuments; overlooking her spires, her marts, her mansions, her riches and her teeming population, the 'Father of the Country' in majestic marble adorns her; while in humbler proportions the shaft inscribed with the names of Maryland's illustrious dead. Nor is it unworthy or presumptuous that this pile should rise to Wildey where the honored patriots and the *Pater Patrie* are made immortal, for Wildey is no longer a man, but a *principle*, for he has embodied himself in American Odd-Fellowship; his enlarged philanthropy has passed through the hearts of men like fire from heaven, and his works are sculptured in rising temples of benevolence and obligations of fraternity among the thousands that survive him."

The Grand Lodge of Masons in Maryland was formed by a convention of the several lodges of Ancient York Masons, which met in Easton, Talbot county, April 7th, 1783. The first lodge in the country was commissioned in 1733 by Lord Montague, the then Grand Master of England, who designated Henry Price, of Boston, his Deputy for the Colonies. Under this commission lodges were organized in this country and

the British islands, as far north as Halifax and as far south as St. Kitts and Suvinam. There was some conflict between those holding under the Scottish rite and those of St. John's, but the Maryland lodges, which had previously been subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, compromised their differences at the Easton Convention and formed a Grand Lodge for the State. This Grand Lodge, thus constituted, is in full authority still in Maryland and Baltimore. The present Masonic Temple, on Charles street, cost \$400,000, and is one of the handsomest structures in the city.

The Temperance Alliance, which has rather superseded the old Sons and Cadets of Temperance, is an active organization, under the presidency of William Daniel, with C. S. Mosher, secretary. Recently its chief efforts have been in the direction of local option.

At a State Temperance Convention held in the Charles Street Methodist Church, April, 1866, a new organization was commenced under the above title, of which the following articles give the full character and design:

1. Resolved, That we establish a permanent organization, to be called the Total Abstinence League of Maryland and District of Columbia, and adopt the following pledge: "I promise that I will not use intoxicating liquors, nor traffic in them, as a beverage; that I will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in my employment, and that in all suitable ways I will discountenance their use throughout the community."

2. Resolved, As members of this League, we will use all our influence to secure a prohibitory law for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we recommend the friends of temperance throughout the State to use their influence in the same direction.

3. Resolved, That the parent society be located in this city, and shall meet quarterly, in January, April, July and October, and shall be composed of delegates from all auxiliary Leagues of the State and District of Columbia.

4. Resolved further, That the increase of intemperance among young men does imperatively call upon all who feel

an interest in rescuing them from the temptations to the sin and degradation of drunkenness, to bestir themselves, and unitedly co-operate in any and every effort to save them from this terrible evil.

That no man has a right, no matter what be the license from the State, to demoralize the community, by holding out inducements and temptations to lead astray and corrupt our youth.

That we would urgently press upon all teachers, whether in public schools or Sabbath schools, and all who have in charge the education and training of the young, to set before their minds the great evils of intemperance, and the importance of early forming the habit of abstaining from everything that would tend to make them drunkards.

That every community has a right, and the people of it owe it as a duty to themselves, their children, their families and their neighbors, to use such means as they can, and secure the authority of the State to keep from their midst, grog shops and places where drinking is encouraged.

That the indiscriminate license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, without any security for the preservation of good order and protection of the young, is as demoralizing as it would be to license theft, prostitution and gambling, and calls loudly upon citizens to see in the selection of candidates for the Legislature, that no man is in nomination who will not use his influence in protecting the State from such an uncontrolled and unrestrained evil.

That no man should be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors in any district of any county in the State, or any ward of the city, unless he shall have the recommendation of at least twelve freeholders within two miles of the place in the county, or within two squares in a city, adjacent to where he designs to sell, and that they should certify to his character, that he will not make his house a place to corrupt and tempt men to drunkenness.

That the use of intoxicating drinks to influence, corrupt or bribe men at elections, to operate on legislators in influencing them, and the keeping of what is called an open house to secure a vote to carry or reject a law, is putting the rights of

citizens and their property to the highest rum, brandy or champagne bidder.

That when public men, for their own gratification, or who, under the mistaken idea that when they wish to honor visitors, they are at liberty to use public money to pay for liquors, which make them and their visitors drunk, it is unjust to their constituents and an insult to their visitors whom they tempt to drunkenness, and comes as such under the woe denounced of God against him who giveth his neighbor drink. (Hab. ii: 15.)

That he who will suffer men to offer him liquor when the same is known to be for the purpose of buying him over to vote for any bill, ought never to be elected; and any man or men who will offer liquor for the purpose of influencing legislators, should be punished as criminals who are trying to defraud innocent and unsuspecting citizens; and it is a duty which every man in the community owes to himself and society, to see that no such man be nominated or elected to office.

That as organizations are formed for the purpose of effecting a repeal of the Sunday Law, and license to sell on that day, and as their declaration is but the embodiment among us of those infidel principles which led to the abolishing of Christianity and the Sabbath in the time of the Reign of Terror in France, it is the duty of every friend of good order, every moral man and every Christian, to stand steadfast in resisting it.

Resolved, That while we recognize the zeal and fidelity with which the "Sons of Temperance" and the "Washingtonians" have served the temperance cause, we nevertheless desire to exercise a more extended influence against the traffic in liquor by uniting all the temperance men in the State.

Those who, while recognizing the evils of intemperance and the dangers of tipping, are not willing to pledge themselves and surrender their wills so completely as is required in the above-quoted formula, may still find themselves in a position to promote the great cause of temperance by subscribing to other organizations, chiefly of the Catholic and Episcopal churches, which insist upon moderation while not exacting

compulsory pledges of total abstinence, or seeking to make the State enforce what it is the duty of each individual will to exert itself to bring about.

In concluding at this point the enumeration of the resources of Baltimore and the Memorial Volume, the editor is quite conscious that he has not done the subject entire justice. It was impossible, of course, to measure off and survey every part of so wide and various a field. Some things had to be ignored, many to be treated superficially and in a line often when they seemed to merit a page. This was inevitable from the character of such a work. But the editor still claims that he has succeeded in one thing, and that is a great matter: he has exercised his own unbiased, and, so far as he can determine, his impartial judgment from the first page to the last; he has welcomed the criticisms of the committee while refusing to be bound unconditionally by their opinions; he has held himself resolutely aloof from the influences which sometimes prejudice the preparation of books of this sort, in which the presence of 30,000 names is liable to invite the entrance of 30,000 more; he has puffed nobody, advertised none, and is responsible for all the volume contains. Its errors and defects are his, and he acknowledges them with no sense of guilt, since the book is as free from such casualties as it could have been made under such circumstances.

APPENDIX.

A.

Mr. George Savage, the Mayor's Secretary, who discharged the vastly accumulated duties of his always onerous office, during the Sesqui-Centennial period with his usual tact and intelligence and with that rare courtesy of his which never fails to rise to the height of any emergency, has forwarded to the editor quite a box of documents incident to the celebration, with the view of having appropriate selections made from them. These selections must necessarily be few, since a second volume is not to be dreamed of.

The police, at the suggestion of Mr. F. P. Stevens, undertook during the Centennial week to make an envelope collection for the needy. The following is the result:

B.

The Sesqui-Centennial contribution received from citizens of Baltimore, through the Postoffice, for distribution among the poor and needy of the city by the Police Department, amounted in the aggregate to four hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$433.38) and thirty-eight cents. The largest amount received in any one envelope was eleven (\$11) dollars. Several envelopes contained each five (\$5) dollars. The total amount above mentioned was divided in six equal portions between the several station houses, for distribution, as follows: Eastern District, \$72.23; North-Eastern District, \$72.23; Middle District, \$72.23; Western District, \$72.23; North-Western District, \$72.23; Southern District, \$72.23—total, \$433.38. A further sum of six dollars (\$6.30) and thirty cents was received from the same source and for the same purpose, and was handed to Capt. John Lannan for distribution among the poor and needy of the Middle District. Grand total, \$439.98.

C.

Action of the Italian Societies.

BALTIMORE, October 20th, 1880

HON. F. C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore:

SIR:—We, the undersigned, executive committee appointed by the two Italian societies of Baltimore, the *Unione e Fratellanza* and the *Cristoforo Colombo*, for the purpose of placing at the disposal of the city of Baltimore their ship, the "Santa Maria," a fac simile of the vessel with which the great Genoese explorer Christoforo Colombo discovered America, have now the pleasure of presenting her to your Honor, as chief executive of the city.

And we offer her to the city not only as a memento of the grand and glorious Sesqui-Centennial, but also as a feeble token of our affection for this great city, where we have cast our lot, and with whose welfare and progress that of the Italian residents of Baltimore is indissolubly united.

We will therefore ask your Honor to indicate to us the time and place most suitable and convenient for the city to receive this vessel, built, and until now owned by the Italian Baltimoreans; and tendering the assurances of our highest respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves

Your obedient servants,

C. S. DEFONTES, *Chairman*,
M. PISANI,
M. VICARI,
F. DEFONTES,
J. J. VALENTINE,
P. CONTE,
L. ROTTANZ,
G. PIPESTONE,
G. PESSAGNO,
D. PESSAGNO.

This ship was duly accepted.

D.

Subscribers contributing sums above \$100 towards providing the Sesqui-Centennial Committee with needful funds, were as follows: Rob't Garrett & Sons, \$1,000; Alexander Brown & Sons, \$500; A. S. Abell, \$300; Carrollton Hotel, \$250; Barnum's Hotel, \$250; E. L. Parker & Co., \$200; Oden Bowie, \$200; Baltimore United Oil Company, \$200. Sums collected: Wm. Eckhardt, liquor dealers, \$175; Geo. M. Bokee, china and glassware, \$156; Alex. Frank, bankers and brokers, \$280; Reed & Mercer, East Baltimore committee, \$240; John L. Sickel, notion dealers, \$105; A. Kummer, shipping merchants, \$693; Wm. J. Montague, insurance, \$265; August Shafer, tailors, \$35; Chas. A. Vogeler, drugs, paints and oils, \$240; Edward Connolly, hats and caps, \$165; Wm. A. Boyd, tobacco, \$322

E.

Contributions of \$100 each were received from John S. Gilman, President Second National Bank, George Gail, Deford & Co., W. E. Hooper & Co., H. C. Smith, Armstrong, Cator & Co., E. Pratt, Adams Express Company, Hurst, Purnell & Co., I. M. Parr & Son, Thomas Pierce, J. S. Williams & Bro., J. Knox & Co., R. Stewart & Co., John W. McCoy, Baker Bros. & Co., George Small, Patapasco Guano Company, C. A. Gambrell & Co., H. Sisson, E. Jenkins & Son, Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Wiesenfeld & Co., S. M. Shoemaker, Wm. Devries & Co., John Merryman & Co., Baltimore Steam Packet Company, Mayor Latrobe, R. Q. Taylor & Co., Uman, Goldsborough & Foster, W. T. Walters & Co., Gottschalk & Co., R. J. Slater, John W. Hall, Gill & Fisher, H. Easter & Sons, J. S. Gary & Son, J. C. Graffin & Co., German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, A. Schumacher,

Western Union Telegraph Company, Thos. Whitridge, Sam'l G. Wyman, Thomsen & Muth, McKim Newall & Borie, W. E. Woodall & Co., Poole & Hunt, R. A. Fisher & Co.

Sums above \$50 were contributed by J. A. Horner & Co., \$75; Rob't Lawson & Co., \$60.

Contributions of \$50 each by Marburg Bros., P. T. George & Co., Keen & Haggerty, Pope, Cole & Co., W. H. Perot, Hodges Bros., Phillips Bros. & Co., D. Miller & Co., Spence, Montague & Co., Wm. Knabe & Co., W. B. Brooks, J. A. Dushane & Co., Hurst, Miller & Co., Townsend, Whiteley & Co., Brown & Bros., Johnson, Sutton & Co., Field, Lindley & Co., J. D. Kremelberg & Co., Washington Booth, T. R. Jenkins & Son, Wm. Wilkens & Co., Shaw Bros., W. T. Dixon & Bro., R. Rennert, Isaac Albertson, W. Lanahan & Son, Jenkins Bros., Milmine, Bodman & Co., Walsh & Reaney, Mount Vernon Company, Barkley & Hasson, J. P. Pleasants & Sons, Alexander Gregg & Co., cash, J. B. & Co., James Corner & Sons, Keyser Bros. & Co., Troxell, Handy & Greer, Malster & Reaney, Canton Company, Cassard Bros. & Co., R. K. Hawley, Hugh Bolton & Co., W. Davisson & Co., Straus Bros., J. Alex. Shriver, Maltby House, (C. R. Hogan,) and Wm. Nicklaus.

F

Twenty-five dollar subscriptions each from Sickel, Hillen & Co., Isaac Greenbaum & Sons, Joseph Selby, H. J. Farber & Co., Klinefelter & Bro., Shriver & Bro., Wm. A. Boyd & Co., B. F. Parlett & Co., Barker & Waggner, G. H. M. Marriott, E. Larrabee & Sons, Edward Connolly & Sons, Frank & Hammerslaugh, Frank Rosenberg & Co., Stein Bros., Wilson, Colston & Co., John A. Whitridge, Brown & Lowndes, J. A. Sprigg, H. H. Hollister & Co., Middendorf, Oliver & Co., John A. Hambleton & Co., W. L. Wolf & Co., F. W. Felgner & Son, R. Hough & Co., J. A. Dobson, Shirley & Son, R. P. Bayley & Co., Newbold & Sons, Chandlee, Quarles & Co., Moritz & Keidel, Pryor & Hilgenberg, W. W. Schweckendick & Co., Philip F. Gehrman & Co., James E. Stansbury, Humrichhouse, Baylies & Co., Clark & Jones, Calvin Chesnut, Wilson, Burns & Co., T. A. Brown & Co., Charles Markell, Guggenheimer & Co., Leibrandt & McDowell, Jacob Trust, S. H. & J. F. Adams, Laflin & Rand, Owens & Scott, C. Sidney Norris & Co., B. C. Bibb, Hilles, Boyd & Co., Moylan & Johnson, Bennett Bros., Henry Janes, Edwin Bennett, John S. Hogg, Edward Walters, G. Ober & Sons, P. Zell & Son, J. Q. A. Holloway, The Popplein Silicated Phosphate Company, Lorentz & Rittler, Liebig & Gibbons, Warfield S. Dunan, Maryland Fertilizing Manufacturing Company, Chesapeake Guano Company, Joshua Horner & Co., Morton D. Banks, Gunther & Fink, D. Wilfson, Rosendale & Co., A. H. Stewart & Son, Hoover Bros., J. E. Bird & Co., McDowell & Co., H. J. Werdebaugh, Rouse, Hempstone & Co., Coleman & Rogers, Mordecai & Smith, Miller Bros., Norris, Latham & Co., Cushings & Bailey, Burgunder & Ambach, Hutzler Bros., Lauer & Co., Ross Campbell & Co., J. Stelman & Co., T. J. Magruder, H. Maslin & Co., Von Kapff & Co., Adams, Buck & Co., Grotjan, Mitchell & Co., Kerngood Bros., Young, Kimmel & Diggs, Towner, Landstreet & Co., D. H. Jr. & S. V. Miller, H. G. Vickery & Co., Ryland & Brooks, Dr. Thom, Thomas Matthews & Sons, Price & Heald, E. M. Lazarus & Co., Wedge & Co., E. E. Jackson & Co., Samuel Burns & Co., R. T. Waters & Son, Heise & Bruns, George F. Sloan & Bro., Moulton Bros., James Carey & Co., J. S. & G. R. Berry,

Geo. S. Sadtler & Sons, Hennegan, Bates & Co., Lyon, Conklin & Co., T. C. Basshor & Co., C. F. Pitt & Son, Swindell Bros., D. J. Foley, Bros. & Co., Rogge & Koc, Darby & Co., Carroll, Adams & Co., Whedbee & Dickinson, Tate, Moller & Co., Mordecai & Co., Buck, Heflebower & Neer, McDowell & Co., Elhart, Witz & Co., Shipley, Roane & Co., Meredith & Co., Laurence Thomsen, C. W. Slagle & Co., Tyson & Bro., Newcomer & Co., Wylie, Smith & Co., L. Seldner & Son, Loney & Co., O. Brehme & Co., D. Holliday & Co., R. W. Walter & Co., Pearre Bros. & Co., George P. Frick, North Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, Charles H. Myers & Bro., Thomas Boylan, E. D. Bigelow & Co., Conklin Bros. & Co., W. F. Harvey & Co., C. H. Ross & Co., W. B. McAtee, Baer & Bros., S. P. Phillips & Co., D. D. Mallory & Co., A. Booth, E. B. Mallory & Co., Baltimore Oyster Company, C. S. Maltby, Thomas Kensett & Co., J. B. Briakley & Sons, Smith & Wicks, Moore & Brady, L. McMurray & Co., H. A. Waidner & Co., Woodside & Griffith, Matthews & Kirkland, R. B. Porter & Son, R. J. Baker & Co., H. R. McNally & Co., D. W. Glass & Co., Dix & Wilkins, Day, Jones & Co., G. B. Chase & Co., R. G. Dunn & Co., Rouse, Hempstone & Co., Higgins, Cobb & Co., J. C. Rau & Co., J. Parkhurst & Co., Associated Firemen's Insurance Company, Cummings & Co., Carlin & Fulton, Findley, Roberts & Co., Jacob Trust, C. Slack & Co., Geigan & Co., J. G. Harvey, Baltimore News Company, Henry Sonneborn & Co., Allen Paine, Son & Co., B. C. Bibb & Son, George Gunther, Maryland White Lead Company, J. Henry Stickney.

Thirty dollars each by Rinehardt, Myers & Co., Likes, Berwanger & Co. and Hoffman, Lee & Co.

The contributors of sums of one dollar to twenty dollars numbered hundreds of names—nearly every head of a family in the city, in addition to the public and advertised subscriptions, spending money liberally in decorations, contributing to the funds for illuminating parks and squares, embellishing his own premises and laying in provisions for the entertainment of guests during the festival. The sum of this outlay, which of course can only be estimated in gross, was very large, and it is in itself the best testimonial which can be afforded to the general interest of the community in the celebration. The total collections aggregated \$20,807, which it was considered would be quite sufficient, with an appropriation by the city of \$10,000, and this latter sum it was understood in advance would be forthcoming.

G.

EXPENDITURES IN PART:

Appropriations by Municipal Executive Committee to German decorations, through Mr. Bartlett, \$3,000; military, firemen and police, through Gen'l Herbert, \$2,000; public school children, etc., through J. T. Morris, President, \$1,000; Knights Templar, through Marshal Hanaway, \$500; Knights of Pythias, through Judge Lindsay, \$200; Historical Society, through J. H. B. Latrobe, President, \$500; Sunday Schools, through T. J. Magruder, \$100; three hundred tin cups, at \$12 a hundred, from Mr. Shaefer, \$36; old volunteer firemen, through Mr. Holloway and Mr. Aug. Albert, \$150; mardi gras, through Corn and Flour Exchange Committee, Henry Turner, Chairman, \$1,000; Baltimore Postoffice Department, through Gen'l E. B. Tyler, \$200; Maryland State militia, through Gen'l J. W.

Watkins, \$100; House of Refuge, through Dr. Graves, \$200; Wm. Montague Connelly, advertising, \$3.50; For grand sacred concert, Druid Hill Park, Sunday, October 17th, through J. H. Rosewald, Director, \$50; F. P. Stevens, for clerks, postage, etc., \$325.37; Daniel Miller & Co., for arch, \$200; No. 7 Engine House, for arch, \$100; St. Mary's Industrial School, \$200; Sunday Schools, (additional), \$400; Knights of the Golden Eagle, \$75; Mexican Veterans, \$75; colored people, \$200; Knights of Pythias, \$100; Odd-Fellows, \$200; Red Men, \$100; Maryland Institute, \$100; Custom House, \$200; programmes for guests, \$110; Charles Bartell, \$836.06; Grand Army Republic, \$100; Sisco Bros., \$148.60; Morton D. Banks, \$19.50; George Armistead, \$21.62; Carrollton Hotel, \$104.50; John B. Piet, \$39.45; Rennert House, \$42.75; Aug. Bouldin, \$100; W. H. Shaffer, \$526; T. L. Jones, \$119.50; Daniel Miller & Co., \$100; E. S. Schultz, \$123; Barnum & Co., \$42.50; Guggenheimer & Weil, \$268; Colin Stewart, \$354.50; Linden Avenue stables, \$253.

H.

REPORT OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

To HON. FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore:

SIR:—The Municipal Executive Committee having in charge, by your appointment, the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Baltimore, and to whom was entrusted the expenditures of the funds collected for the expenses of the late Sesqui-Centennial celebration, beg leave to submit to your Honor a final report of receipts and expenses. The amount collected was \$20,683.85, and the expenses aggregated \$19,326.27, leaving on hand a balance of \$1,357.48, with unpaid subscriptions amounting to \$200, all of which was appropriated by the committee to the committee appointed by your Honor to prepare a memorial volume of the history of the celebration.

A detailed statement of the expenses, with proper vouchers for every item, accompanies the report, and will explain not only how the funds were expended, but will also show that the strictest care and economy were exercised. The largest item in the account was expended under the approval of the German Executive Committee, and amounted to \$5,057.64. This sum was expended chiefly upon the magnificent tableaux that illustrated the history and progress of the city for the century and a half, and which, in detail and finish, in ornament, and truth in representation, have never been equaled in this country. For advertising in the newspapers of the city the sum of \$1,209.72 was paid; for lunches and meals at hotels, \$1,210.75; for entertaining the visiting military, \$1,019.75. These are the largest items of expense in the account, an examination of which will show the publicity and hospitality required by the occasion were carefully and economically obtained. The parades of the civic societies, public schools, and the entertainment of guests, made up the larger portion of the expenses. We invite a careful examination of the accounts and vouchers.

The universal satisfaction that has been expressed at the success of this celebration might render it unnecessary for this committee to do more than, in a general way, to call attention to the harmony and concert of action which characterized the efforts of every department of the management, and to the zeal and industry which marked the hard labor of every member of the various sub-committees; but

we cannot close our labors without expressing the confidence that this celebration has not been without material advantage to the business welfare, as well as to the reputation for hospitality already enjoyed by the city. The parades, which, for a whole week illustrated the growth, the enterprise, the capital, the taste and the liberality and hospitality of Baltimore, were not merely displays of art and ingenuity, but in detail and magnitude they embraced the arts, the commerce, the manufactures, the trade, the education, the civic societies, the military, and above all, the happiness and prosperity of our people. Completed without accident or injury, they have left behind them the memory of a great event, joyously celebrated and recorded, and presented Baltimore to the whole country as a city capable of great enterprises and splendid achievements in all the branches of business.

That week of festivity has not been without material benefit to the city. The vast crowds of visitors, aggregating, it is believed, 250,000 persons from beyond the city limits, could not have visited and remained among us without stimulating the trade and business of our people. The decorations that beautified the streets put money into the hands of those who must spend it within the city; thus, merchant, mechanic and tradesman were directly benefited even by a week of holiday and pleasure. It is the testimony of many of our largest wholesale houses, that notwithstanding the vast crowds that filled the streets, their sales were largely increased, and the foundations of an extended and improved trade were laid even while pleasure was apparently uppermost in every mind. That week of festivity may teach the lesson that pleasure may be made to play a useful part even in trade, and that money expended in attracting large crowds to the city is not wasted, but returns with increased interest. We cannot close this report without availing ourselves of the opportunity to thank you for the earnest and energetic efforts you have made to further the aims of the committee in making the celebration a success, and for the many acts of kindness which we have received from you since the committee began its labors.

(Signed,)

FRANCIS P. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

J. THOMAS SCHAEF, *Secretary.*

JAMES R. HERBERT,

JOHN T. FORD,

HENRY C. SMITH,

Committee.

January 12, 1881

CITY GOVERNMENT OF BALTIMORE.

1880.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, MAYOR.

JNO. A. ROBB, REGISTER.

CHARLES WEBB, COLLECTOR.

JOSHUA VANSANT, COMPTROLLER.

CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.

JOHN STEWART, *President*.

DR. JOHN D. FISKE.

THOMAS H. HAMILTON.

SAMUEL E. ATKINSON.

WILLIAM J. KELLY.

JAS. ST. LAWRENCE PERRY.

JOSHUA HORNER, JR.

JOHN M. GETZ.

JOHN MEERS.

JOHN J. MAHON.

HENRY G. FLEDDERMAN.

D. GIRAUD WRIGHT.

JAMES E. WEAVER.

ALVIN ROBERTSON.

MICHAEL E. MOONEY.

JACOB SCHENKEL.

HENRY SANDERS.

JAMES BROUMEL.

M. ALEXANDER MILLER.

JOHN DOBSON.

SECOND BRANCH.

AQUILLA H. GREENFIELD, *President*.

WILLIAM STEVENS.

SAMUEL A. CLAGETT.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS.

DR. D. CALDWELL IRELAND.

J. FRANK LEWIS.

DR. J. PEMBROKE THOM.

J. COOPER TONER.

ROBERT A. POULTON.

JOHN F. WEYLER.

ARTIST'S NOTE.

Some remarks in explanation of the illustrations may be acceptable.

It would be impossible, in the limited space of fifteen plates, to present all of interest comprised in the six days' pageant, and I have therefore endeavored to group in historic sequence and artistic harmony the more noteworthy objects. The processional picture opens with the Mayor of 1880 and his aids and acolytes, preceding the heralds and the Knight of Maryland who are escorted by gentlemen of St. Marie's. The car representing Religious Toleration, though appearing in the later days' procession, appropriately belongs to this period. The car of the Harugari or Ancient Order of Druids, recalls the old Baul-tigh-mor of Phenician Erin. Now follow the Aboriginal Lodge and Captain Smith the discoverer of the site of Baltimore. The Arms of the Calverts, Barons of Baltimore and Avalon, are a key to the peculiar colors and symbols of the celebration, and, with the Seal of Maryland, in plate 7, show the distinction between the heraldic bearing of the *family* of Calvert and those of the *State* or Earldom of which the Lords Baltimore were proprietors. The Log-Cabin, with the Court-House and the Bench and Bar and the figures characteristic of colonial days introduce Baltimore town before the Revolution. The "Maryland Line," famous for their bayonet charges, and their martyred DeKalb, clear the way for the Emigrant wagon, which is followed by the Express rider and the National Mail. In plate 7 Baltimore assumes the civic crown, and guarded by the leopards of the Calverts and protecting the Ancient Druid rides in triumphal state. The Mercury of Commerce heralds Industry, Science and Art. The Indian, bending his bow, is a symbol of youth and vigor.

The subsequent illustrations need little explanation, the necessities of artistic expression being a sufficient apology for a very few embellishments.

Great credit is due to Mr. H. A. Schroeder, of Hoen & Co., for the conscientious rendering of the original drawings.

FRANCIS B. MAYER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

FRONTISPIECE.

GEORGE CALVERT—Founder of Maryland, 1632.

SAMUEL CHASE—Signer of Declaration.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD—Holding the swords of seven British Officers who had surrendered to him at the Battle of Cowpens.

JOSHUA BARNEY—The first to unfurl the American Flag.

FRANCIS S. KEY—The author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

CHARLES WILSON PEALE—Artist and Scientist.

PLATE I.

The Police—Buglers, Marshals—The Mayor, Aids—The Knight of Maryland, Heralds and Gentlemen of St. Maries, A. D., 1634.

PLATE II.

Religious Toleration—with statues of Calvert and of St. Michael slaying the Dragon—The Druids—(Harugari Society) recalling the old *Boal, tigh, mor* of Erin.

PLATE III.

An Aboriginal Home—Captain John Smith and his companions—the farmer, clergyman, physician and Planter, 1730.

PLATE IV.

The First Settlers—The Court-House of Baltimore-town, the Bench and Bar, and street-life of the day.

PLATE V.

The Maryland Line. Major General Baron de Kalb, Valley Forge, the Emigrant Wagon.

PLATE VI.

Tobacco Transportation and Postal Service of 1790—Columbia and the Nations.

PLATE VII.

Triumphal Car of the Genius of Baltimore—Maryland Hospitality—Seal of Maryland.

PLATE VIII.

1814—The Clipper Ships and "Jack-Tars"—The Independent Light Dragoons of 1812—The Battle Monument, with Music, Art, History, War, Peace and Baltimorea—Neptune and Amphitrite.

PLATE IX.

Agriculture, the "Bull and the Bears" of the Corn Exchange—Apollo and the Muses.

PLATE X.

The Broadway, Eutaw Street and Baltimore Street Arches—The Fire Department—The Ship of Columbus—The Baby-Baltimore—The Nationalities—German Society of M.L. Students of Wurtenburg, Highlanders, etc.

PLATE XI.

Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Central Railroads—Adams Express Co.—Electric Telegraph, (Puck "girdling the world in forty minutes")—Ocean Steam Navigation.

PLATE XII.

Arch on Lexington and Park Streets—The Gunpowder Water-works—The Mechanic Arts—The Pot-ers—The Shipwrights—Horticulture.

PLATE XIII.

The Obelisk, exact reproduction of "Cleopatra's Needle"—The Baltimore Shot-tower Co.—The Schutzen Society—The Early Piano—Silversmiths—Butchers—Hide and Tallow—The Barbers.

PLATE XIV.

The Brewers (The Wedding of Hops and Barley—King Gambrinus)—Salt Dealers, (Lot's Wife)—Tea, Japanese Junk.

PLATE XV.

The Horseshoers—Printing—Lithography and Tobacco.



XI OCTOBER MDCCCLXXX.



RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

proclaimed. 617 A.D., 1549.



BAAL-TIGH-MOR.

Erin. BC. 1055.





1606.
Capt. John Smith.

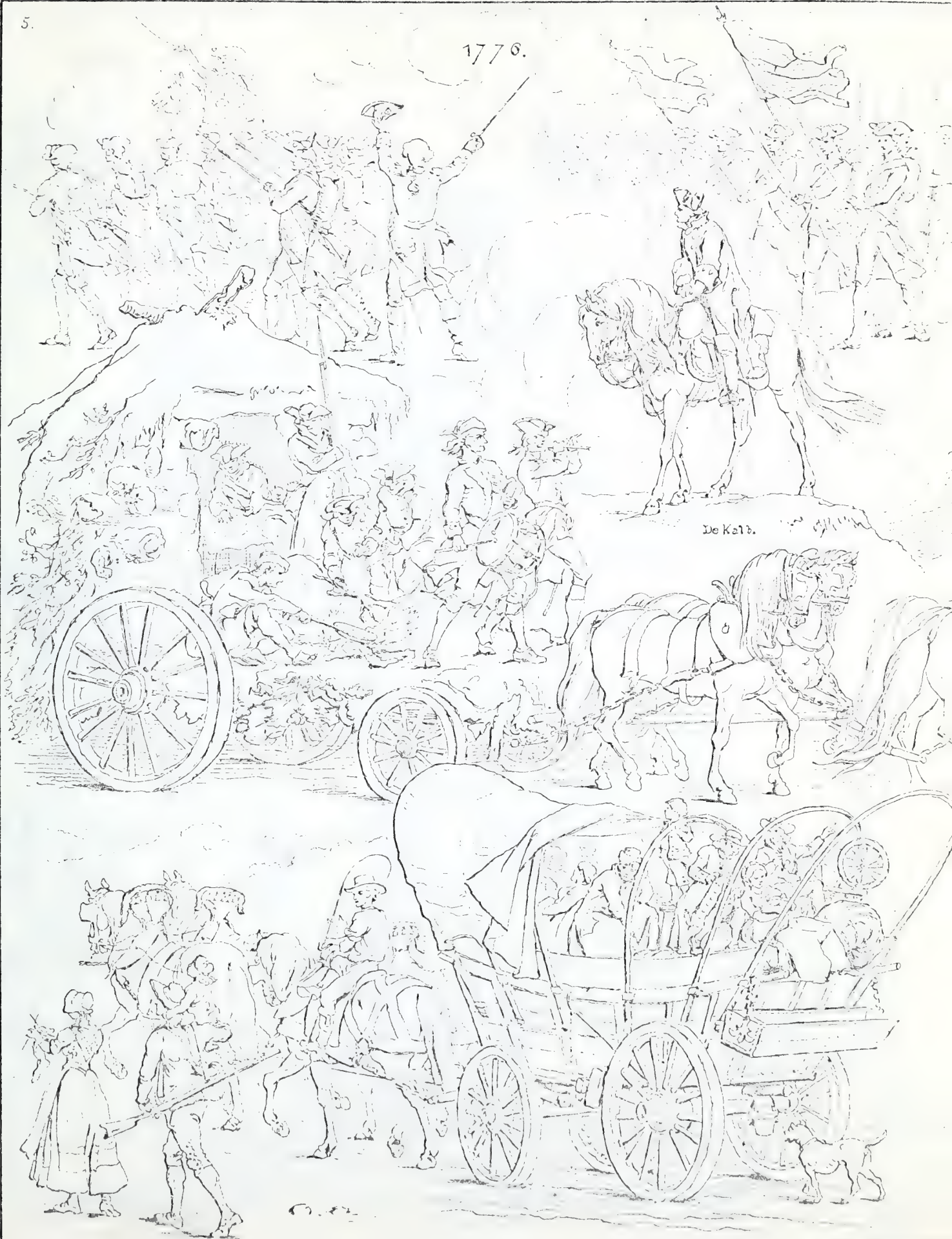


1768

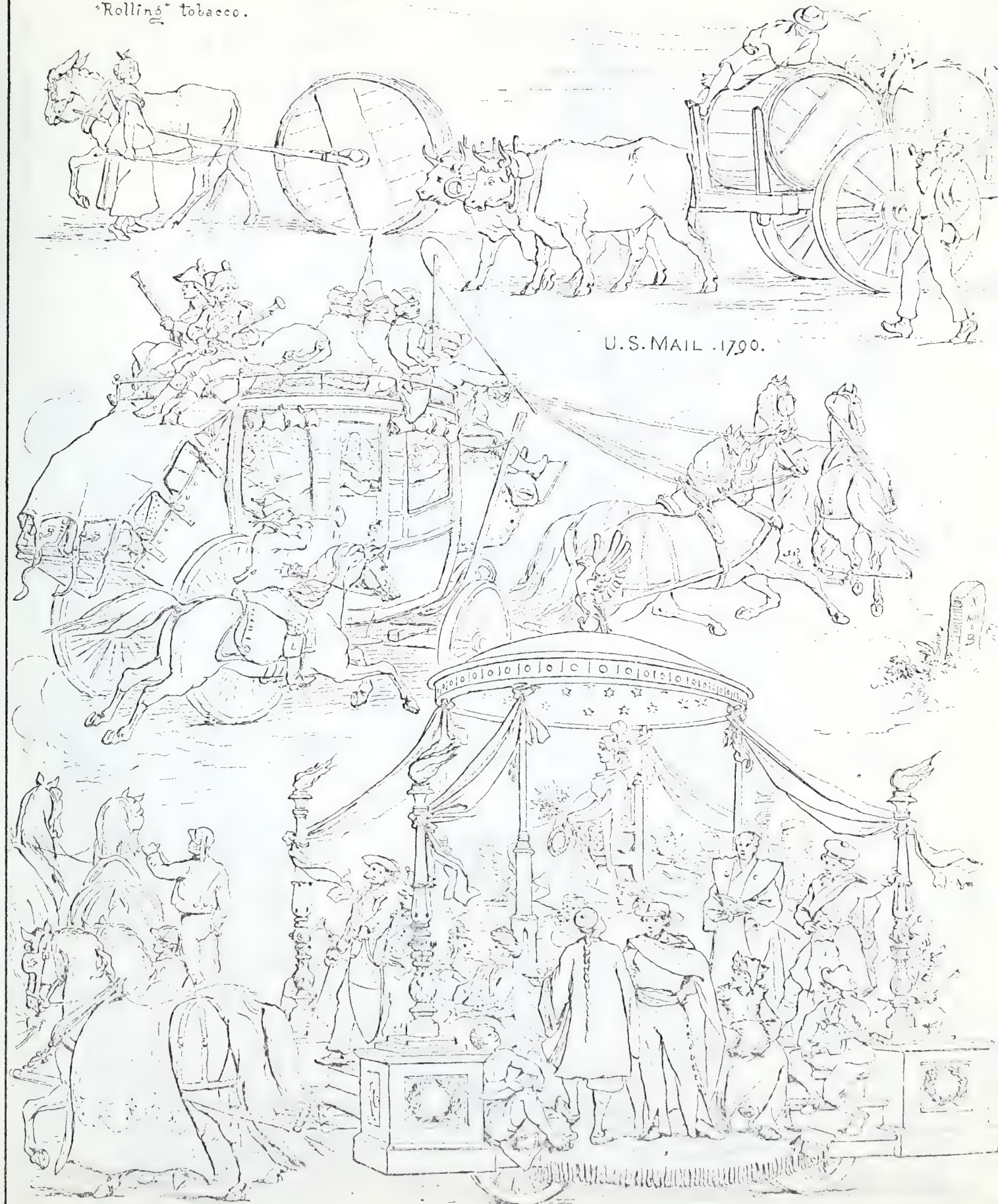
BALTIMORE - TOWN -



1776.

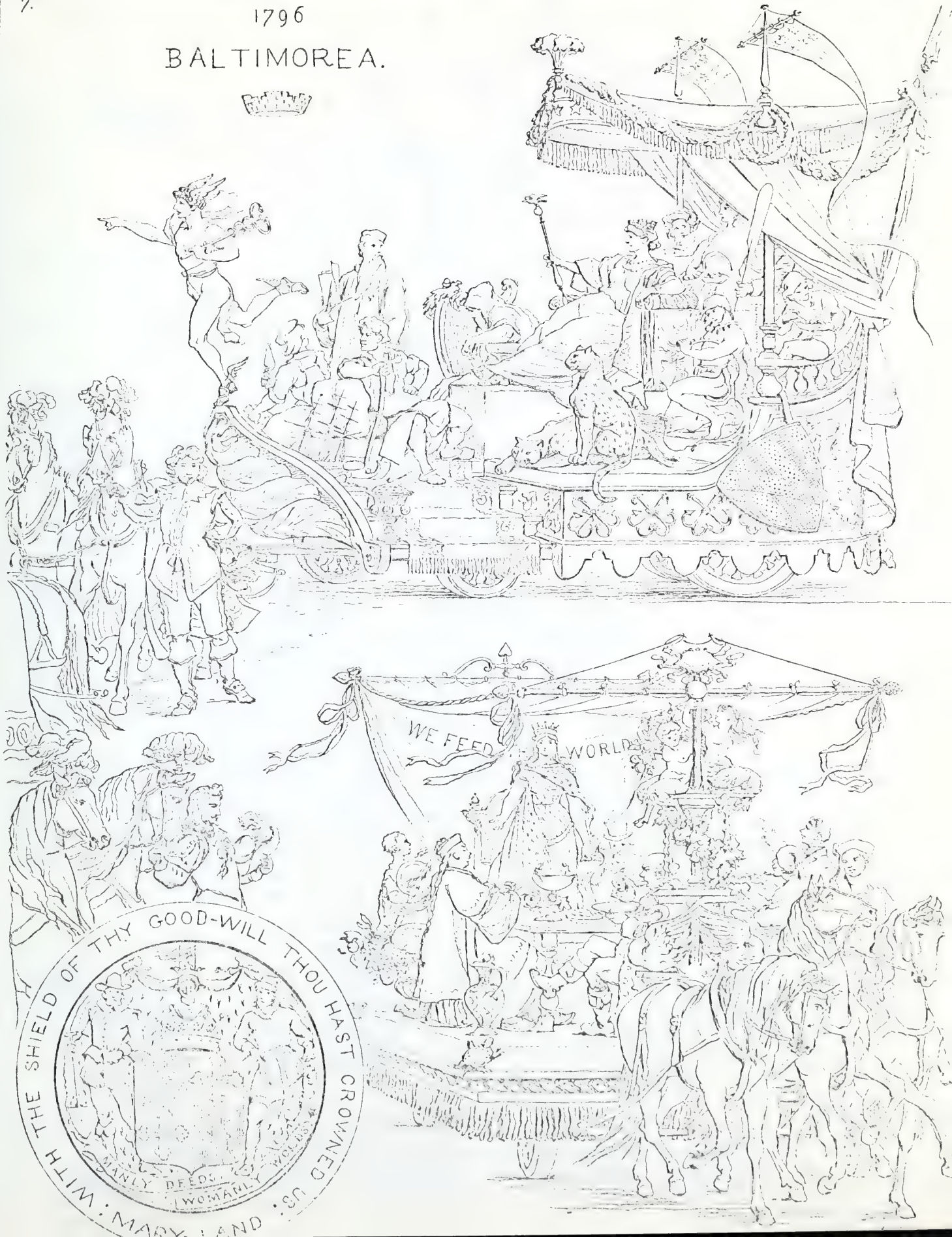


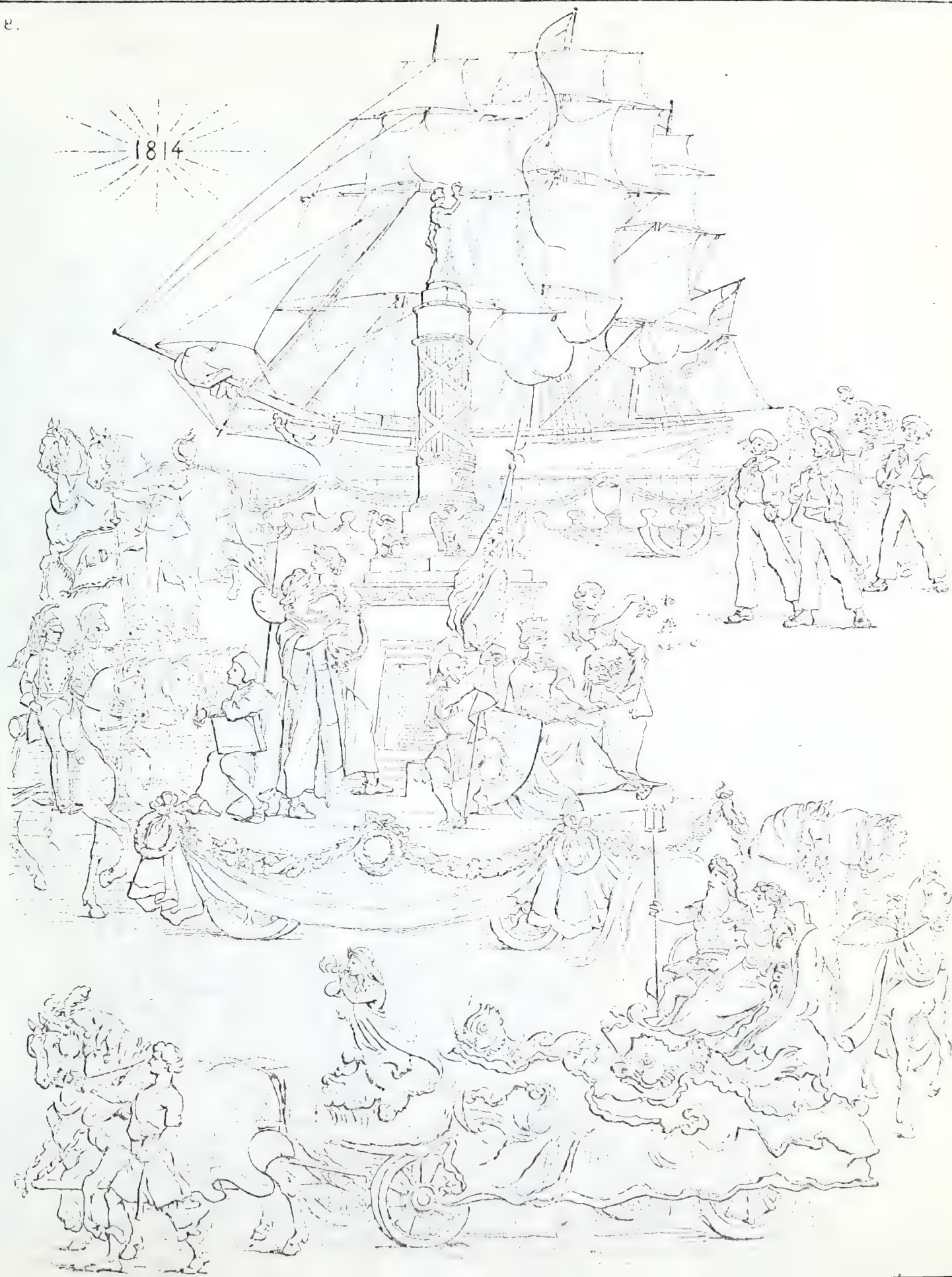
"Rolling" tobacco.



1796

BALTIMOREA.

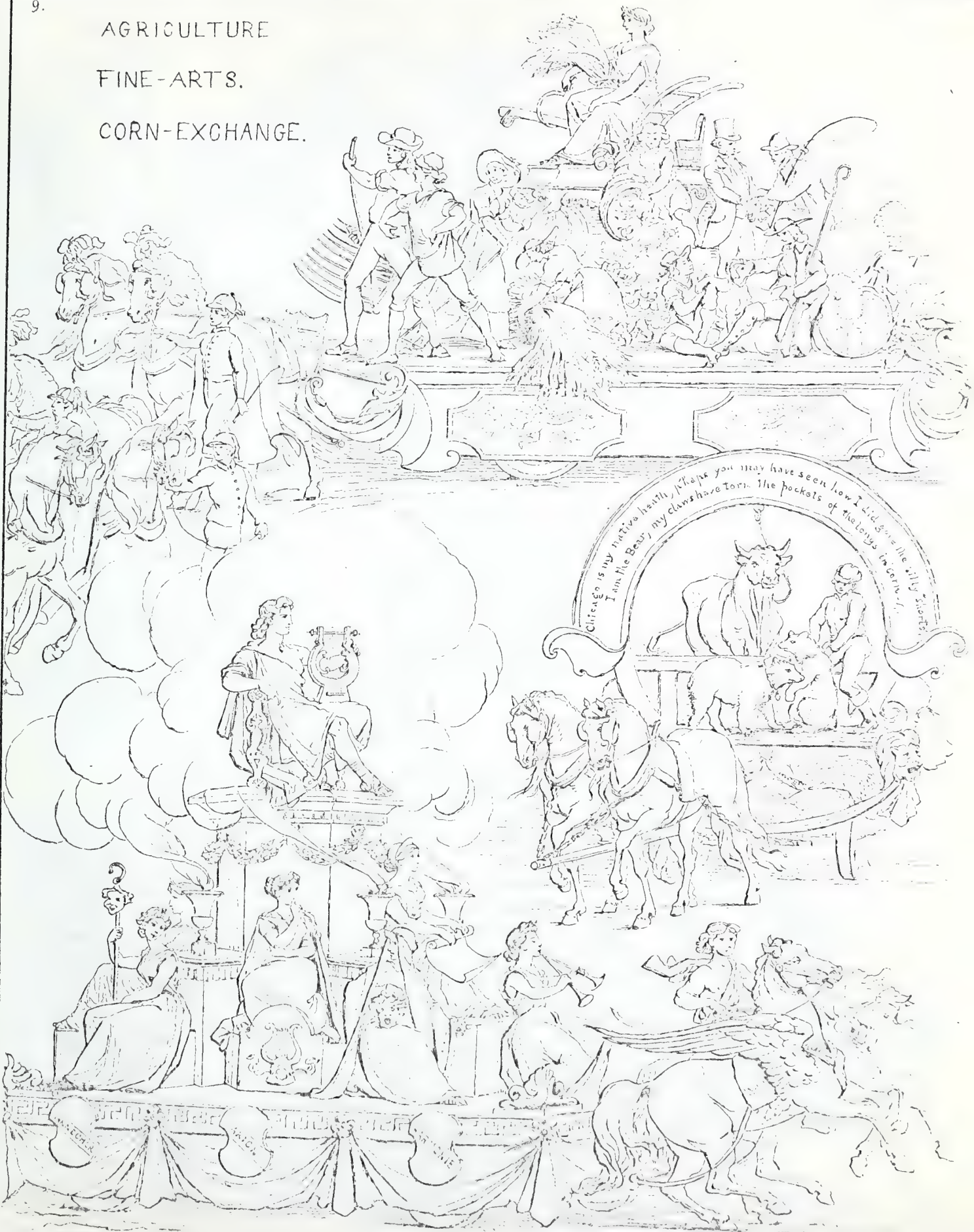


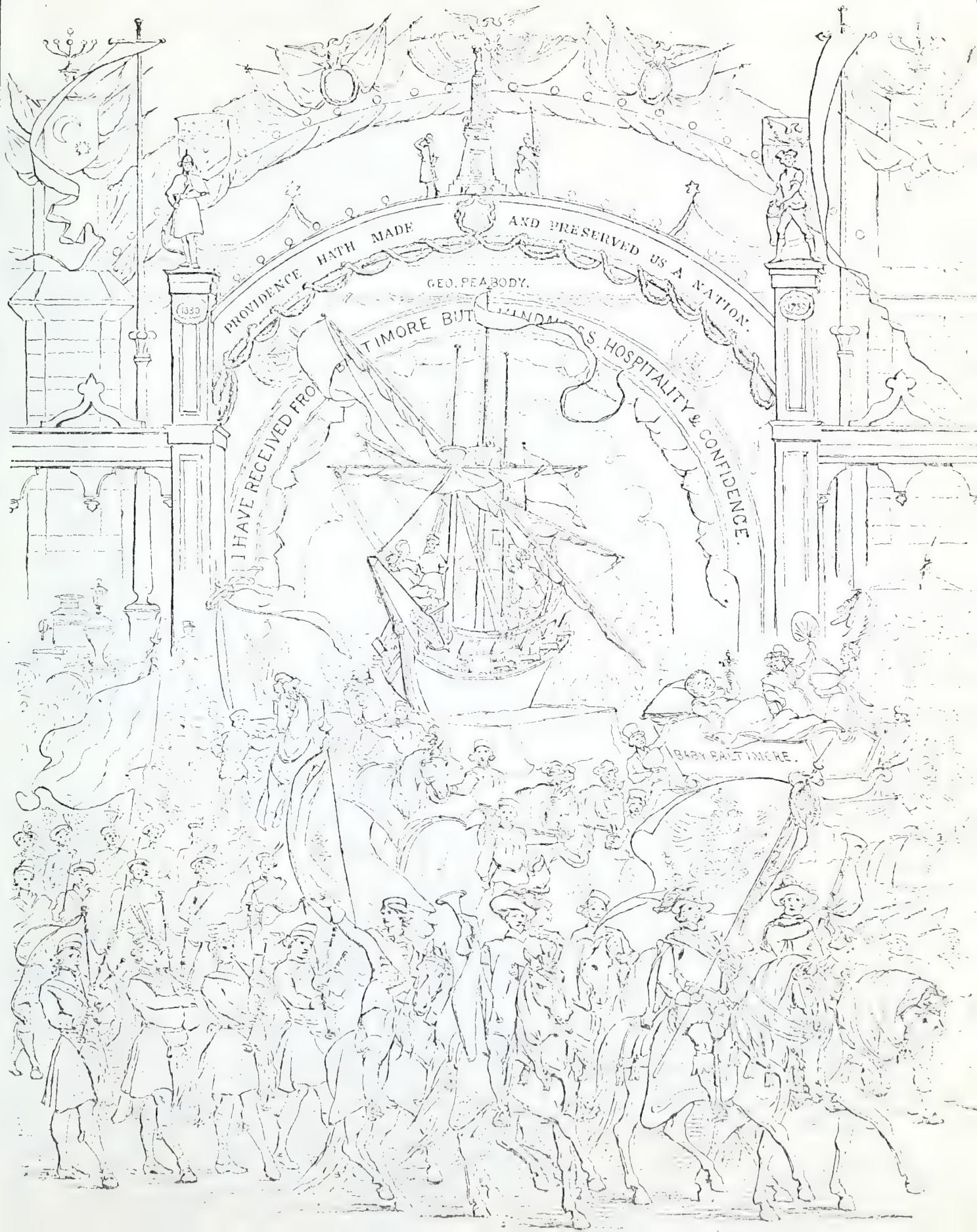


AGRICULTURE

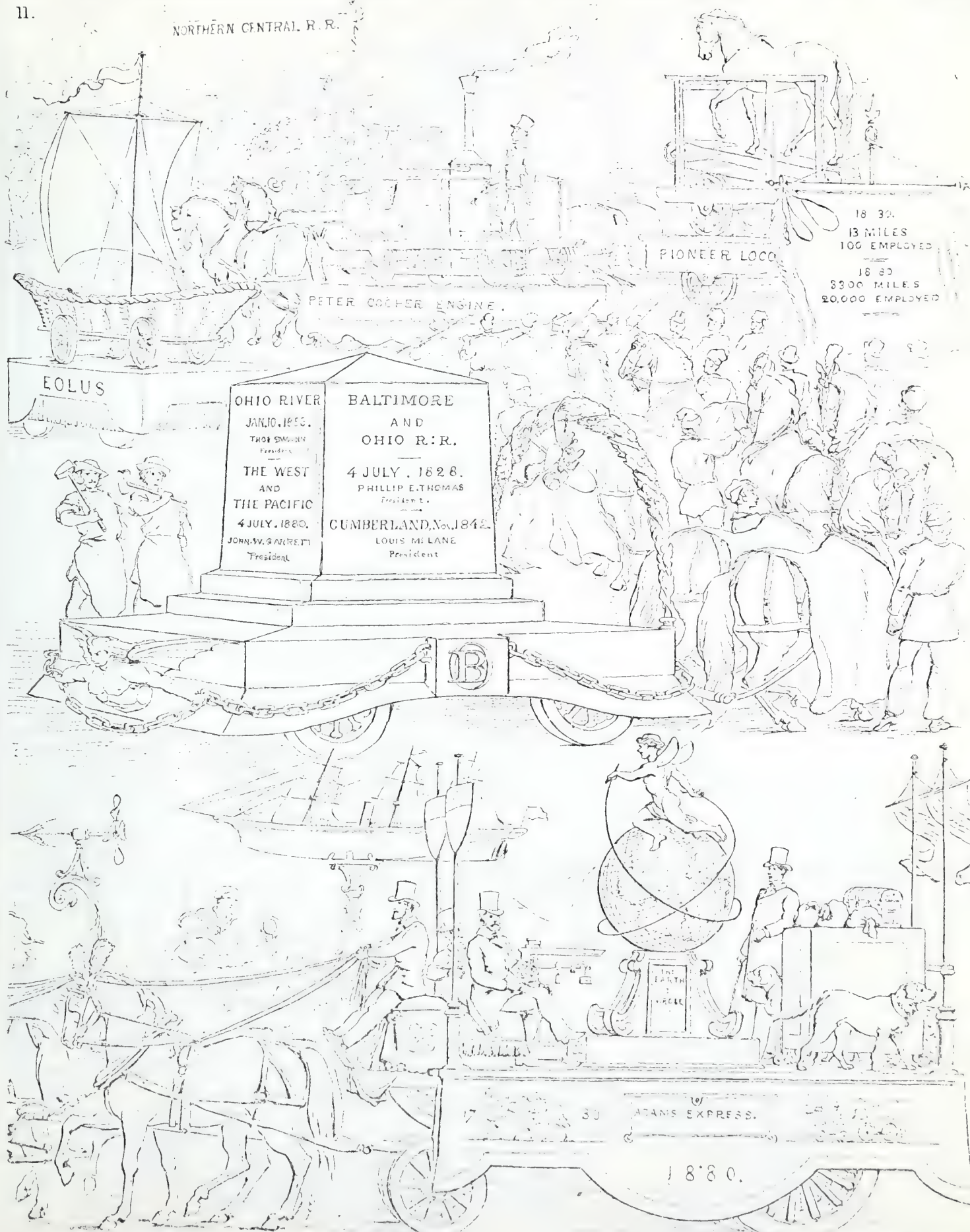
FINE-ARTS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.





NORTHERN CENTRAL R.R.



PIONEER LOCO

18 30.
13 MILES
100 EMPLOYED
18 30
3300 MILES
20,000 EMPLOYED

EOLUS

OHIO RIVER

JAN. 10. 1853.
THOS. SWANN
President

THE WEST
AND
THE PACIFIC
4 JULY. 1880.
JOHN W. GARRETT
President

BALTIMORE

AND
OHIO R.R.

4 JULY. 1828.
PHILLIP E. THOMAS
President

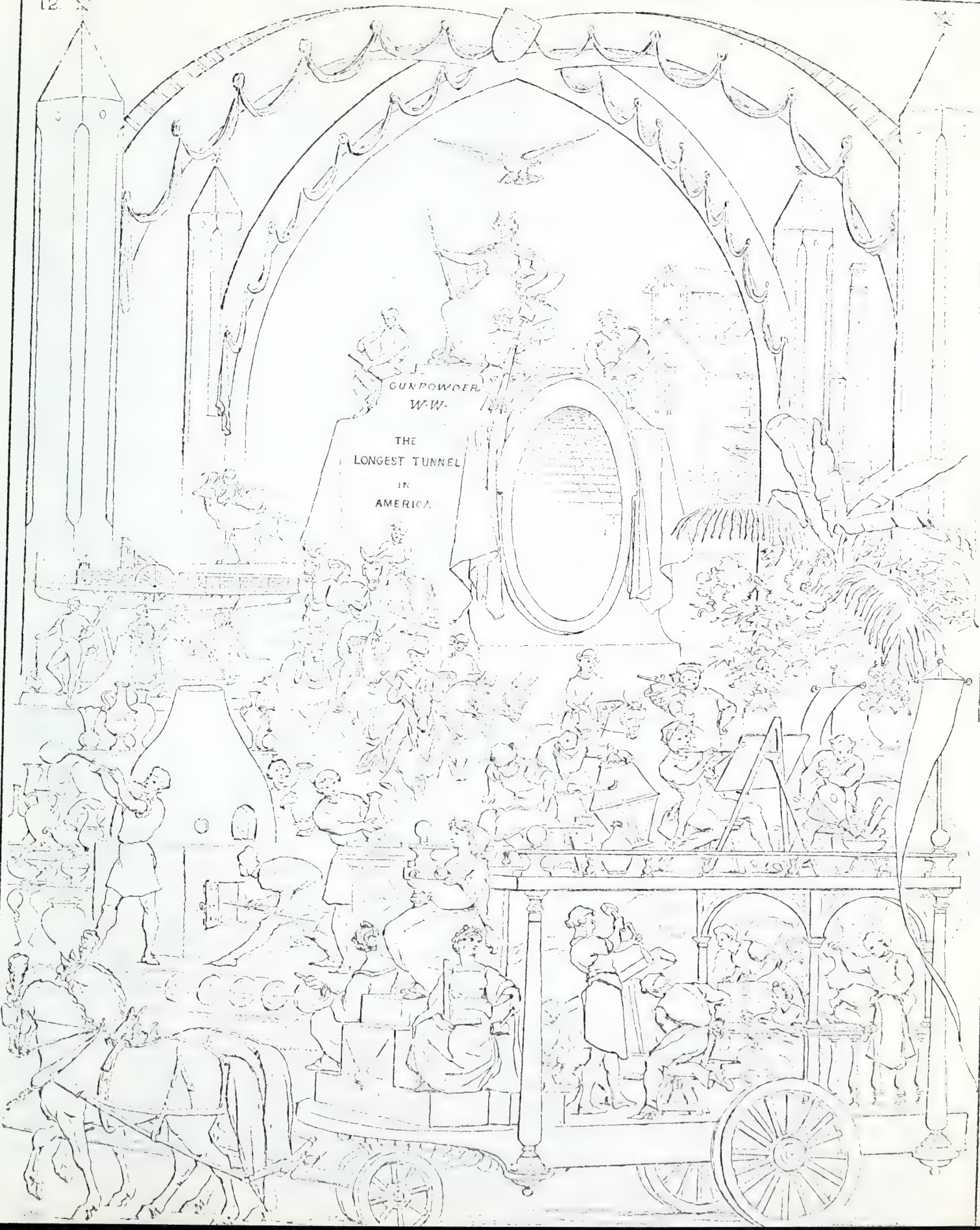
CUMBERLAND, Nov. 1842.

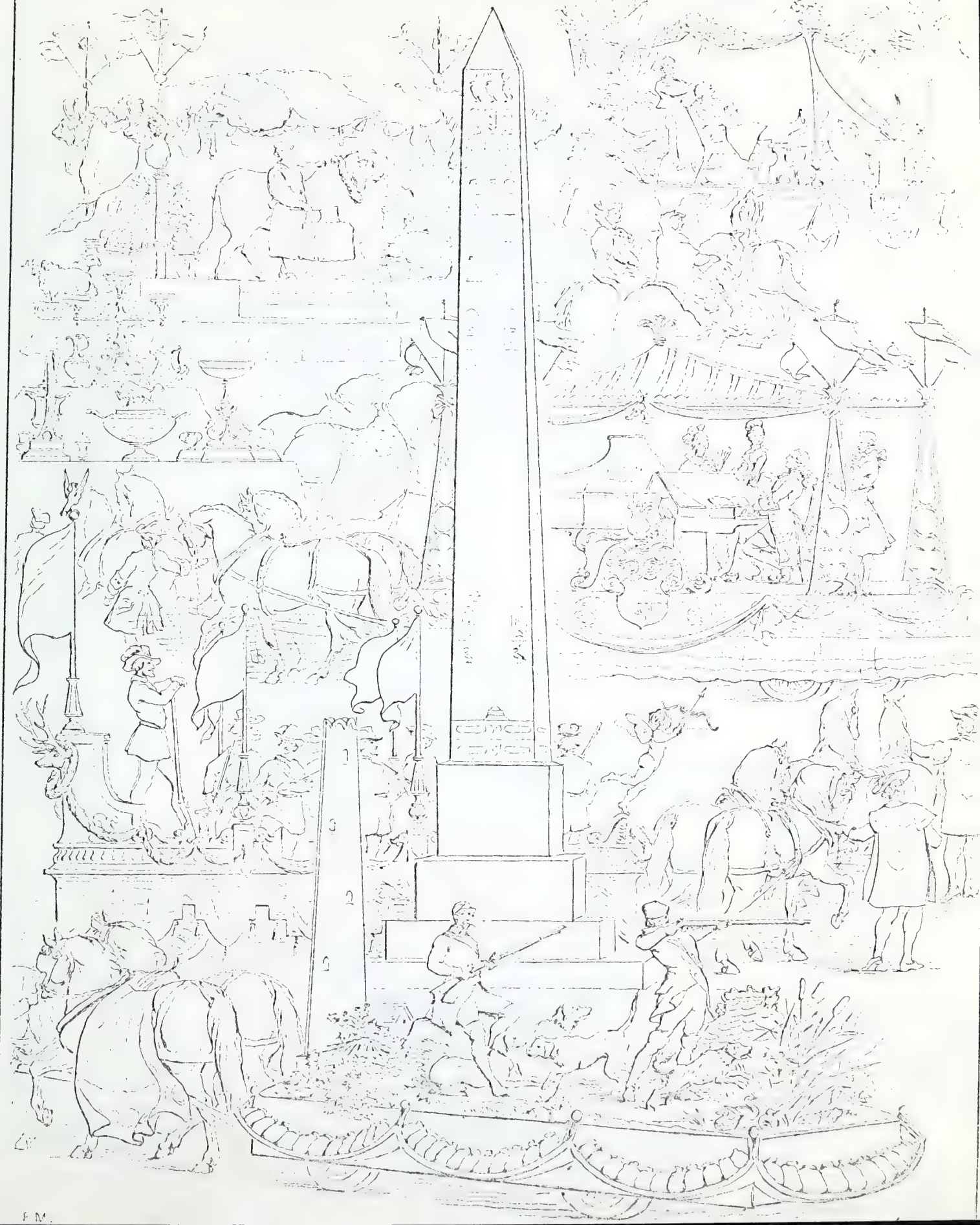
LOUIS M. LANE
President

13

ATAMS EXPRESS.

1880.





THE WEDDING OF HOPS AND BARLEY.

